BORIA MAJUMDAR

'Boria's collection of artefacts is as good as any I have seen. We need to inspire the young to savour our past. This should help in doing so.' – SACHIN TENDULKAR

A HISTORY OF INDIAN SPORT THROUGH 100 ARTEFACTS

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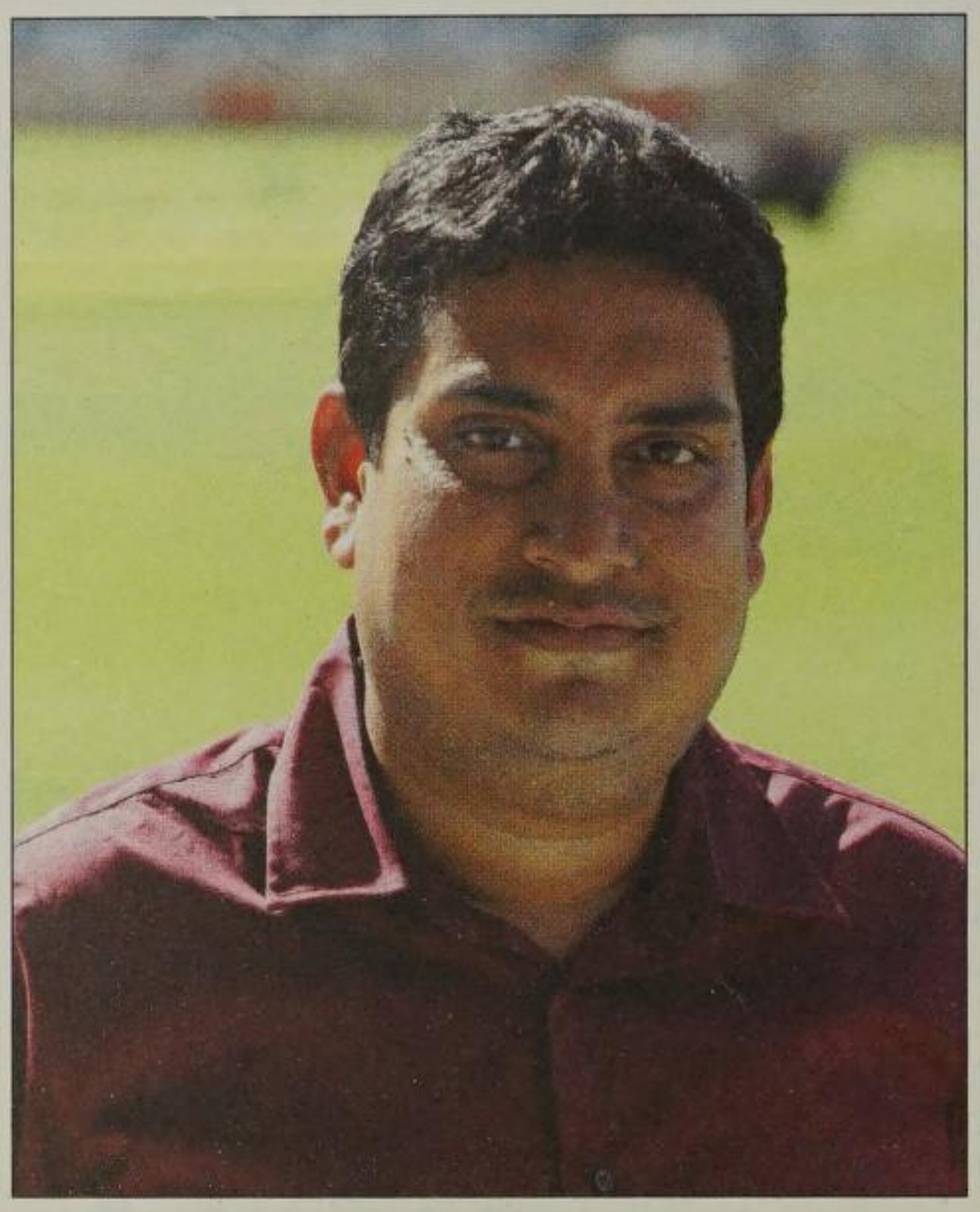
A HISTORY OF INDIAN SPORT

THROUGH 100 ARTEFACTS



Boria Majumdar, a Rhodes scholar, is a historian by training who went to St John's College, Oxford University, to do a DPhil on the social history of Indian cricket in October 2000. His doctorate was published as *Twenty-Two Yards to Freedom: A Social History of Indian Cricket* in December 2004. He has taught at the universities of Chicago, Toronto and La Trobe, where he was the first distinguished visiting fellow in 2005. He was also a visiting fellow at Trinity College, University of Cambridge, in 2009.

He is at present senior research fellow at the University of Central Lancashire and consulting editor, sport, India Today Group. He is the co-author of Sachin Tendulkar's autobiography *Playing It My Way*, and the author of many acclaimed books, which include *The Illustrated History of Indian Cricket* (2006), *Olympics: The India Story* (with Nalin Mehta, 2008), *Goalless: The Story of a Unique Footballing Nation* (with Kausik Bandyopadhyay, 2005) and *Feluda@50* (curated and edited by, 2016).

Majumdar has just opened his sports museum in Kolkata, the Fanattic Sports Museum, in collaboration with Harshvardhan Neotia, the chairman of the Ambuja Neotia Group.

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A HISTORY OF INDIAN SPORT THROUGH 100 ARTEFACTS

Harper
Sport

First published in India in 2017 by **Harper Sport**
An imprint of HarperCollins *Publishers*

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P-ISBN: 978-93-5264-428-5
E-ISBN: 978-93-5264-429-2

2 4 6 8 10 9 7 5 3 1

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HarperCollins *Publishers*
A-75, Sector 57, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India
1 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9GF, United Kingdom
Hazelton Lanes, 55 Avenue Road, Suite 2900, Toronto, Ontario M5R 3L2
and 1995 Markham Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1B 5M8, Canada
25 Ryde Road, Pymble, Sydney, NSW 2073, Australia
195 Broadway, New York, NY 10007, USA

Cover and layout design by
Pinaki De

Printed and bound at
Thomson Press (India) Ltd

To the many amateur collectors around the world who have contributed to this book
while not knowing they have done so

and

To Debuda, Joyneel and Raghav, who all dedicatedly serve Indian sport

Introduction

Histories of Indian sport continue to be few and far between. While in recent times there has been some quality work done on cricket, attributable to the growing commercial currency and widespread reach of the game, Olympic sports and long-standing national passions like hockey have seen very little documentation. And when it comes to the sensitivity of preservation, India will surely finish at the bottom of the draw. Sports artefacts have hardly been given their due in India, evident in the absence of a proper sports museum in the country. Even the richest cricket board in the world, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), does not have a proper museum to showcase Indian cricket heritage. While it has had a museum committee for over a decade now, little has been accomplished in establishing a quality cricket museum. Contrast this with the existence of museums in every English county and the apathy is well and truly borne out. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) too does not have a museum, or even an archive, and the sports memorabilia market in the country is minuscule compared to countries like the USA, Australia or the UK.

In England, sports, and more specifically cricket memorabilia auctions, are established business. Such auctions are held every two months across the country with close to a thousand lots being auctioned over two days. Tim Knights auctioneers alone conduct five to six such auctions a year and some of them are specialized Wisden Cricketer Almanac auctions, raising serious money from collectors and dealers. Individual items often go for as much as 10,000 pounds or more, with the total collection from an auction going up to a quarter of a million pounds.

In India, however, the memorabilia market is still in its infancy. Except for a handful of people who invest in artefacts, Indians are not serious collectors of memorabilia related to the passion they love to consume. Unlike in the case of painting, which is now considered a serious investment, there is a disconnect when it comes to sport. We claim we love cricket and assert that India is the nerve centre of the game, yet there is little regard for the history of the game and its precious artefacts. Private initiatives have been the redeeming feature of late but even these are almost exclusively focused on the contemporary in the absence of historical memorabilia, which continue to be rare and are almost impossible to find. This explains the steep prices of Indian sporting memorabilia in international auctions around the world. An

autograph sheet of the 1932 Indian cricket team touring England is sold for anything between 150-200 pounds and a souvenir of the 1932 tour can fetch the seller a whopping ₹50,000. A ticket stub to one of India's games at the 1932 or 1936 hockey competitions at the Los Angeles or Berlin Olympiads goes for anything close to USD 1,000, drawing attention to the rarity of the artefact.

Once obtained, however, every one of these artefacts tells a fascinating story. And each of them plays an important role in reconstructing the history of Indian sport. For example, Abhinav Bindra's gold medal-winning feat will forever constitute one of the most glorious moments in India's rather underwhelming Olympic story. The equipment used by Bindra – the Walther rifle, Truttmann gloves and the jacket he wore (which is now framed in the high-performance training facility he has set up for Indian athletes in Chandigarh) – priceless though they undoubtedly are, are more important for their help in documenting the significance of this unique achievement and are constant reminders of the importance of this watershed moment in India's Olympic encounter. As the Indian tricolour was hoisted in Beijing, the poise and pride on the bespectacled shooter's visage spoke to a billion Indians, becoming a leitmotif of gung-ho chest-thumping in media commentaries and nationalist iconography. In a country undergoing a media revolution like no other, the Beijing victory created unprecedented national frenzy. In India, where a competitive media industry is constantly on the lookout for new heroes and new stories, the lone gold medal was enough to spark off celebrations worthy of topping the medals' tally.

For Indian sport, the Beijing Olympics proved to be a landmark. It was much more than a sporting spectacle, not just because India's performance was its best ever at the Games, but also because it heralded the promise of a new beginning for Indian sport. Bindra was not an aberration. His performance was followed by near-podium finishes in badminton, tennis and archery. Just when it was turning out to be a tale of so near yet so far, Vijender Singh (bronze in boxing, 75 kg) and Sushil Kumar (bronze in wrestling, 66-kg freestyle) ensured that the Indian tricolour went up twice more at Beijing. Their achievements, analysed for hours on television, turned them into national celebrities overnight. If the media reaction that followed was any indication, for the first time Olympic sport, apart from hockey, was at the centre stage of what could be termed national consciousness. It was an indication that decades of ill treatment and neglect, which had reduced Olympic sport to a footnote in India, could finally change.

And now, eight years down the line, this change seems to have received another push. P.V. Sindhu, thanks to her badminton silver medal-winning feat in Rio, is now one of the biggest brands in the Indian sports scene, commanding serious money from leading corporate companies as brand ambassador. Sindhu; Sania Mirza, the world's number one player in lawn tennis doubles till

While artefacts used by these athletes help in reconstructing their moments of individual glory, collectively they speak of a history that may be underwhelming but seems poised for a breakthrough in the not-too-distant future.

a while back; and Saina Nehwal, India's other badminton star, all have significant corporate presence. Not to mention Sakshi Malik, who is now a household name thanks to her bronze medal at the 2016 Olympics. India's Paralympic heroes – Devendra Jhajharia, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Deepa Malik and Varun Bhati – have also been celebrated around the country with aplomb and rewarded handsomely for their heroic exploits at Rio.

While the artefacts used by these athletes help in reconstructing their moments of individual glory, collectively they speak of a history that may be underwhelming but seems poised for a breakthrough in the not-too-distant future. Also, while individual achievements at major tournaments are analysed for hours on television, to be able to properly document an athlete's oeuvre and struggles, medals won throughout his or her career play a very important role. Abhinav Bindra, for example, has won 180 international medals in a career spanning twenty-two years. Clearly, not all of them have been written about in the media or given equal importance. To even expect such a thing is naive. Yet, a visit to Abhinav's trophy room at his Zirakpur home in Chandigarh, where these medals adorn the walls, helps document one of the biggest success stories of Indian sport. They tell us about the longevity of his shooting career, parts of the world he has performed in and also the ups and downs of a career that inevitably seemed to peak during an Olympic Games. For the record, Abhinav participated in five Summer Olympics between 2000 and 2016, making the final of the 10-metre air rifle event three times.

Similarly, a visit to Sachin Tendulkar's ground-floor drawing room at his 19A, Perry Cross Road residence in West Bandra helps document his career as it flowed from being a teenage prodigy to the best batsman in the world. From the Khel Ratna to the Bharat Ratna, each of these commendations adorns the walls, drawing attention to the unrivalled nature of his two-and-a-half-decade-long career. Seeing the array of bats with which Sachin has scored his hundred international tons between 1990 and 2012, not only can we document a history of how bat-making changed in cricket, we can also draw clear references on how Tendulkar, the brand, assumed

centre stage in the Indian national consciousness. From having no label in 1995 to endorsing leading MNCs from 1996 onwards, Tendulkar's career is a fascinating case study of how cricket became the hugely successful commercial proposition that it now is.

Also, artefacts often help call attention to little-known incidents in India's sporting history. A visit to the Lord's museum will inevitably draw a visitor to the display of a sparrow struck by a cricket ball. It is a rather unusual display and one of the most viewed objects at the museum. This unfortunate accident occurred during the 1936 Indian tour of England when a shot from Jehangir Khan hit the sparrow. Among other things, this display is certain to kindle people's interest about this controversial Indian tour of the UK under the stewardship of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. This tour witnessed the sending back of Lala Amarnath, perhaps the best player in the team at the time, and will forever rank as one of the most talked-about controversies of Indian cricket.

On the positive side, the tour was marked by some superb batting from Vijay Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, India's first-ever overseas centurions. As the *Western Daily Mail* published from Cardiff commented,

> All India did much to redeem their damaged cricket reputation at Old Trafford yesterday, after England had set the tourists to make 368 runs to avert an innings defeat. There were visions of the match petering out in two days, but instead a glorious opening partnership by V.M. Merchant and Mushtaq Ali transfused new life into the game… Merchant and Mushtaq Ali had the honour of achieving the only first wicket stand of 200 in a Test match against England played in this country. Mushtaq Ali's innings (112) lasted two hours forty minutes, and he hit seventeen fours. His cricket was touched at times with genius, imagination; there was suppleness and a loose, easy grace, which concealed power as the feline silkiness conceals the strength of some jungle beauty of gleaming eyes and sharp fangs…

The match was eventually drawn with the Indian second innings score at Old Trafford reading 390-5, a result of immense significance for Mushtaq Ali. Speaking a few days before his 90th and last birthday he could still passionately remember the occasion, 'When I scored that hundred at Old Trafford in Manchester in 1936 in the second Test, I became the first Indian centurion overseas. The feeling of delight will remain with me for the whole of my life, more so because the hundred was instrumental in us saving the match. While I had completed my hundred before the end of the day's play, Merchant completed his hundred the next morning.'

Artefacts also help throw light on the much-talked-about Ranjitsinhji (Ranji) and his little-known private life. While there's considerable debate about whether he was an Anglophile, imposter prince, selfish maharaja (Jam Saheb), regional nationalist and all else, that he was a passionate lover is beyond doubt. While on the

one hand, Ranji was deeply in debt in the 1890s, owing money to every other man in Cambridge – the tailor, the bartender, the grocer, the newsagent and the restaurateur – on the other, he was renting a whole train to take his love, Mary Holmes (also called Madge and Poly), to London for a holiday. While he was planning to live off friends, eating in their houses by often inviting himself to avoid destitution, he was presenting her with costly gifts: a diamond bracelet, an ivory necklace, a model of the Taj Mahal and a jewel-studded brooch. All this is evident from his thirty-seven letters to Mary, rescued from oblivion in March 2002, 112 years after they were written, now housed safely in the Wren Library, Trinity College, Cambridge. Ranji had been close to the Holmes family since 1890 but the companionship started when he was cycling past their huge grocery store at 57 Sidney Street, Bond and Holmes, (established 1874). It was then that the two sisters, Mary and Minnie, saw the Indian prince for the first time. Finding him attractive, Mary dropped her handkerchief for Ranji to pick up. As soon as he had fallen for the ruse, the journey had begun. The next stop was the Holmes house above the store. He soon became a regular and in only a few months he started calling Mr and Mrs Holmes mother and father. With Ranji living in 22 Sidney Street, which was just a few blocks away, it wasn't difficult for him to visit the Holmes house regularly, more so with indulgence from both sisters.

His first letter to Mary, written in 1891, was somewhat formal. By the course of the third letter, however, the tenor had changed.

> Dear Madge, I am glad to say that I am not going away during the vacation but am allowed to stay here. So I hope I shall have your company till the next term without a break. If you let me know when you can come today I will manage [ensure] that no one comes to see me.

Within six months, the affair had blossomed: 'I am thinking of going to London from Friday to Monday. I shall miss you immensely but shall rejoice doubly to see you again.' In some of his letters, Ranji wrote verses for Madge, urging her to write some for him in return. On 1 April 1891, he had written:

> Dearest Madge,
> Would my Poly know if I love let her take
> My last thought at night and the first when I awake…
>
> Let her think what odd whimsies I have in my brain
> When I read one page over and over again
> And discover at last that I read them in vain.
>
> And lastly when summoned to drink to my flame
> Let her guess why I never mention her name
> Though herself and the lassie I love are the same.

In the next verse he did not leave anything to guesswork:

> I loved thee once, I love thee still
> And fell this world asunder
> My love's eternal flame would rise
> Midst chaos crash and thunder.

My dearest Madge

I heard from India yesterday from Home and they inform me that my father is very ill and so unless I hear next week that he is getting better I shall be going off for a few months. I shall feel so sorry to leave you all.

I am going to town for three days to keep my bar term I shall be back on Saturday at about four

If you like I shall write to you from town. Can I get anything for you or Minnie from town?

I liked those verses very much. I shall learn verses for aunties when I come back; it is so difficult to make for her But still I shall try and see what I can do. I could not come yesterday as it was past ten But we managed to take in Mr Ahmed after tea

Evening love to Cada
Minnie Lallie & Nellie
With best love from

Two rubies on those lips of thine
Unrivalled in fresh glory
Happy is the man to whom
They whisper their love story.

It remains unknown whether Mary, whose husband had abandoned her and her six surviving children, and who was on the verge of destitution, received any support from Ranji after he became Jam Saheb in 1907. Also, it is subject to conjecture whether Ranji preferred to stay unmarried all his life to honour his relationship with Mary. This suspicion is strengthened when we know of the statue of a Western woman Ranji had erected in Jamnagar in the 1920s.

While Ranji was known for the silk shirts he wore to cricket matches and was an exception of

sorts, cricketers' clothing has undergone a series of transformations over time. The material used in the 1970s, for example, is very different from that used in the 2000s and demonstrates how much technological change sports clothing has witnessed in the last thirty years. Wearable tech, the newest form of clothing fitted with motion sensors, must have been inconceivable a decade and a half ago. Even ties used by players are different, drawing attention to the very basic nature of material used in the 1970s and '80s. With serious money flowing into the sport and players becoming style icons from the 1990s, every little thing used by them has undergone a sea change. The same applies to tennis and badminton rackets, hockey sticks and, most importantly, cricket bats. The very rudimentary nature of cricket bats used in the 1940s and '50s allows us to understand and appreciate how difficult it must have been for batsmen of the era and explains the very different batting styles between then and now.

Finally, artefacts speak volumes about a society's sensibility and sense of history. That sports scholarship is widely developed in the UK and the USA is no surprise, given the culture of preservation in these countries. It helps future stars grow up with a sense of the past and gives them a sense of the legacy they stand to inherit. As a result, former sportsmen or women in these countries are hardly seen to languish in poverty and destitution, commonplace in India until very recently. With modern Indian cricketers being the richest sportspersons of the country, not many would be able to contemplate the fate of our cricket stars from half a century ago.

In sum, this book is a reconstruction of the story of Indian sport in totality, in good and bad, glorious and inglorious, bright and dark, inspiring and controversial.

D.D. Hindlekar, one of India's most talented wicketkeepers, died at a very young age for want of proper medical treatment. Hindlekar was superb behind the stumps during India's tour of England in 1936. Even after his death the BCCI wasn't able to do much to help his family. After repeated appeals by his wife, a cabaret was organized in Bombay (now Mumbai) to help the suffering family. A relatively modest sum of ₹7,000 was generated from the event and the purse was handed over to Mrs Hindlekar. Such a thing, it must be conceded, would very rarely happen to a player of repute in the UK or Australia.

In sum, this book is a reconstruction of the story of Indian sport in totality, in good and bad, glorious and inglorious, bright and dark, inspiring and controversial. Done through the

prism of artefacts, which are housed in a museum in Kolkata, it seeks to infiltrate memory and give people their due in the nation's sports pantheon. It tells us that India's Olympic encounter, however underwhelming it may be, has a rich history and can be dated back to the Stockholm Games of 1912. It also draws attention to the glorious era of Indian football when India had a strong presence at the Olympic level and could compete on an even keel with leading European nations. Finally, it points to the close mesh of sport and public culture in colonial and immediate post-colonial India, a proximity that is little known and significantly under-researched. That Ranji trophy scorecards were a platform to promote cinema is an eyeopener. This practice, which existed between the 1930s and the '60s, is interesting in several ways. First, it points to a very different history of Indian public culture than the way we have tried to document it so far. Second, it demonstrates that neither sport nor cinema can be studied in isolation to fully grasp the complexities of their evolution in colonial India. And more, treating both as key industries we are able to chronicle a very different history of commercialism and economic development than has been done. Finally, it is a tribute to every Indian sports fan, every aficionado who has travelled to the remote parts of the world to make Indian sport what it is.

Enjoy.

/ Boria Majumdar

Kolkata, January 2017

Postscript: Each of the artefacts used in the book are from my personal collection. By no means can a book of this nature be exhaustive. Nor is it meant to be. For example, I am yet to come across an artefact to celebrate Prakash Padukone's stupendous win at the All England Championships in 1980. There are other equally memorable signposts that might be missing. My aim is to stimulate further research on the subject and encourage sports fans to memorialize their experiences better going forward.

the artefacts

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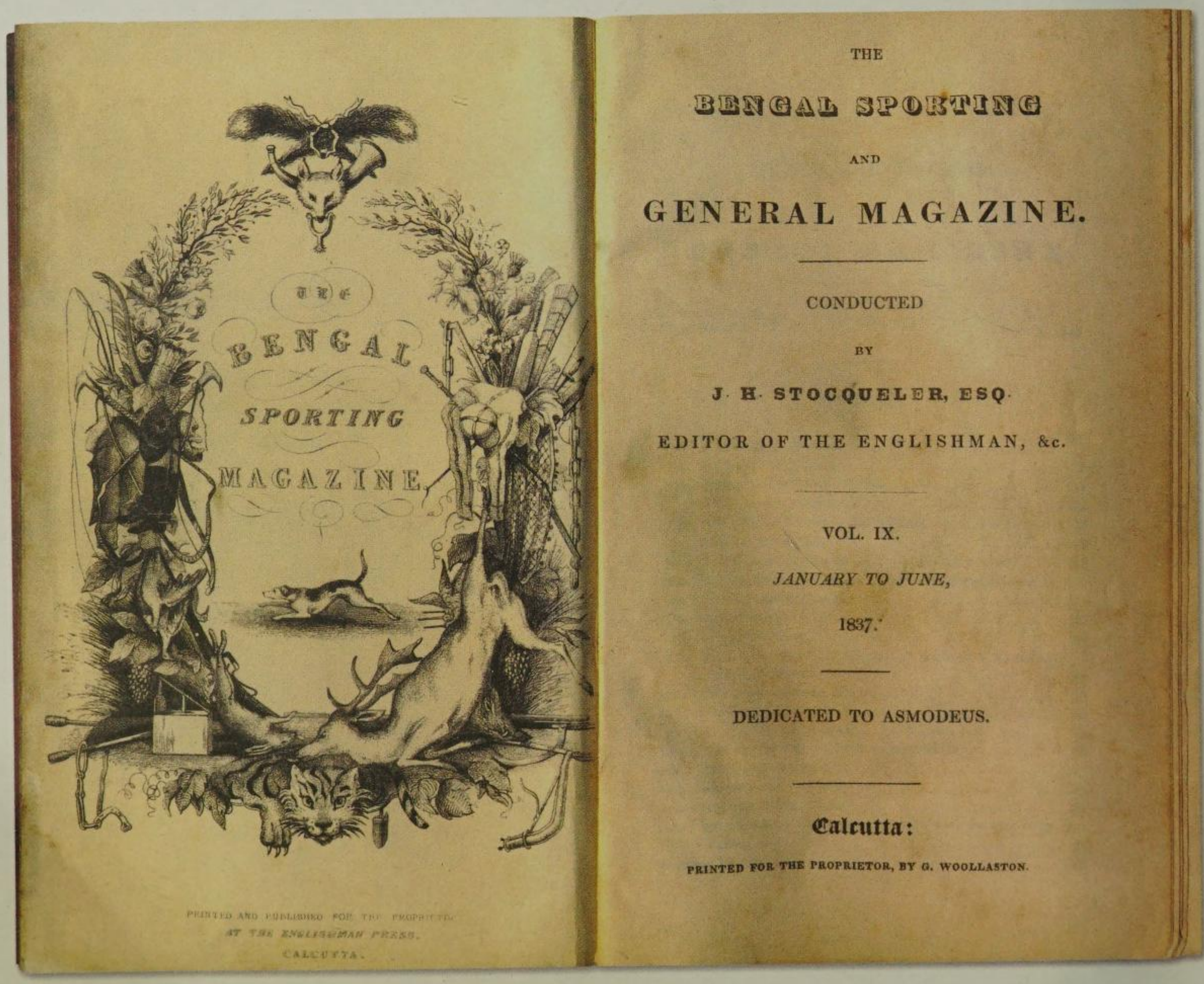
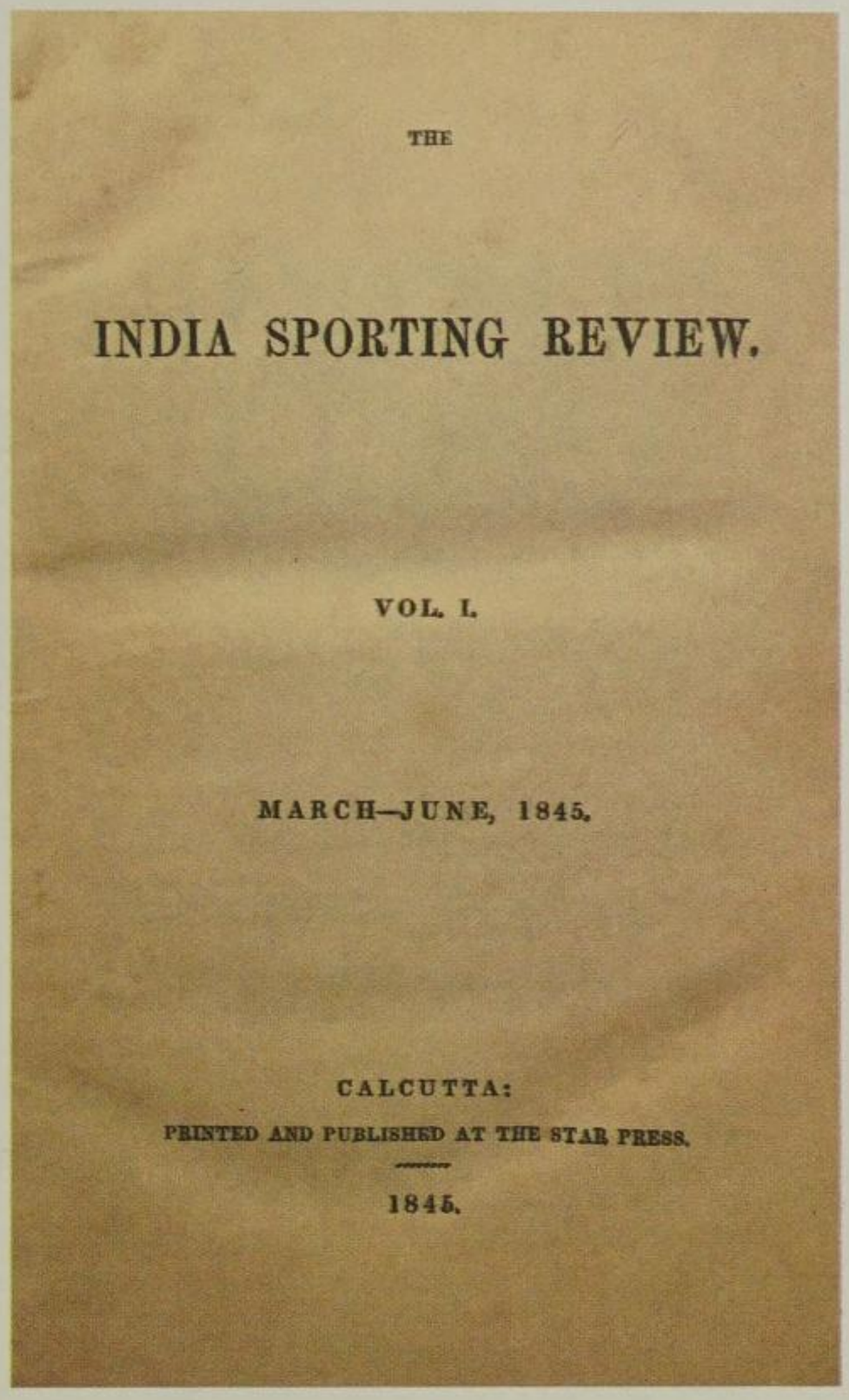


/ *The Bengal Sporting Magazine*, 1837

The significance of sports in Indian social life is borne out by the advanced nature of sports writing in the country in the first half of the nineteenth century. These reports, in most cases, were concerned with cricket, a favourite sport of the British soldiers and sailors. Derby was also a passion among the English residents of the country, evident from the extensive coverage it received in early sporting journals. Reports on soccer are available from the 1860s. The earliest sports magazines, the *Bengal Quarterly Sporting Magazine* and the *India Sporting Review*, date back to the 1830s and '40s. Sports coverage was of a fairly accomplished level and detailed rules of cricket and horse racing were published, often drawing queries from readers:

> Dear Sir,
> Will you very kindly favour me with an answer to the following query connected with the game of cricket. Is a batsman, when he is in common phraseology 'winded', allowed any time to recover breath?
>
> *23 November 1844*
>
> *Answer*: No rule for it. It must depend on the umpire calling play.
>
> *Editor*

The early magazines also printed scorecards and statistics of cricket matches played in and around Calcutta (now Kolkata) during a season. Detailed year-end statistics on the performances of players were typical items in such publications.


THE

INDIA SPORTING REVIEW.

VOL. I.

MARCH—JUNE, 1845.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE STAR PRESS.

1845.

India Sporting Review, 1845

Several non-sport publications also carried cricket news under the heading 'Miscellaneous News':

> Cricket Matches: On the 24th of December, the Calcutta Club played a cricket match against XI officers and privates of His Majesty's 44th regiment. The club won the match by 263 runs.
>
> A match between the Calcutta and Dum Dum Club was played on December 31st. The Calcutta Club won by one innings and 67 runs.

FORTY YEARS

OF THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

AN ACCOUNT OF
THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT
PREPARED AND ABRIDGED FROM THE PAPERS OF
The Late CHESTER MACNAGHTEN, M.A.
First Principal of the College
AND OTHER SOURCES

1870-1910

COMPILED BY
H.H. SIR BHAVSINHJI, K.C.S.I.
MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

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38. Ajitsinhji of Gadhka.
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At the close of the Prize Distribution Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the assembly as follows:—

"MR. MAYNE, YOUR HIGHNESS, PAST AND PRESENT KUMARS OF THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It must always be a pleasure to the Head of the Agency to preside at this interesting annual ceremony; but to me it is particularly so by reason of the long personal friendship it was my privilege to enjoy with General Keatinge, who must always be remembered as the real Founder of this College, and also by the knowledge that it was in no small measure due to my father's support and persistence that General Keatinge's plans were eventually carried out and this College was opened in the end of 1870. This Province owes much—how much few of the present generation, I feel, adequately realize—to General Keatinge; but I think we may go further and say that all the Native States in India are in his debt, for this College was the pioneer. It was the lead given by Kathiawar and the great success achieved by this College in its early days, under the skilful and sympathetic guidance of its first Principal and its first Vice-Principal, that later brought all the other Chiefs' Colleges into being. For my own part I would say that I have always taken a very great interest in the College, and I have watched its varying fortunes with the keenest sympathy from my first acquaintance with it, nearly thirty-two years ago. I am convinced that the system of education of which it was the pioneer, the system which General Keatinge first as Political Agent, Kathiawar, and afterwards as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, strove for, is the right, the best, the only system of education for the Ruling Chiefs of India; and I

2nd Class.

6. Abdul Majidkhanji of Savanur . Diamond Jubilee Prize.
7. Kamaludinkhanji of Manavadar Extra Class Prize.
8. Jalaludinkhanji of Radhanpur.
9. Vijaysinhji of Rajpipla.
10. Raning Vala of Jetpur . . Ranjitsinhji Racquets Challenge Cup.
11. Umedsinhji of Dhrol.
12. Dipsinhji of Dhrol . . . Macnaghten Music Prize.

3rd Class.

13. Vithal Rao of Sangli . . Diamond Jubilee Prize; Juniors Shooting Prize.
14. Chintaman Rao of Sangli . Extra Class Prize.
15. Ahmedkhanji of Sachin.
16. Parakramsinhji of Nandod.
17. Bhan Vala of Bilkha . . Drawing Prize.
18. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur.
19. Ram Vala of Bagasra.
20. Vithal Rao of Aundh.
21. Gagubha of Rajkot.

4th Class.

22. Pratapsinhji of Lathi . . Diamond Jubilee Prize.
23. Gagubha of Panchdevda . . Map-drawing Prize.
24. Joravarsinhji of Lathi.
25. Pravinsinhji of Bansda.

5th Class.

26. Kanthad Vala of Jetpur . . Diamond Jubilee Prize.
27. Surajmalji of Pal.
28. Bharatsinhji of Malia.

6th Class.

29. Narsinhji of Dhrol . . . Diamond Jubilee Prize.
30. Punja Vala of Navania . . Extra Class Prize.
31. Jamiatkhanji of Balasinor . Macnaghten Music Prize.
32. Fatehsinhji of Dhrol.

/ 02

Alongside British officers, European missionaries also played a leading role in promoting sports like cricket and football in the colonies across the Empire. They saw sports as a metaphor for morality and a moral code. By the close of the nineteenth century, the public-school system had been replicated throughout the empire. As J.A. Mangan writes in his much-acclaimed *Athleticism in the Victorian and Edwardian Public School* (Frank Cass, 1981),

> Staffed almost exclusively by British born masters, schools such as Harrison College in Barbados, and the leading "chief's" colleges in India such as Rajkumar College, Rajkot, were firmly dedicated to producing young men who subscribed to the ideals of empire and to British modes of thinking and playing.

In contrast to school and college cricket in independent India, which came to be confined to a privileged elite, in colonial India it was far more representative. This may be attributed to the fact that educational institutions received patronage from the Raj as well as the native aristocracy, structures of patronage that were uprooted in free India. While British patronage was automatically erased, the princes, having lost their dominions, were unable to continue the earlier practices.

/ The Rajkumar College Cricket Club finds mention in their 40 years' commemorative volume, 1870–1910

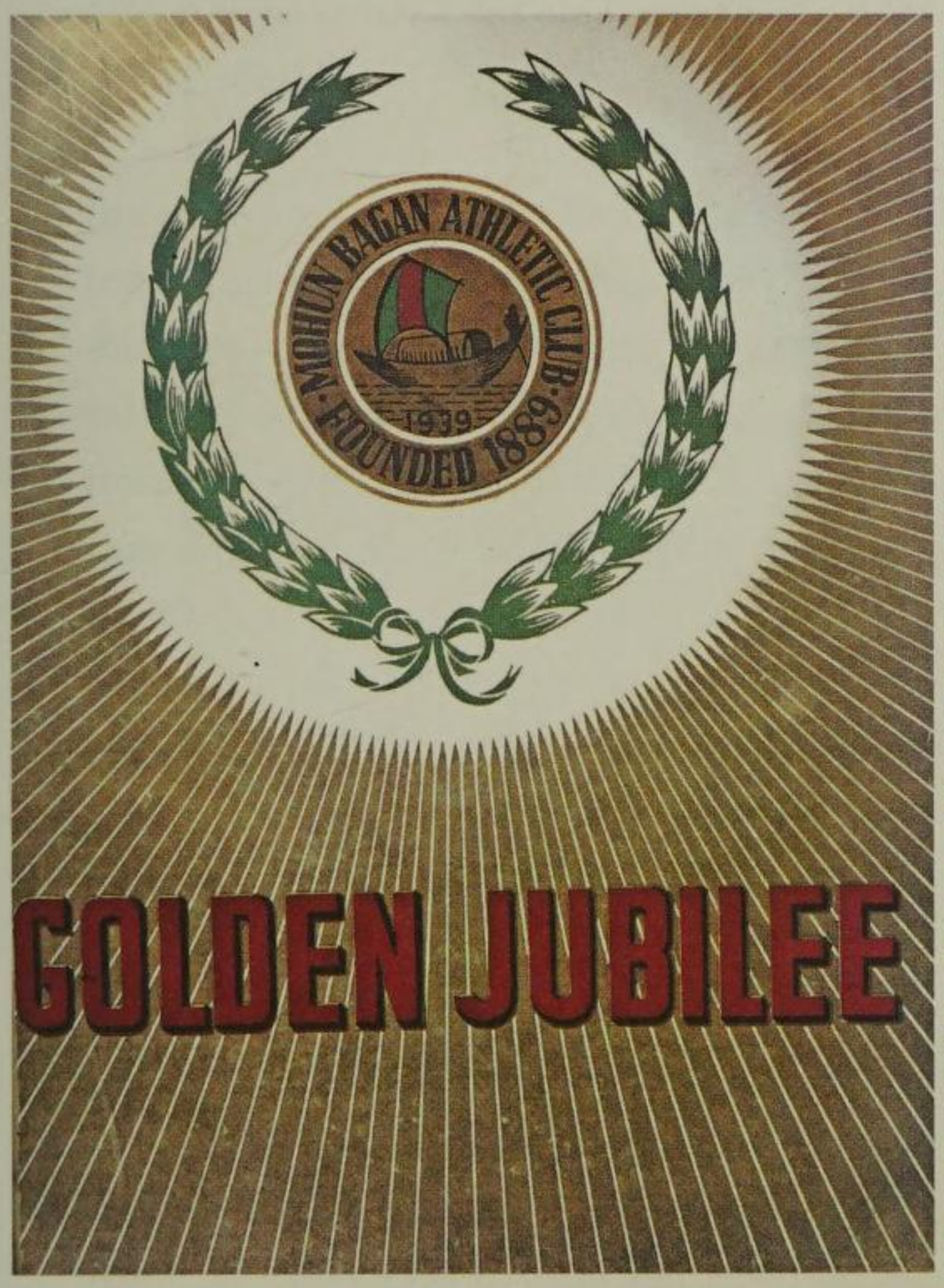
/ 03

/ Mohun Bagan Club monthly coupon

Among the Indian clubs, it was Mohun Bagan that came to symbolize the true nationalist response of the injured 'cultural self' against the British. Originally founded in 1889 by a few idealistic North Calcutta gentlemen at Mohun Bagan villa, it was, from its very inception, much more than a club. It was an institution with the avowed objective of not only producing excellent sportsmen, but imparting to them impeccable moral and social values. The ideals that the founders had set before themselves were novel for Indians at the time. The principles governing the functioning of the club, later reprinted in its Golden Jubilee souvenir, bear testimony to this point:

> The ideals that the founders had set before themselves were high. At the inception, except for a limited few at the top, it was the convention to accept only students as members. Each applicant for membership had to produce his guardian's permission for joining the Club. There was a probationary period of six months. The executives of the Club saw to it that each member combined the development of the body with the development of the mind. They prescribed a high moral code for the members. Some of the old members recall how J.N. Basu would suddenly line up younger members of the Club and test their educational progress in their schools and colleges. A young member was expelled from the Club because he was found smoking.

Little did the pioneers envisage, however, that the club would, through its epic victory over the East York Regiment in the 1911 IFA Shield final, bring about a national awakening!



/ Mohun Bagan Athletic Club Golden Jubilee souvenir, 1939

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

To Lord Harris.

BY A FEW OF HIS CRICKETING FRIENDS, ON HIS LEAVING ENGLAND FOR INDIA, AS GOgovernor OF BOMBAY.

MENU

Huîtres

Tortue Claire. Purée à la Reine.

Turbot, Sauce Hollandaise.
Filets de Soles à la Horly.

Ris de Veau piqué à la Victoria.
Mauviettes en belle Vue.

Selle de Mouton. Haricots Verts.

Jambon au Champagne.

Canards Sauvages.

Charlotte à l'Italienne Pouding à la Nesselrode.

Prauns en Kari.

Dessert.

Wines.

Sherry. Geisenheimer, Moet "brut," 1884.
Pol Roger, 1884. Chateau Palmer Margaux, 1883.

Limmer's Hotel,

FEVRIER 4, 1890.

/ Menu card of a complimentary dinner to Lord Harris on his leaving England for India

/ 04

Lord Harris was widely recognized as one of the earliest pioneers of cricket in India. During his tenure as governor of Bombay, 1890-95, he used reclaimed land on the seafront of the backbay to allot plots to the cricket clubs of the Hindus, the Muslims and the Parsis. The plots were authorized by the government on 12 September 1892 for a meagre annual rent of ₹12 each.

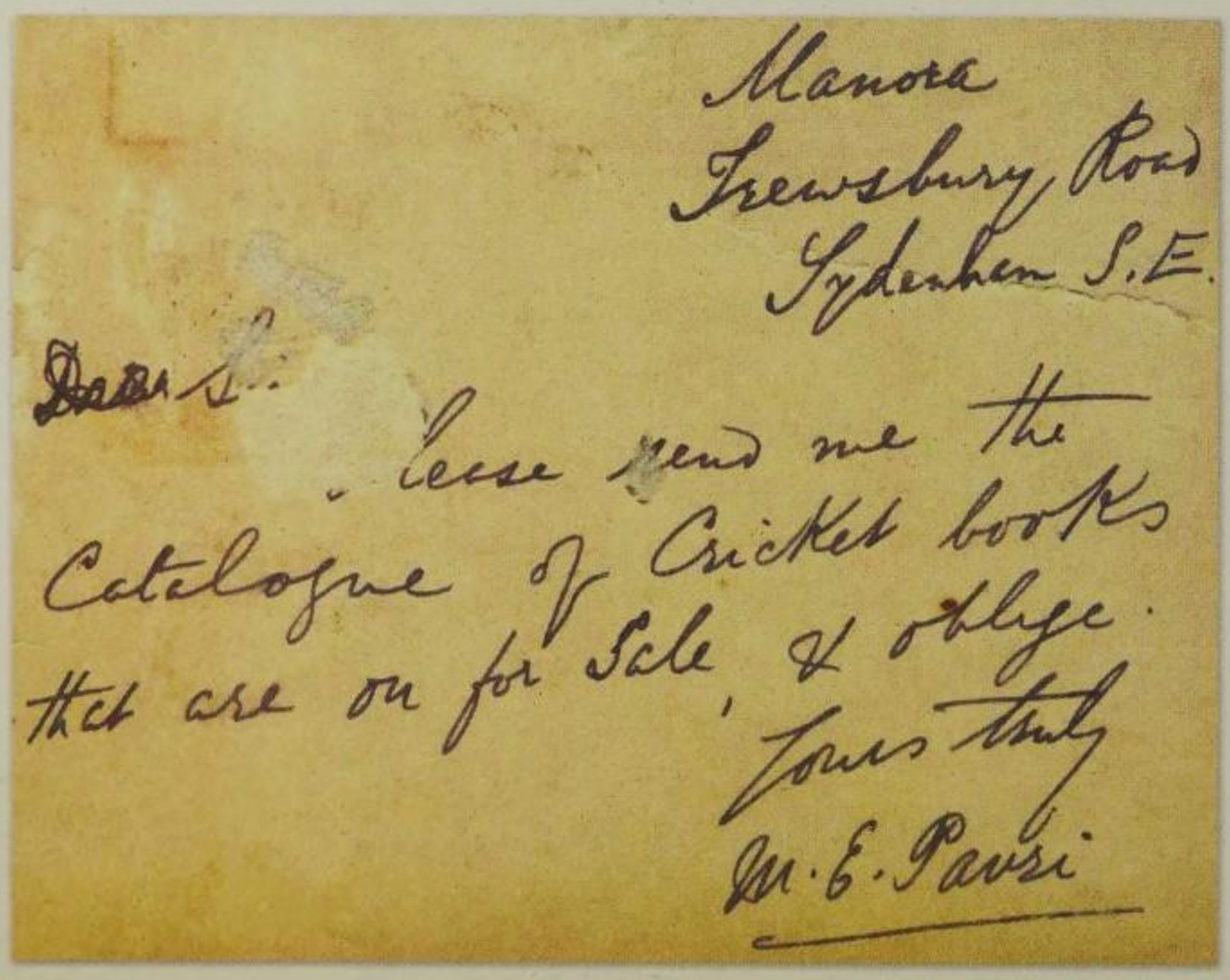
Interestingly, the foremost tournament in colonial India, which started in 1877 as a contest between the Europeans and the Parsees and eventually turned into a Pentangular, with participation from the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsees and the Rest, benefitted significantly from the support of Governor Harris. In recognition of Harris's contribution to the cause of Indian cricket, the Harris Shield Cricket Tournament for schools was started in Bombay in 1896. This is the oldest surviving cricket tournament in India.

Till the 1890s, the structure of cricket in schools was 'crude and indefinite'. It was in the 1890s that the initiative to form the Bombay High School Athletic Association was taken. Determined to eliminate differences of caste and creed on the sporting field, this association aimed to unite local clubs and inculcate notions of fair play among young boys. At first, the success of the scheme seemed doubtful. It was not known whether the European schools would join in. However, with the Cathedral School joining hands, the association gained acceptance in 1893. The Harris Shield was, in fact, initiated under the aegis of this association in 1896. The association propelled the formation of cricket clubs in each school and ensured appointment of coaches. This served the dual purpose of providing employment to veteran cricketers while giving a significant push to the game in the province.

Even today, oil portraits of Lord Harris are to be found in the headquarters of the Hindu, the Islam and the Parsee Gymkhanas in Bombay.

/ 05

The first cricketer who stirred the nationalist imagination in colonial India was M.E. Pavri. In an age when Indian cricket was fighting for respectability, Pavri's 170 wickets at an average of 11 in the Parsee tour of England in 1888 was a standout performance. Pavri also played a key hand in the Parsee victory over Lord Hawke's team in 1892, picking up nine wickets in the match. The Parsees went on to win this match by four wickets. Many say that even before Ranji had established himself as a cricketer of repute in England in the 1890s, Pavri demonstrated the prowess of the natives in the English game, which was fairly well established in India by the 1880s. In the first decade of the Bombay Pentangular tournament, Pavri continued to play a stellar hand for the Parsees, contributing to many a resounding win.



/ Letter from M.E. Pavri

/ 06

Meerut, 9th January 1898

From

MOOL CHUND,

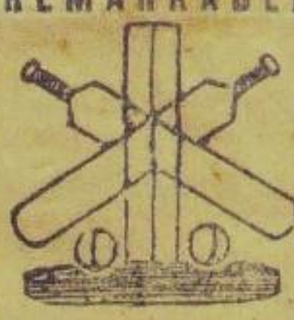
FIRST CLASS

CRICKET BALL MAKER,

SUDDER BAZAR,

MEERUT.

MOOLCHUND'S REMARKABLE CRICKET BALLS



Match Balls red 4 pieces	Rs	11	₹	doz.
Daily practice, red 4 pieces	„	9	₹	„
Brown 4 pieces, practice	„	9	₹	„
Red 2 pieces ...	„	8	₹	„
Brown 2 pieces ...	„	8	₹	„
Red small	„	6	₹	„

(Men's) Bat all cane, English Rs. 12 each superior quality.

„ do double cane, English Rs. 12 each 2nd quality.

„ set of stumps with bails English Rs. 8 per set.

„ Match Foot-ball English, No. 5 complete Rs. 10 each.

„ English Match cricket ball, Rs. 4-8 each.

„ English Battting gloves Rs. 7 per pair

(Youth's) Bat English — „ 2 each.

To

Hasan Singh Varma

Johnir R. M. Railway -

Asalpore

Moolchand's best quality made Cricket Balls are supplied to all parts of India, Oudh, Bengal, Central and N. W. Provinces, also to Burma and Ceylon. He guarantees that the balls made by him will be far better and more durable than those manufactured by any other maker of Meerut; in short he will endeavour his utmost to give estire satisfaction, to his kind customers; he is also prepared to supply all kinds of English Cricketing gear, &c., &c., now available in stock received from the principal Manufacturers of London, at the rates above quoted.

Goods are forwarded on application. Requesting a trial order which will be executed under our strict supervision and be promptly despatched.

Honored Sir I most humbly beg to bring under your Kind & generous consideration - that best quality made cricket-balls are now ready in my shop & shall be very good & durable in the playing & will last more as usually made by me for the present Hours winter season — Hoping that I will be successful by a kind order for which act I shall ever duty bound pray for your long life and prosperity — answer is obliged

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
MOOLCHUND,
Cricket Ball Maker,
and Dealer in
Cricketing Goods.

/ Mool Chund – 'Cricket Ball Maker', letter dated 9 January 1898

POST CARD.

The Address only to be written here.

Telegrams
CRICKET MADRAS

TELEPHONE No

RANJIT & COMPANY

PELICAN & CHIN CHIN DRAWING INKS & ARTISTS COLOURS

SPORTING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

COMMISSION AGENTS

Esplanade Row MADRAS, E. 5th Oct 1917.

To Chokalingam Chettyar Esq.
Karaikudi

Dear Sir, We beg to advise despatch of the undermentioned goods as desired in your letter of 3rd Oct for value P.P. by post and await your further esteemed Commands.

One Half Doz Badminton net 2-8-0
Three Match Badminton balls @ 12as each } 2-4-0
Packing + Cooly — 0-1-0
Postage + Registration — 0-6-0
Rs 5-3-0

Yours faithfully
For Ranjit & Co.

Chokalingam Chettyar Esq.
Secretary,
The Venugopalan
Badminton Club

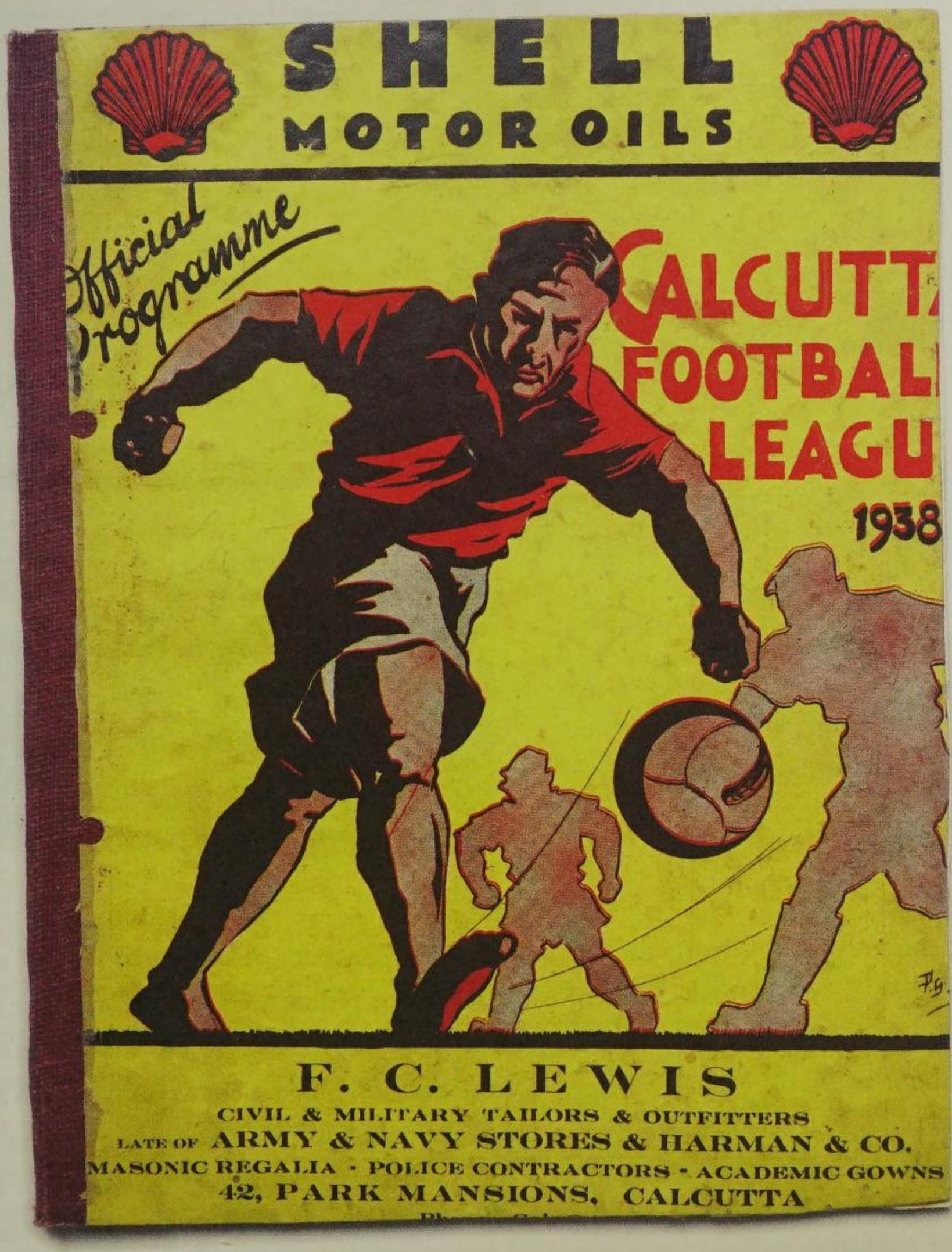
Karaikudi

Rainad

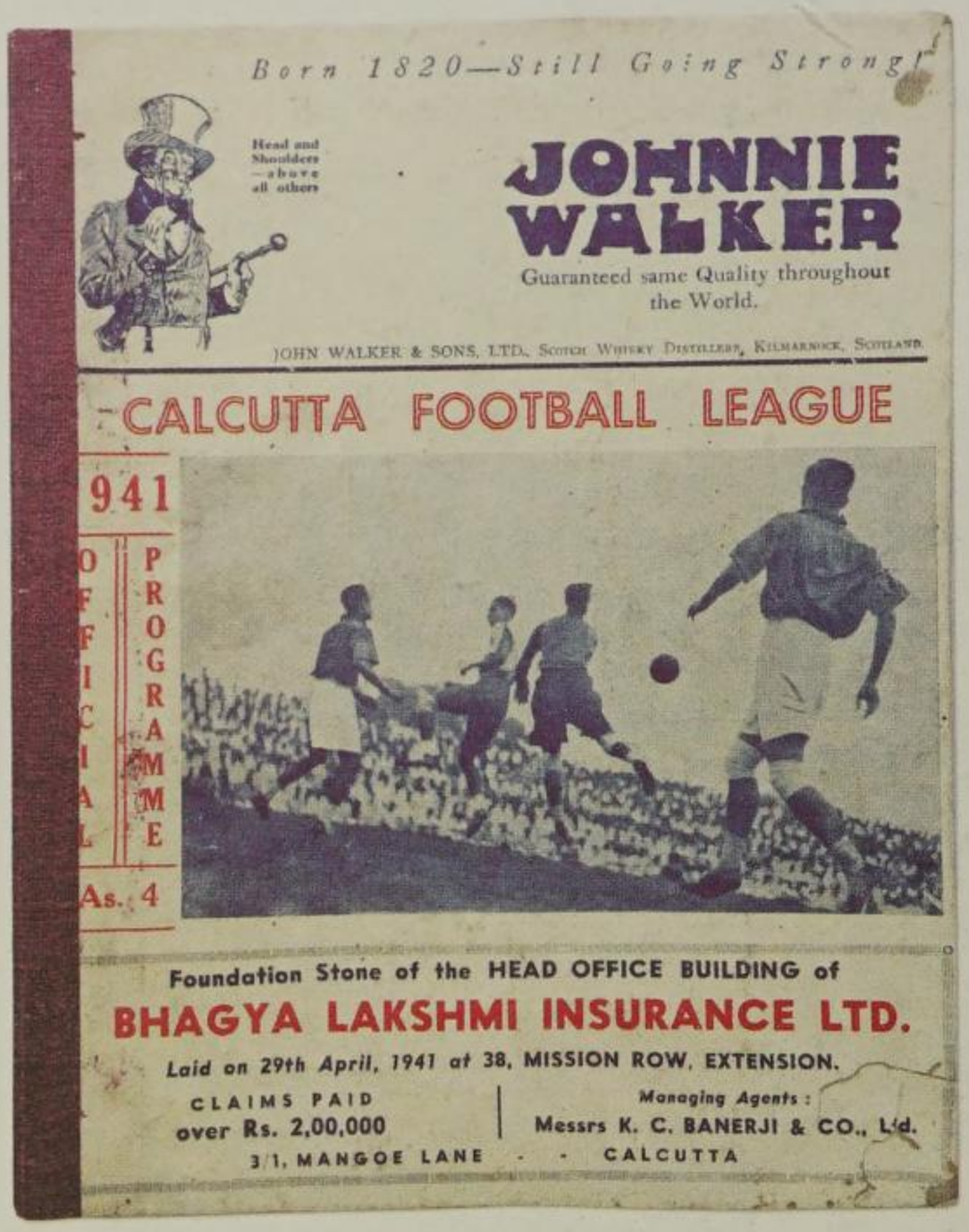
/ Ranjit & Company Sporting Goods, quotation for badminton net, etc., 1917

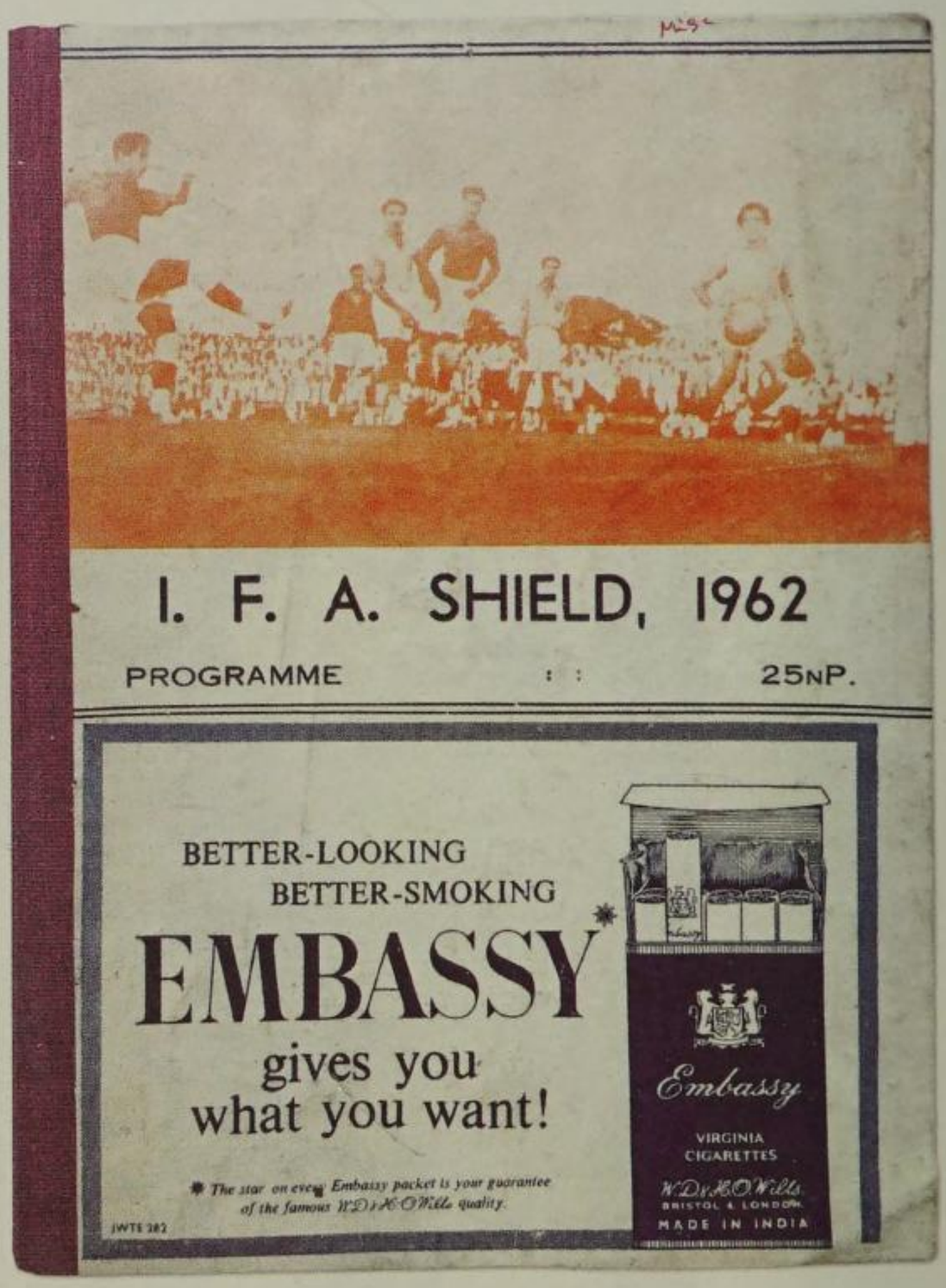
The growing importance of sports in late nineteenth-century India can be discerned from the advertisements of sporting gear published in leading dailies of the 1880s and the 1890s. Marketing and promotional strategies were made full use of, pointing to an element of competitiveness among the various sports goods suppliers. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that the sports goods industry was fairly well developed by the 1890s, evident from the many advertisements published every month. Sports goods were not restricted to cricket or football; other sports like badminton were also rapidly gaining in popularity in parts of the country. The first Indian enterprise in the field was seen as early as 1895 in Bengal, where Saradaranjan Ray set up S. Ray & Co. in Calcutta. The tradition of bat-making has continued since, with quality cricket bats being made in Meerut to this day.

/ 07



/ Official programme of the Calcutta Football League, 1938


Born 1820—Still Going Strong!
Head and Shoulders —above all others
JOHNNIE WALKER
Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Kilmarnock, Scotland.
CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE
1941
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
As. 4
Foundation Stone of the HEAD OFFICE BUILDING of
BHAGYA LAKSHMI INSURANCE LTD.
Laid on 29th April, 1941 at 38, MISSION ROW, EXTENSION.
CLAIMS PAID over Rs. 2,00,000
Managing Agents : Messrs K. C. BANERJI & CO., Ltd.
3/1, MANGOE LANE - - CALCUTTA



Above: Programme of IFA Shield, 1962

Right: Souvenir of Calcutta Football League, 1941

By the 1890s, a number of football clubs had been established in and around Calcutta. It was only natural that the burgeoning interest in the game brought to the fore the need for control and coordination. The necessity for a well-constituted controlling body became obvious and the formation of the Indian Football Association (IFA) in 1892 was thereby a mere formality. The initiative in this regard was taken in the right earnest by Nagendra Prasad Sarbadhikary, one of the earliest pioneers of football in India. He invited the leading members of the two foremost European clubs – the Calcutta Football Club and the Dalhousie Club – to an informal meeting at the Sovabazar Club tent at the close of the 1892 football season. Mr A.R. Brown, honorary secretary of the Dalhousie Club; Mr B.R.C. Lindsay, a player of distinction from the same club;

RESULTS OF 1940 LEAGUE TABLES

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F	A.	Pts.
Md Sporting ...	24	17	6	1	42	7	40
Mohun Bagan A. C.	24	17	3	4	26	11	37
Rangers Club ...	24	11	6	5	39	21	32
East Bengal Club	24	10	10	4	22	15	30
Kalighat Club ...	24	9	9	6	28	22	27
R. B. R. Sp. Club	24	6	9	9	22	26	21
Aryan Club ..	24	6	8	11	26	31	20
Police A. C. .	24	7	5	12	30	34	19
Calcutta Customs	24	5	9	10	19	28	19
Border Regiment	24	7	5	12	20	28	19
Bhawanipore Club	24	7	4	13	13	29	18
Sporting Union ...	24	5	6	13	15	34	16
C. F. C. ...	24	3	8	13	18	34	14

SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Dalhousie A. C. ..	22	12	8	2	47	18	32
Aurora A. Assoc.	22	12	7	3	26	12	31
Kumartuli Institute	22	10	9	3	32	18	29
George Telegraph	22	8	12	2	23	11	28
Town Club ..	22	8	10	4	32	26	26
Suburban Club ...	22	7	7	8	20	20	21
Napier Sporting ...	22	5	9	8	17	31	19
Measurers A. C. ...	22	5	9	8	20	19	19
Young Bengal ..	22	5	9	8	19	20	19
B. N. Railway ...	22	6	4	12	23	40	16
Howrah Union .	22	4	7	11	15	28	15
Telegraph Institute	22	2	5	15	16	49	9

THIRD DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts
Tropical School ...	15	13	2	0	27	5	28
Salkia Friends ...	15	11	3	1	35	6	25
Alipore Sporting ..	15	11	2	2	34	10	24
Marwari Club ...	15	9	3	3	31	10	21
Beniatolla Club ...	15	9	2	4	21	14	20
Greer Sporting ...	15	6	5	4	24	16	17
Port Commrs. ...	15	6	3	6	15	16	15
Shibpore Institute	15	5	5	5	15	17	15
Taltollah Institute	15	4	6	5	6	13	14
Albert Sporting ...	15	4	4	7	8	25	12
South Calcutta ...	15	4	3	8	14	19	11
Shibsankar Sport.	15	3	5	7	8	19	11
R. M. Sporting ...	15	4	3	8	8	12	11
St. Xaviers Club	15	1	6	8	11	28	8
Calcutta Gymkhana	15	3	2	10	17	24	8
Y. M. C. A. ...	15	0	0	15	6	48	0

To determine the 15th position in the above division Calcutta Gymkhana & St. Xaviers played on the League System and St. Xaviers won by 1—0.

FOURTH DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts
Robert Hudson ...	15	13	1	1	61	7	27
Jorabagan Club ...	15	13	1	1	28	4	27
Mohammedan A. C.	15	9	4	2	29	9	22
St. Josephs ..	15	8	3	4	25	16	19
City Athletic ...	15	8	2	5	17	12	18
International Club	15	5	5	5	16	17	15
Shamtazar Club ...	15	5	5	5	13	15	15
Shambazar United	15	5	4	6	21	24	14
Uttarpara Sporting	15	5	4	6	17	11	14
Union Sporting ..	15	5	4	6	15	17	14
Central Calcutta ..	15	3	5	7	11	26	11
Bow. Y. M. Union	15	2	7	6	9	14	11
Entally Sporting..	15	3	4	8	11	36	10
Bengal Sporting	15	3	4	8	10	29	10
Rash Bagan Club	15	3	3	9	12	26	9
Behala Sporting ...	15	1	2	12	7	37	4

Robert Hudson & Jorabagan played the championship game in the above League and Robert Hudson won the game by 3 goals to nil.

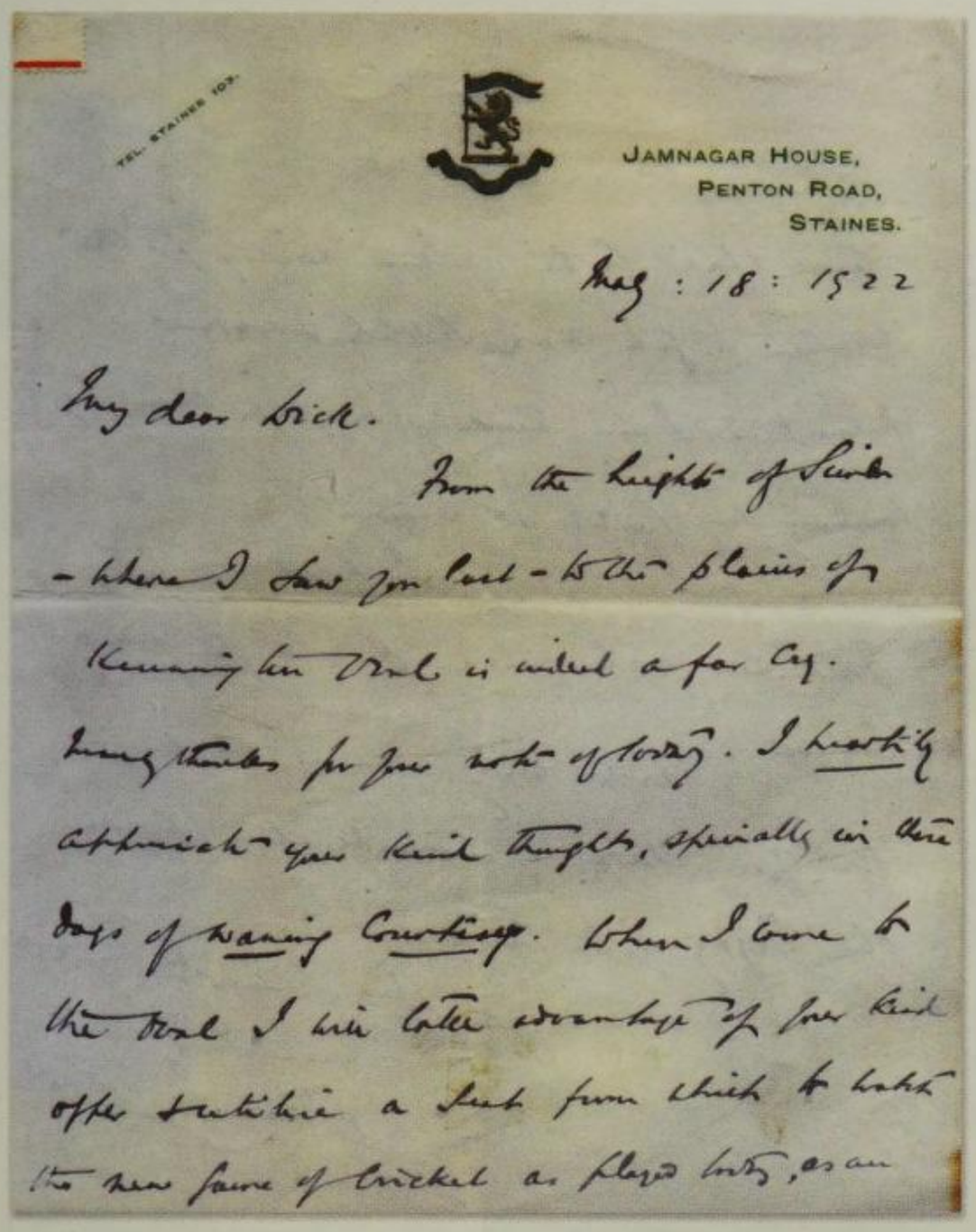
9

Mr Watson of the Calcutta FC and Nagendra Prasad of Sovabazar attended the meeting and agreed to launch a tournament that would attract the strongest combinations from all parts of the country. Voluntary financial contributions, chiefly from their highnesses the maharajas of Cooch Behar and Patiala, Sir A.A. Apcar and Mr J. Southerland enabled them to place an order for a shield with Messrs Elkington & Co., London, through their Calcutta agents, Messrs Walter Locke & Co. The IFA Shield tournament thus came into being in 1893. Sovabazar represented the Indian cause against the European teams in the tournament. The First Division Football League was also launched soon after, in 1898, though it was confined to British teams until 1914.

/ 08

/ Ranji as Jam Saheb

There is little doubt that Ranji's cricketing prowess was the trump card that won him the gaddi and concessions for his native Nawanagar. In fact, it can be argued that his trying to distance himself from the nationalist cause was somewhat driven by selfish considerations, and to that extent anti-nationalism was a stance projected to achieve his ambitions. He looked upon the Congress move to boycott British goods as an opportunity to boost Nawanagar trade. The anti-British campaign had a disastrous consequence for ports like Bombay, and Ranji made the most of the opportunity to improve the economic condition of his ailing state, spending a huge amount in developing the port of Bedi. On his last visit to England in 1932, Ranji publicized this economic advance, giving details of Nawanagar's profits.


TEL. STAINES 107.

JAMNAGAR HOUSE,
PENTON ROAD,
STAINES.

May : 18 : 1922

My dear Dick.

From the height of Simla
- where I saw you last - to the plains of
Kennington Oval is indeed a far cry.
Many thanks for your note of today. I heartily
appreciate your kind thoughts, especially in these
days of waning Courtesy. When I come to
the Oval I will take advantage of your kind
offer to watch a Test from which to take
the new game of Cricket as played today, as an

THE PALACE,
JAMNAGAR,
KATHIAWAR.

Dated 16th January 1932. .

I have not had the pleasure of seeing anything of Indian Cricket; it will therefore be a mere presumption on my part to offer any opinion about their cricket. However as one interested in the game of Cricket and being an Indian myself, I can only wish the Team going out a very successful tour.

They will undoubtedly receive a very hearty welcome from the people of England who love the Game and play cricket in the best and truest spirit of that Game. I am confident that the members of the Team will enjoy their English tour and come back better cricketers in every sense.

I wish them all good luck and a congenial English summer.

Ranjitsinhji
of Nawanagar

From left: Letter from Ranji, 1922; Ranji writing on the Indian tour of England in 1932

Again, the text of a speech delivered at the 1922 session of the League of Nations raises doubts regarding the charge that Ranji was an Anglophile unconcerned with the fortunes of his countrymen. He was critical of the British government's efforts to set up a federation in India and fell out with Lord Willingdon on this issue. Using cricketing metaphors for the umpteenth time in his life, 'The princes of India have been very old members of Great Britain's team and they have tried their best to play with a straight bat for the empire,' Ranji demanded complete immunity from supervision by a federal government.

His refusal to allow Duleepsinhji to play for India, arguing that he was an English cricketer, may be explained in terms of the benefits on offer for cricketers in England. Having himself played for England, Ranji was aware that Duleep could earn a better living by playing for England. Though there were no match fees for amateurs in England, he could make money from writing on the game, writing books on cricket and from receiving donations and gifts, which he would invariably receive if he excelled as an English cricketer.

Finally, Ranji did assist in the development of Indian cricket in ways that often pass unnoticed. He was the one who spotted Ladha Amar Singh, one of India's outstanding cricketers of the 1930s. He also shared cricket coaches, hired to train players of the Nawanagar team, with other states, and captained the state team on many occasions. He promoted cricket in Nawanagar in an effort to attract the English monarch to his state, a strategy that proved successful.

/ 09

विशेष आवरण SPECIAL COVER
शताब्दी समारोह " मोहन बागान दिवस " (१९११-२०११)
Centenary Celebration "Mohun Bagan Day" (1911- 2011)
500
आई एफ ए शील्ड विजयी प्रथम भारतीय दल के शत् वर्ष
100 Years of the first Indian side ever to lift "THE IFA SHIELD"

/ *Top to bottom:* Special cover for the centenary celebration of 'Mohun Bagan Day'; The IFA Shield-winning team, 1911; Captain S. Bhaduri and Secretary S.N. Bose with the IFA Shield trophies

'In a country...where repulsion is more powerful than attraction, you have been able to knit together so many hearts.'

Mohun Bagan's epochal IFA Shield victory in 1911 against the East Yorkshire Regiment is part of Indian sporting folklore. Most Indians have looked upon this victory as the culmination of the swadeshi celebration of the cult of physical fitness and have hailed it as an indigenous nationalist reaction with potential repercussions on society. Pointing towards Fort William, the headquarters of the British garrison in colonial Calcutta, during the victory procession, a Brahmin clad in all white said to Reverend Krishnamohan Chatterjee, one of the stars of the victory, 'You have now beaten the English on the sporting field. When will you help bring down the flag fluttering there?'

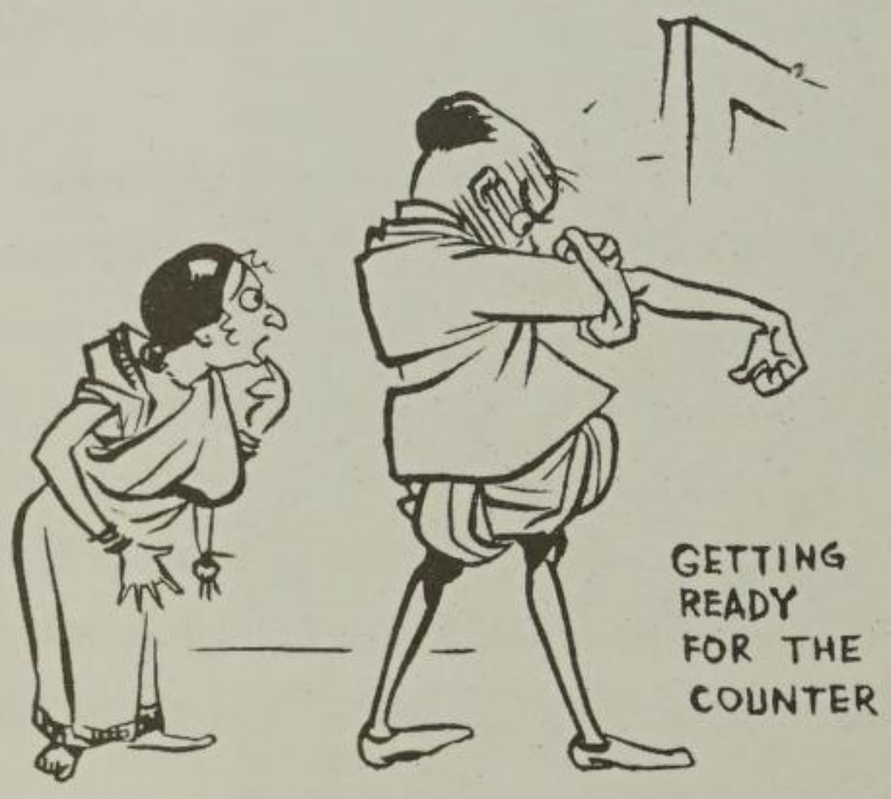
Since the 1880s, football had already become a worthwhile medium of social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled in Bengal. The Bengalis, from the close of the century, began to look upon success in the game as proof of their revitalized physical prowess. In fact, the change in the political climate of Bengal at the turn of the century had effected a change in Bengali attitude towards European sports like soccer. In the context of the Swadeshi movement, soccer assumed the form of a cultural weapon to reassert hurt Bengali masculinity and fight British imperialism. It was in this particular context that Mohun Bagan's victory was hailed as a landmark moment in Indian nationalism.

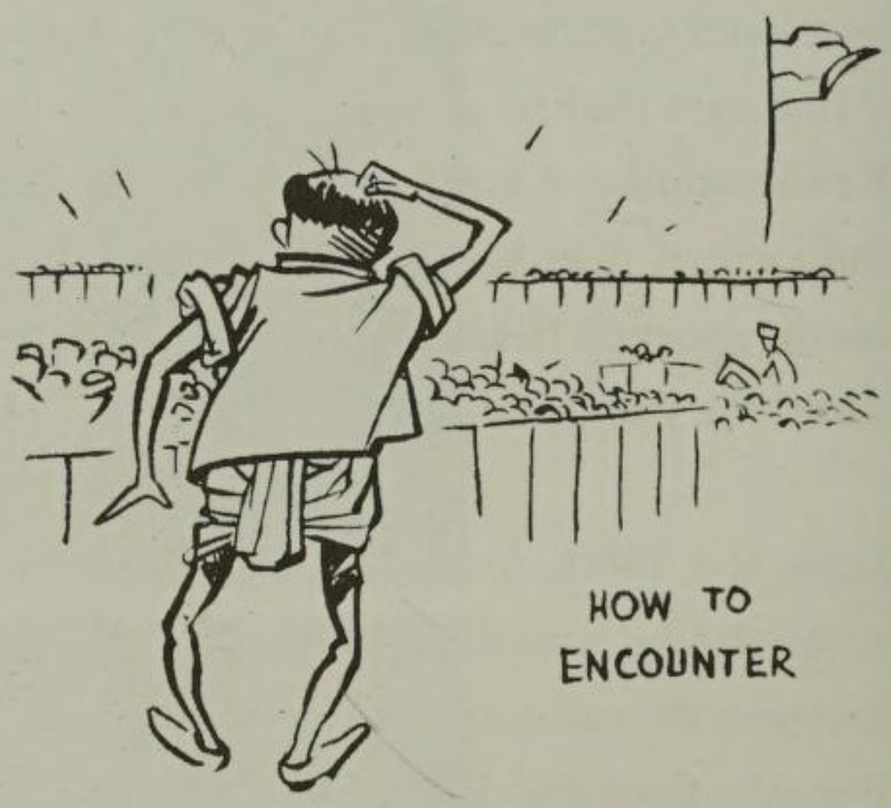
The impact of the victory was not restricted to Bengal. It had in fact fired the imagination of the whole nation. The *Englishman's* comment on Mohun Bagan's win sums up its political importance: 'Mohan-Bagan has succeeded in what the Congress and the Swadeshiwallas have failed to do so far to explode the myth that the Britishers are unbeatable in any sphere of life.' *Basumati*, the leading Bengali journal, expressed similar sentiments:

> There are no players today in the playroom of the Indian Association. The Congress playroom has been blown off by one blast like a house of cards. Revered leaders like Surendranath have not been able to unite their adherents by the tie of unity. In a country where union takes place only to dissolve, where repulsion is more powerful than attraction, you have been able to knit together so many hearts.

The victory inspired a sentiment of communal harmony as well. When the victory procession of the team was on its way to the Thanthania Kali Temple in North Calcutta, Muslims rushed to Dharmatala with a band party to join the procession. In fact, they even led the rally, beating drums and other musical instruments. A leading Muslim journal, the *Comrade*, of which Maulana Mohammed Ali was the founder-editor, stated, 'We hereby join the chorus of praise and jubilation over the victory of Mohun Bagan. The team did remarkably well throughout the tournament and won the Shield by sheer merit.'

MOHUN BAGAN MATCH - A STUDY IN EXPRESSION





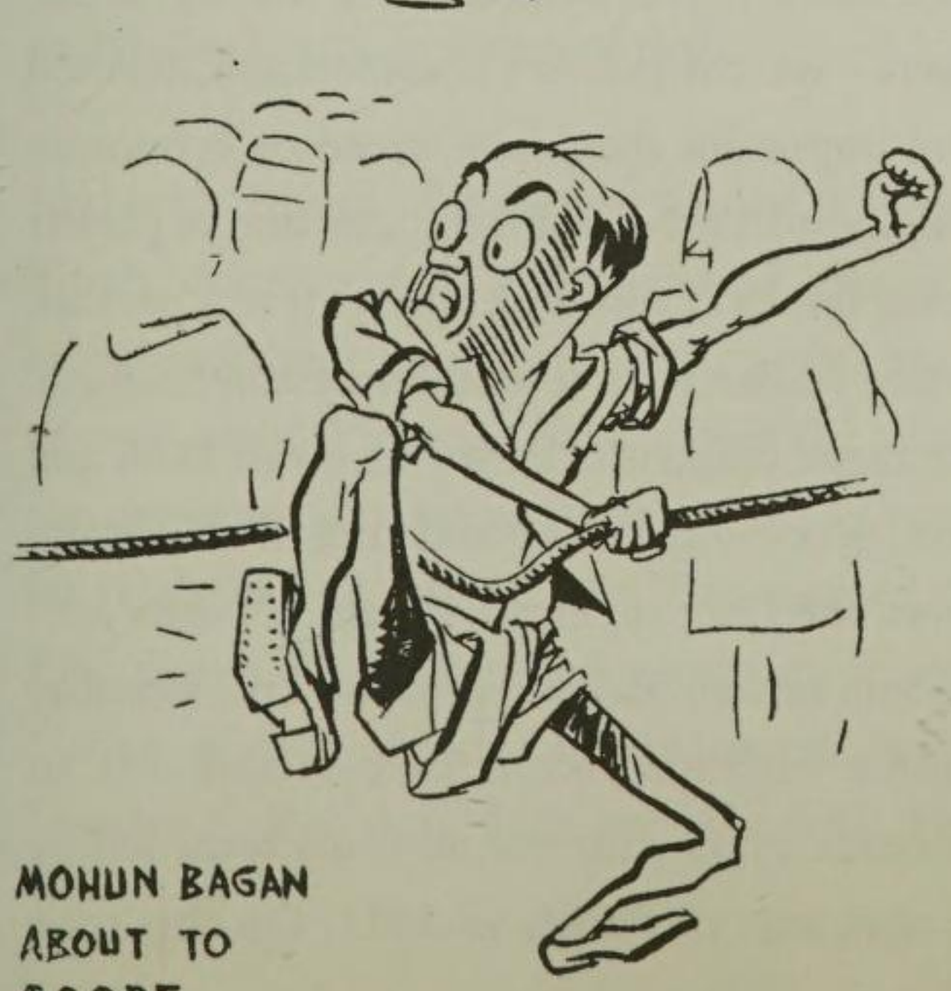
THE GAME STARTS

MOHUN BAGAN IS
BEING PRESSED HARD

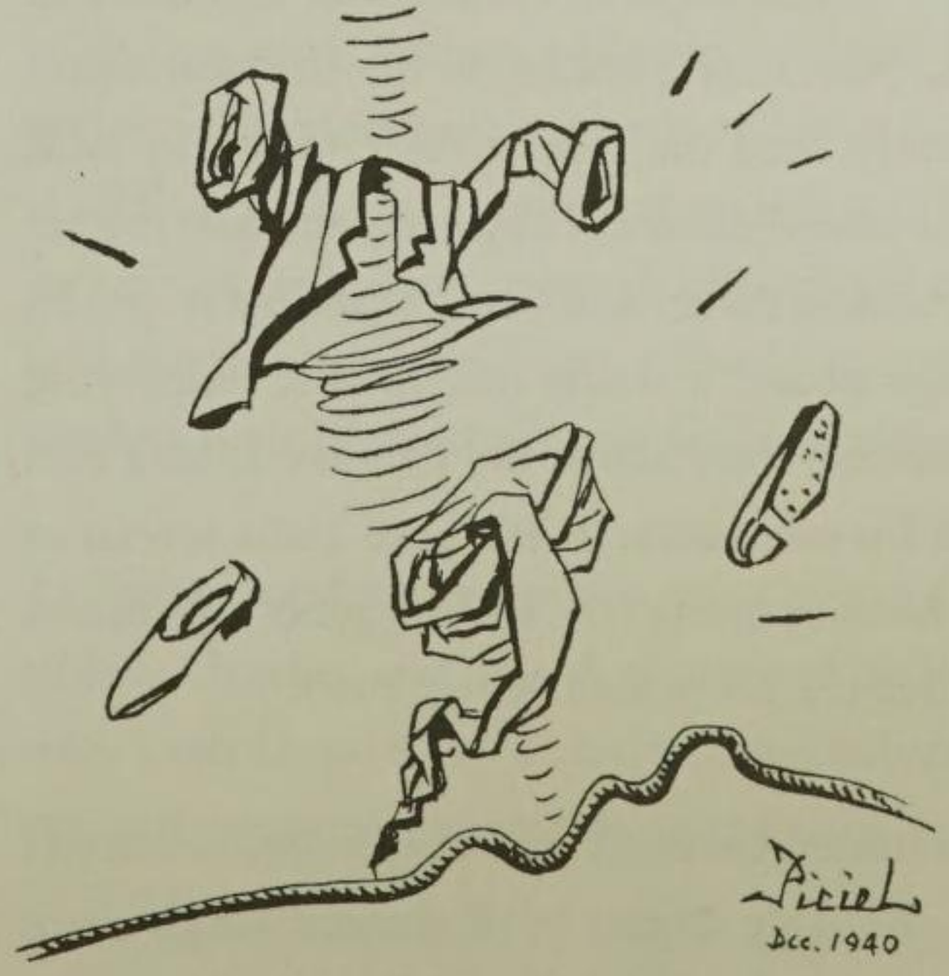
PENALTY
ORDERED
AGAINST
MOHUN BAGAN

PENALTY
MISSED

NOW —
MOHUN BAGAN
PRESSING
HARD

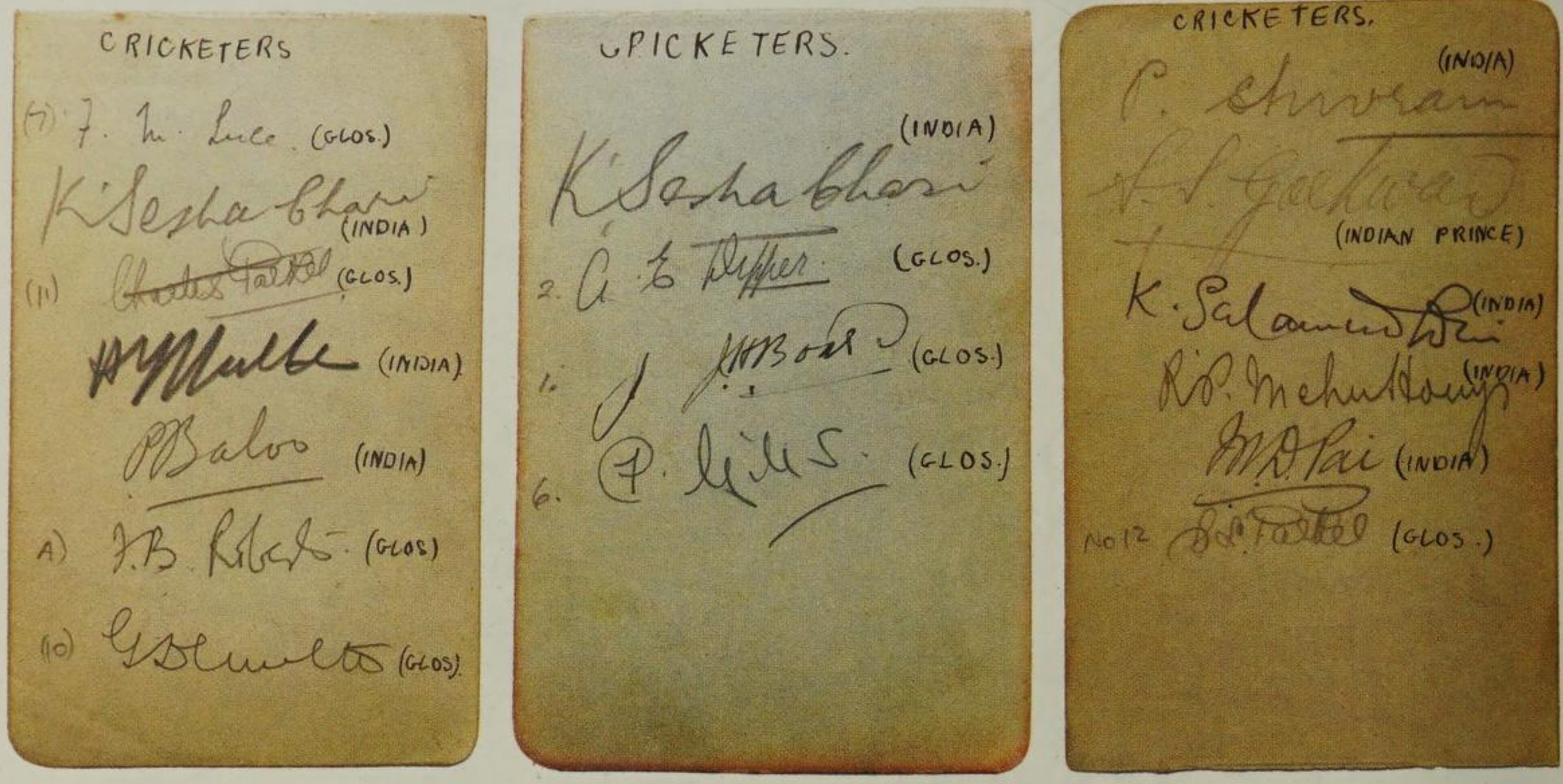


MOHUN BAGAN
ABOUT TO
SCORE



MOHUN BAGAN SCORES

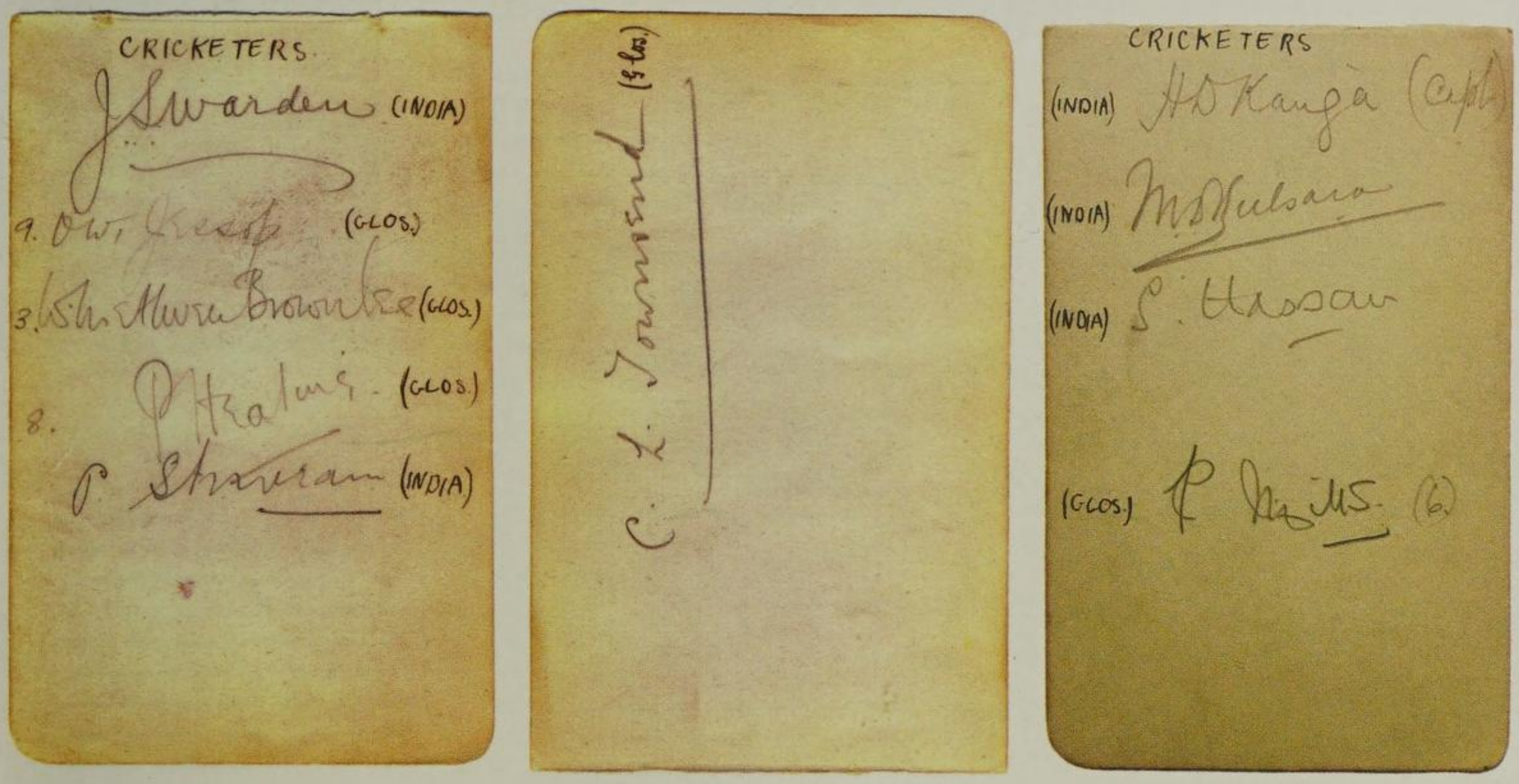
/ 10



/ *Above and facing page:* Autographs of the players on the India tour of England, 1911

The maharajas of Patiala, who had taken to patronizing cricket in the late nineteenth century, used the game to assert equality with the colonial masters. They had their own cricket grounds at Patiala and Chail. Maharaja Rajendra Singh played a stellar role in this, employing cricketers from across the country. Under him and his successors, Patiala gave India several of its leading cricketers, players who dominated Indian cricket from 1890 to 1940.

No ruler, it has been argued, recruited cricketers on the scale begun by Rajendra Singh since 1895. Merit – it is evident from the list of the players – was the primary consideration, deemed more important than caste, creed or economic background. This explains the selection of players during the 1911 tour of England. It was perhaps the first Indian team to taste success in England. This team, unlike the Parsee teams of 1886 and 1888, was competitive and included, among others, the Dalit superstar, P. Baloo. A slow left-arm spin bowler, Baloo represented the Bombay Hindus with enormous success and was an automatic choice for the all-India team led by the maharaja of Patiala in 1911. On this tour,



he took a rich haul of 114 wickets, topping the bowling averages with an average of 18.86 per wicket. In the first-class matches of the tour, he captured 75 wickets, averaging 20.12 runs per wicket. According to D.B. Deodhar, one of the early stalwarts of the game in India, Baloo could easily rank alongside legends like Wilfred Rhodes or Hedley Verity in terms of skill.

Maharaja Bhupinder Singh, son of Rajendra Singh, continued this tradition of patronage after his father's premature death at the age of twenty-eight. However, under him the reason for patronage changed. It was more to outdo his rival, the maharajkumar of Vizianagram, that Bhupinder Singh extended patronage to great Indian cricketers like Lala Amarnath, Anwar Hussain, Lall Singh, Nazir and Wazir Ali. They were patronized by the Patiala Darbar, which absorbed 'any sportsman who had made a name for himself at cricket, wrestling, athletics or some other sport, into the state service'. While some sportsmen, such as Colonel Mistry, were entrusted positions of responsibility at Patiala, others were free to pursue careers in sports. In recognition of his patronage, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh was appointed president of the Cricket Club of India in 1937. He was also nominated president of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in 1939 and held this position until 1960, when his younger brother, Raja Bhalindra Singh, succeeded him.

At Patiala, royal patronage was also extended to athletics, hockey and polo. A number of athletes who have represented India in the Olympics enjoyed the patronage of this royal house.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT LETTER to—

M 6365 1912

Put away after issue
Return to Mr.
Copy for
Reminder on
Examined in Registry

The Secretary.
British Olympic Association,
108 Victoria Street
S.W.

India Office.

4 JUN. 1912

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have requested to be supplied with early information regarding the date and place of future series of the Olympic Games and to enquire whether you could arrange for this Department to be furnished with such information at earliest date with [illegible] on a question.

Section No. 3663
Sent
(Form 10.)

Copy.
No. 18
Commercial.
(9914)

Office Hours 10 to 5.

BRITISH OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Chairman.
THE RT. HON. LORD DESBOROUGH OF TAPLOW, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Secretary.
REV. R.S.de COURCY LAFFAN.
Hon. Treasurer.
CAPT. F. WHITWORTH JONES.

Telegraphic Address:
"PANKRAT, LONDON."
Telephone Number.
VICTORIA, 2945.

108, VICTORIA ST.
LONDON, S.W.

June 5th. 1912

The Under Secretary of State for India,
Military Department,
India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

M 6762 1912.

MP 6365/4270

Dear Sir,

Reference M.6365

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date requesting early information regarding the date and place of future series of the Olympic Games for the Government of India.

The Olympic Games are held every four years. The approximate future dates will therefore be - 191 1928.

The place of the Games is usually deci International Olympic Committee four years in ad therefore probable that the place of the Olympic will be decided at the meeting of the Internatio Committee which is to be held in Stockholm in Ju Although nothing is as yet officially decided th overwhelming probability that the place of the C of 1916 will be Berlin.

I shall have very great pleasure in a

MARKED OFF

Papers

INDEXED

M 1838 1912.

MP 1077/1592.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
Feb 7, 1912.

Reference to previous letter:

STOCKHOLM.
March 4th, 1912.

On receipt of your despatch No.7 of February 1st I did not fail to request the Swedish Government provide me with an authoritative expression of ion as to whether the Swedish invitation to take in the Horse riding competitions at the Olympic s included the Indian Army and the forces of ralia and New Zealand.

I have now the honour to report that I have been rmed by the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs the organizing Committee of the Olympic games

Copy.
No. 7.
(4379/12).

FOREIGN OFFICE.
February 1st, 1912.

Sir:-

With reference to Lord Kilmarnock's despatch No. 220 of December 11th last I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the War Office enclosing a communication addressed to the Army Council by the British Olympic Association on the subject of the Horse Riding competitions at the forthcoming Olympic Games at Stockholm. In this letter the Association raise the question as to whether under the general regulations of the Olympic Games India is entitled to send a separate team and whether Australia and New Zealand can be regarded as separate "nations" in this connection.

In a Note dated October 30th last, a copy of which is enclosed, the Swedish Minister in London stated expressly that the Swedish invitation to take part in the horse riding competitions included the Indian Army and the forces of Australia and of New Zealand: and invitations have accordingly been conveyed to the three Governments

Sir C.Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
&c., &c., &c.,

MARKED OFF

MILITARY DEPARTMENT FORM 3.

DRAFT LETTER PAPER.

M 3273 1912.

Addressed to—

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Army Department.

Put away
Return to Mr.
Reminder on
Examined Registry

M.S. to sign.

INDIA OFFICE,

14 MAR. 1912

DEAR SIR,

I forward herewith an advance copy of a paragraph regarding the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912

which will be included in a Military Despatch shortly to be sent to the Government of India.

Yours faithfully.

GEO BEAUCHAMP DUFF,
General,
Military Secretary.

12/3/12

9914

MP 1338

M 3273 1912

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs p
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for
India and, by direction of the Secret
State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned

Foreign Office,
Mar. 1912

Reference to previous letter:

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Sir C. Spring-Rice No 11	Olympic Games at Stockholm

MAR 1912 OFFICE.

M 3805 1912.

ADVANCE PARAGRAPH.

As the time for preparation is short and the expense involved would be considerable, we do not propose to send any Officers of the Indian Army to complete in the Olympic games to be held at Stockholm in July 1912.

(In reply to paragraph 23 of Military despatch No.135, dated the 24th November 1911 (M 13,879)).

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Existing Olympic literature has traced the history of India's Olympic encounter back to 1920. It was at Antwerp in Belgium that India first participated in the Olympic Games. This was made possible by the generosity of Dorabji Tata, who later became the first president of the IOA and who funded three Indian athletes for the 1920 Olympics. Thereafter, the IOA was formed in 1923. India sent a team of athletes to Paris in 1924 and won its first Olympic medal in field hockey in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games. This is what has been accepted as the start of the Olympic movement in India for years now.

Interestingly, however, documents recently found trace India's Olympic history back to 1912, almost a decade before India sent the team to Antwerp. These documents and letters, a couple of which are being reprinted, demonstrate that there was a series of letters exchanged between the British Olympic Association, the International Olympic Committee and the India Office, discussing prospects of Indian participation at the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. Had this come to pass, India would have become the first Asian country to embrace the Olympics alongside Japan that established a national Olympic Committee in

/ The letters exchanged between the British Olympic Association, the International Olympic Committee and the India Office, 1912-1914

Interestingly, however, documents recently found trace India's Olympic history back to 1912, almost a decade before India sent a team to Antwerp.

1911 and participated in the 1912 competition as the first Asian country to do so.

Also, the exchange of letters did not stop after the 1912 Games. Rather, the correspondence only increased, discussing prospects of Indian participation at the proposed 1916 Olympic Games in Berlin, which eventually did not take place on account of the outbreak of the First World War. In fact, the trail of documents on the subject demonstrates that India would surely have sent a team to the 1916 Games had they not been cancelled. This is borne out by the Indian request to have advance intimation about the dates of the 1916 Olympics to ensure that requisite funding was in place.

What is of significance is the discussion undertaken to name the team. Would the athletes participate under the India banner or would they represent Britain? If they represented British India, what would that mean for the Olympic Games in general? Chances are that the success of the all-India cricket team's tour to Britain in 1911, a tour organized by the maharaja of Patiala, acted as a catalyst for India's Olympic participation. Patiala's tour received widespread support from the sporting community both in India and in Great Britain and is considered a turning point of sorts in the history of Indian sport.

Among the many dispatches discussing India's participation, it is evident that funding was always a key issue. Who would fund the team and how many of the athletes were entitled to receive support from the Olympic host city? That was a constant thread of discussion in the communications. That nothing came out of this effort does not diminish the significance of this exchange because the foundation had already been laid. It was on this base that the superstructure to send an Indian team to the 1920 Olympic Games was built. The discovery of these documents adds a new chapter to the history of India's Olympic encounter.

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/ *Above:* Gostha Pal commemorative poster issued by Mohun Bagan; *Below:* Gostha Pal relaxing at home

Gostha Paul, aged sixteen and a student of class four, made his official debut for Mohun Bagan against Blackwatch in the Calcutta Football League in 1913. Picked as a replacement for Reverend Sudhir Chatterjee, Gostha, regarded as one of the best players ever to play for the club, had not done well in the practice game against Dalhousie. In fact, he had been a disaster on the slushy ground, allowing the strikers to score two goals past him. On this fateful day a century ago, Paul came to the club with the knowledge that he wouldn't play. However, two individuals had other ideas. Much to Paul's amazement, Rajen Sen and Bhuti Sukul, both illustrious members of the 1911 IFA Shield-winning side, got Gostha in the starting lineup in the very first match of the season. Sukul even sacrificed his own position and moved to left back, allowing Paul to play right back. To quote Gostha Paul's son Nirangshu, 'Thus began a career which continued uninterrupted for the next twenty-two years for Mohun Bagan.'

Within a year of his debut, Paul got married. It is quite a story. To once again quote Nirangshu Paul, 'Not sure of what Gostha was doing in Calcutta, his mother decided that he needed to get married, for that would make him more responsible.' Hence, Gostha and Pushpa Kundu

entered holy matrimony. This prompted Gostha to stop going to the club, since he hadn't invited anyone to his wedding. Not having seen him for some time, the club's secretary, Subhedar Major Sailen Bose, summoned and rebuked him. Major Bose went on to say,

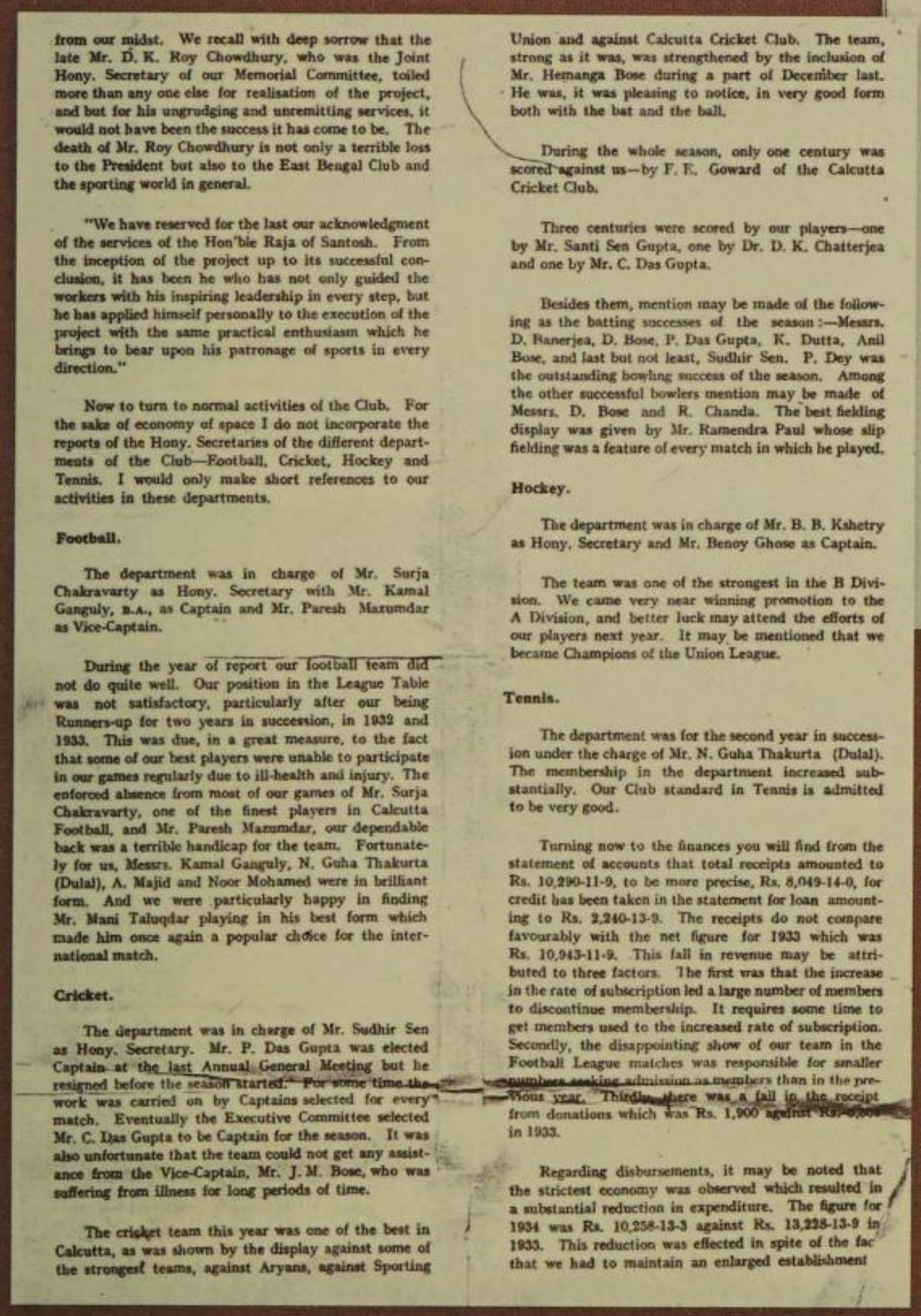
> Even if you did not find it necessary to inform us about your wedding, it is my responsibility to bless you on behalf of the club. After we won the 1911 IFA Shield, I got twelve of these badges made. I gave eleven to the players and still have the twelfth one with me. I had thought I will give it to someone who will carry forward the tradition and heritage of Mohun Bagan, someone who will always be with the club.
>
> Bose gifted Gostha the special badge, which had a Royal Bengal tiger emblazoned upon it.

Not many know that Paul played both cricket and football with distinction for Mohun Bagan. In doing so, he even orchestrated one of the earliest satyagrahas on the sports field. The incident occurred in 1928 in a match against the Calcutta Cricket Club, Mohun Bagan's fiercest adversary at the time. In this match, Paul was late in arriving at the ground and hence decided to go play in his dhoti, without bothering to change. Initially no one complained. Soon after the game started, Paul came on to bowl and picked up two wickets in four balls. Somewhat stunned, the Calcutta Cricket Club lodged a protest with the umpires, stating that the dhoti wasn't a part of cricketing attire and was 'native clothing'. If Gostha was to continue playing, he must wear trousers. Paul and Mohun Bagan refused to comply and the match was suspended. For the next six years, the teams did not play cricket against each other.

Above left: Gostha Paul receiving the Padma Shri from President Rajendra Prasad, 27 April 1962

Above: Gostha Paul with Dhyan Chand (left)

/ 13



(1)

REPORT

AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

AS AT THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER 1934

TO

THE MEMBERS OF THE

EAST BENGAL CLUB

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE much pleasure to submit this report regarding the working of the Club for the year ending 31st December, 1934, for your consideration.

One of the most notable events in the history of the Club was the unveiling on 16th March, 1934, of the statue of Sir Asutosh Mukherjea, which crowned the efforts of our Club under the lead of our distinguished President, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, to perpetuate the memory of Sir Asutosh, one of the greatest of Bengalees and one of the makers of modern Bengal. In 'paying this reverent homage to his fragrant memory' we only did what was fitting and proper. To quote from the speech delivered by Mr. S. C. Taluqdar, M.A., B.L., our Vice-President, and President, Sir Asutosh Statue Unveiling Committee, on the occasion of the unveiling :—

"The sporting world has, however, come forward to enshrine his memory to-day—because in him it finds the supreme exponent of the great attributes which sportsmen prize and hold so dear—devotion, discipline and courage—modesty in victory and resoluteness in defeat—high qualities of fairness and humanity. In him, whom success did not elate nor defeat daunt—who met his followers in the true spirit of comradeship and his opponents with honourable opposition—who thrilled and steeled his team by his stirring creed of courage—in him the sporting fraternity recognise the weal Captain of Sports."

I will give, in the words of Mr. Taluqdar, the history of the movement that ultimately made this unveiling possible :

"After the sad and tragic death of Sir Asutosh, the East Bengal Club held a Condolence Meeting at "Santosh House," Alipore, on the 14th July, 1924, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Raja of Santosh. The Raja Sahib put forward the striking suggestion that the memory of the illustrious dead should be perpetuated by a bronze statue to be erected in Calcutta with funds obtained from special International Football Matches. The suggestion was enthusiastically accepted and embodied in a Resolution.

"Characteristically, the Raja Sahib did not rest on his oars. He immediately approached Sir Charles Tegart, the then Commissioner of Police, and obtained permission to hold two International Football Matches in aid of the **"Sir Asutosh Memorial Football Match Fund."** The first of the matches was played on the Dalhousie ground on August 16, 1924, and brought the encouraging sum of Rs. 4,848-8-0; the second was played, also on the same ground, on August 6, 1926, and brought a further sum of Rs. 6,164-4-0. The Hon'ble Raja of Santosh then approached the University for a contribution from their Memorial Fund and gratefully received a substantial sum.

"With funds thus secured, the Committee had to look out for an artist. Fortunately, they were able to secure the services of Mr. Devi Prasad Roy Chowdhury, the then Vice-Principal of the Madras Government School of Art and now its Principal, whose work with brush or chisel is so justly famous. On the 2nd of March, 1929, Mr. Chowdhury was commissioned to prepare in plaster of Paris a model for a full size bronze statue of Sir Asutosh Mukherjea in a standing position, clothed in the robes of the Vice-Chancellor. He accepted the offer on patriotic grounds for the very low remuneration of only Rs. 4,500. On the same day, Messrs. Salsiccioni Ltd. of Calcutta were commissioned to have the plaster model cast in Italy in real bronze and to erect a suitable podestal in Chunar stone for a sum of Rs. 10,000.

"Other costs incurred were for advertisement, taxi-hire, petrol, refreshments, printing, telegrams, postage, loss through bad coins, stationery, solicitors' costs, remuneration to soldiers on duty during matches, telephone and compensation to the Dalhousie Club for benches broken.

"Mr. Chowdhury's model which was 9 feet 2 inches from head to foot was in due course cast in bronze and installed at the present site where it will be unveiled before you to-day.

"It is our pleasant duty now to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation and courtesy we have uniformly received from all quarters. We are indebted to the Commissioner of Police for permitting the two Charity Matches and for police arrangements on both the occasions, to the Dalhousie Athletic Club and the Rangers Football Club for lending the use of their ground on the two occasions; to Messrs. J. J. Headwards & Co. for lending their galleries in the Dalhousie ground with extended accommodation; to the various Clubs, Indian and European, for lending their players; to the University of Calcutta for their generous contribution; to the sport-loving public for their rich patronage, and last but not the least to Mr. S. W. Goode, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and to Mr. T. A. L. Swan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., for permission to erect the statue on this pleasant and commanding site (on one of the two grass plots in the Chowringhee corner of the Chittaranjan Avenue).

"We are also indebted to the East Bengal Club for bearing the entire costs of the opening ceremony. Of individual sportsmen, of patrons of sport, we have received kind help and co-operation from so many that it would be improper to make any invidious distinction.

"But while thinking of our friends and co-workers at the conclusion of our labours, our thoughts revert with poignant grief, to one, who was the life and soul of the movement and whom death has snatched away from our midst. We recall with deep sorrow that the late Mr. D. K. Roy Chowdhury, who was the Joint Hony. Secretary of our Memorial Committee, toiled more than any one else for realisation of the project, and but for his ungrudging and unremitting services, it would not have been the success it has come to be. The death of Mr. Roy Chowdhury is not only a terrible loss to the President but also to the East Bengal Club and the sporting world in general.

"We have reserved for the last our acknowledgment of the services of the Hon'ble Raja of Santosh. From the inception of the project up to its successful conclusion, it has been he who has not only guided the workers with his inspiring leadership in every step, but he has applied himself personally to the execution of the project with the same practical enthusiasm which he brings to bear upon his patronage of sports in every direction."

Now to turn to normal activities of the Club. For the sake of economy of space I do not incorporate the reports of the Hony. Secretaries of the different departments of the Club—Football, Cricket, Hockey and Tennis. I would only make short references to our activities in these departments.

Football.

The department was in charge of Mr. Surja Chakravarty as Hony. Secretary with Mr. Kamal Ganguly, B.A., as Captain and Mr. Paresh Mazumdar as Vice-Captain.

During the year of report our football team did not do quite well. Our position in the League Table was not satisfactory, particularly after our being Runners-up for two years in succession, in 1932 and 1933. This was due, in a great measure, to the fact that some of our best players were unable to participate in our games regularly due to ill-health and injury. The enforced absence from most of our games of Mr. Surja Chakravarty, one of the finest players in Calcutta Football, and Mr. Paresh Mazumdar, our dependable back was a terrible handicap for the team. Fortunately for us, Messrs. Kamal Ganguly, N. Guha Thakurta (Dulal), A. Majid and Noor Mohamed were in brilliant form. And we were particularly happy in finding Mr. Mani Taluqdar playing in his best form which made him once again a popular choice for the international match.

Cricket.

The department was in charge of Mr. Sudhir Sen as Hony. Secretary. Mr. P. Das Gupta was elected Captain at the last Annual General Meeting but he resigned before the season started. For some time the work was carried on by Captains selected for every match. Eventually the Executive Committee selected Mr. C. Das Gupta to be Captain for the season. It was also unfortunate that the team could not get any assistance from the Vice-Captain, Mr. J. M. Bose, who was suffering from illness for long periods of time.

The cricket team this year was one of the best in Calcutta, as was shown by the display against some of the strongest teams, against Aryans, against Sporting Union and against Calcutta Cricket Club. The team, strong as it was, was strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. Hemanga Bose during a part of December last. He was, it was pleasing to notice, in very good form both with the bat and the ball.

During the whole season, only one century was scored against us—by F. E. Goward of the Calcutta Cricket Club.

Three centuries were scored by our players—one by Mr. Santi Sen Gupta, one by Dr. D. K. Chatterjea and one by Mr. C. Das Gupta.

Besides them, mention may be made of the following as the batting successes of the season :—Messrs. D. Banerjea, D. Bose, P. Das Gupta, K. Dutta, Anil Bose, and last but not least, Sudhir Sen. P. Dey was the outstanding bowling success of the season. Among the other successful bowlers mention may be made of Messrs. D. Bose and R. Chanda. The best fielding display was given by Mr. Ramendra Paul whose slip fielding was a feature of every match in which he played.

Hockey.

The department was in charge of Mr. B. B. Kshetry as Hony. Secretary and Mr. Benoy Ghose as Captain.

The team was one of the strongest in the B Division. We came very near winning promotion to the A Division, and better luck may attend the efforts of our players next year. It may be mentioned that we became Champions of the Union League.

Tennis.

The department was for the second year in succession under the charge of Mr. N. Guha Thakurta (Dulal). The membership in the department increased substantially. Our Club standard in Tennis is admitted to be very good.

Turning now to the finances you will find from the statement of accounts that total receipts amounted to Rs. 10,290-11-9, to be more precise, Rs. 8,049-14-0, for credit has been taken in the statement for loan amounting to Rs. 2,240-13-9. The receipts do not compare favourably with the net figure for 1933 which was Rs. 10,943-11-9. This fall in revenue may be attributed to three factors. The first was that the increase in the rate of subscription led a large number of members to discontinue membership. It requires some time to get members used to the increased rate of subscription. Secondly, the disappointing show of our team in the Football League matches was responsible for smaller numbers seeking admission as members than in the previous year. Thirdly, there was a fall in the receipt from donations which was Rs. 1,900 against Rs. 6,805 in 1933.

Regarding disbursements, it may be noted that the strictest economy was observed which resulted in a substantial reduction in expenditure. The figure for 1934 was Rs. 10,258-13-3 against Rs. 13,228-13-9 in 1933. This reduction was effected in spite of the fact that we had to maintain an enlarged establishment

Above: Reports and Account Statements of the East Bengal Club, 1934

Another dimension was added to Indian football in 1920 when the East Bengal Club was set up in Calcutta. Soon after its establishment, the club was involved in a major controversy, which had a racist tinge to it. The incident was related to the East Bengal Club's promotion to the First Division of the Calcutta Football League. In 1924, the club shared a controversial first position in the Second Division League with Cameron Highlander B team. Since the latter's A team was already in the First Division, it could not claim a promotion. Hence, it was East Bengal's turn to earn a promotion to the First Division. However, as per the existing rule, not more than two Indian teams could be allowed to play in the

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1934

RECEIPTS	Rs. As. P.	PAYMENTS	Rs. As. P.
To Balance brought forward from last year's account	164 14 0	By Establishment Account :— Salary and wages paid	1,236 2 6
To Subscription A/c— Amount received from members as subscription	5,518 0 0	By Ground Maintenance Account :— Amount disbursed on account of upkeep of the ground	428 4 6
Admission fee	410 8 0	By Tent Account :— For dismantling and re-erection including removal cost	310 9 0
To Donation A/c	1,900 0 0	By Cricket Account :— Cost of gears	136 0 0
To Loan A/c	2,240 13 9	Cost of tiffin	697 12 0
To Miscellaneous A/c	56 5 0	By Tennis Account :— Cost of gears and maintenance of lawns	367 8 0
		By Hockey Account	73 0 0
		By Football Account :— Cost of gears	277 9 6
		Contingencies	355 8 9
		Drink Account	234 13 0
		By Entry & Affiliation Fee Account	125 0 0
		By Gallery Account :— Cost of removal, repairing and additional seats	2,502 4 9
		By Railway Fares & Travelling Account On account of tour	701 5 9
		By Contingencies General Account	643 10 6
		Regarding Cricket and Tennis	97 5 0
		By Stationery & Printing Account	140 8 6
		By Posts & Telegraphs Account	79 2 9
		By Loan Account :— Amount repaid	200 0 0
		By Medicine Account	461 7 9
		By Balance in hand	31 14 6
Total Rs.	10,290 11 9	Total Rs.	10,290 11 9

N. K. Roy Chowdhury, *Hony. Treasurer.* N. M. Guha, *Hony. Accountant.* B. L. Roy, *Hony. General Secretary.*

In accordance with the provision of Rule 44 of rules, amended and modified in 1930, I beg to report as follows :—

1. I have audited the above Balance Sheet and have obtained all the informations and explanations I have required.

2. The expenditure side of the Balance Sheet in question shows only those expenditures, which have been actually incurred during the period under examination. Besides this, the liability of the Club as it stands on 31-12-34 amounts to Rs. 4,200 on bills unpaid. Further loans outstanding on 31-12-34 amount to Rs. 5,125-1-9.

3. I am of opinion that this Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Club's financial affairs to the best of informations and explanations supplied to me and as shown by the books and documents of the Club.

16-4-35.

S. Sen, *Hony. Auditor.*

Before I conclude, I must convey to all my colleagues during the year my best thanks for their earnest co-operation and able and sincere efforts for the welfare and advancement of the Club. Their help and guidance made my task considerably light. They have fully justified the confidence that was reposed in them.

In conclusion I must thank you all for your confidence and kind co-operation.

CALCUTTA, *22nd May, 1935.*

B. L. ROY, *Hony. General Secretary.*

REPORT

AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1934

NOTICE

As already notified in the Press duly

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EAST BENGAL CLUB will be held at No. 169, Bowbazar Street, on Tuesday June 4th, 1935, at 7-15 P.M., to consider the Report and Accounts for the year ended December, 1934, to elect office-bearers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may be brought forward in the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

By Order of the Committee

CALCUTTA 22-5-35

B. L. ROY *Hony. General Secretary.*

EAST BENGAL CLUB

Members of at least five years standing are eligible for election as office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee, and nominations for candidates should reach the Hony. General Secretary by June 1, 1935.

Attention is drawn to the following Clause in Rule 9(*a*) of the Club :—

"No member shall have the right [illegible] General Meeting of the Club unless his subscription for the month previous to the one in which the General Meeting is held has been paid".

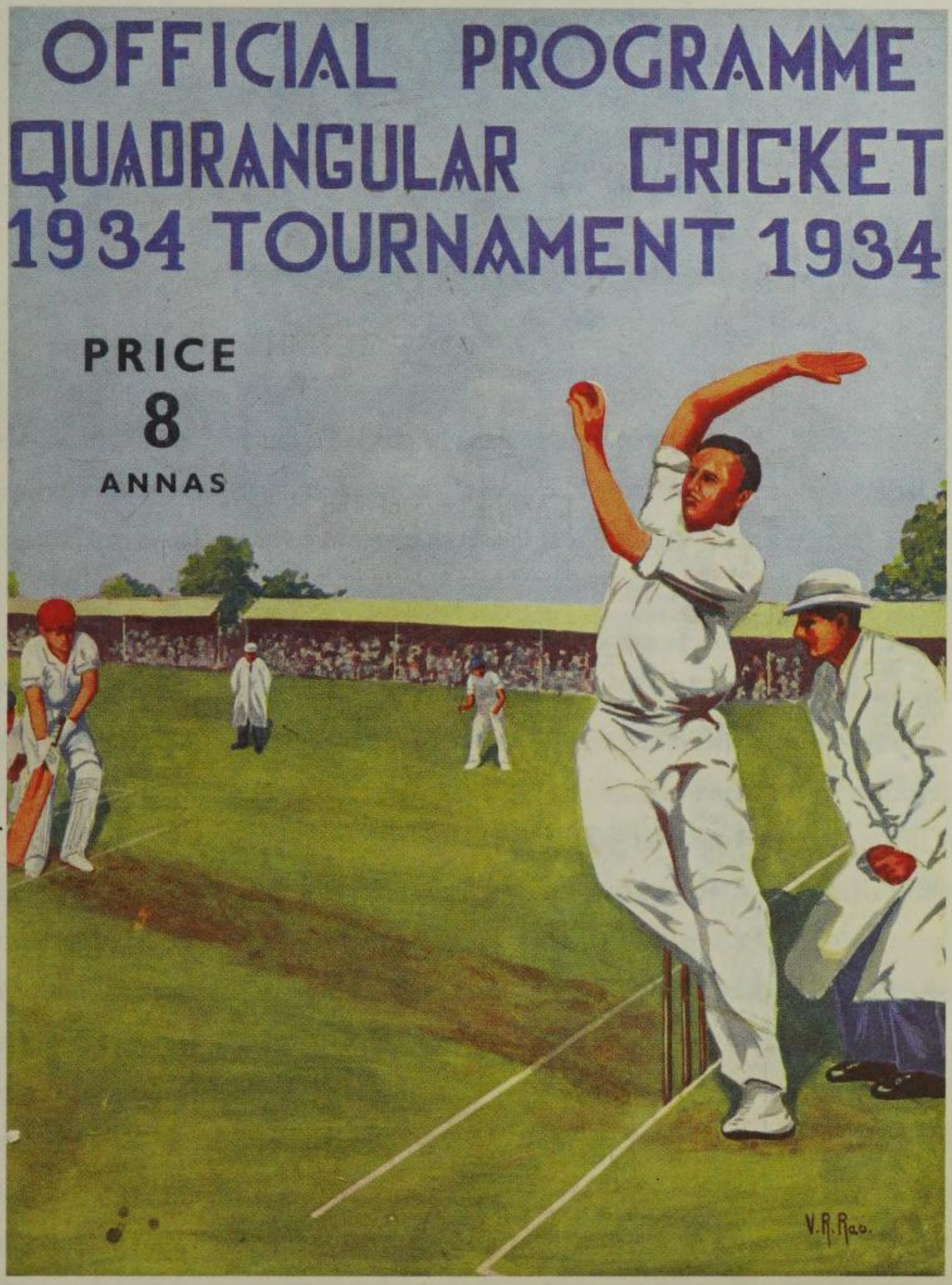
THE CALCUTTA PHOTOTYPE CO.

First Division. The club initiated a movement to do away with this practice of injustice and partiality. Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, the maharaja of Santosh and president of the club, played an important role to press East Bengal's cause before the IFA governing body. As a result, despite strong opposition from the IFA Secretary, Medlycott, the club obtained majority support in the IFA council and earned a much-deserved promotion. Medlycott subsequently resigned from his post. East Bengal's victory in breaking the organizational shackle in the IFA led, in the next few years, to the abolition of a series of biased conventions and rules that had curtailed the rise of Indian clubs.

Soon enough, East Bengal challenged British monopoly in League football. It was runners-up in the League four times in the 1930s (1932-33, 1935 and 1937).

The other dimension that East Bengal added to Indian football was the intense rivalry with Mohun Bagan, which was also an extension of the social conflict between people from West and East Bengal, the result of Partition and large-scale immigration of East Bengali Hindus into Calcutta and its suburbs. While Mohun Bagan was the club of the Ghatis – the original natives of Bengal, East Bengal was the club of the Bangals – those who hailed from East Bengal, now Bangladesh.

/ 14



/ Official programme of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, 1934

'You could hear reactions of the spectators in the corridors of Hornby road, you could feel that great things were happening, that offices were denuded of clerks, especially in the afternoon and in rickety old rooms, ...there came the muffled voices of ten thousand spectators, a call from afar, which made work impossible and narrowed Bombay to that sunny green spot...'

By far the most popular cricket tournament in colonial India, the Bombay Pentangular (then Quadrangular) had become an integral part of the Bombay social calendar by the 1920s. This was apparent from the remarkable coverage of the tournament in leading dailies like the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Times of India*. Sample the following description in the *Bombay Chronicle* of 28 November 1929: 'The two weeks of the Pentangular were the climax of the cricket (and social) season, when the finest talents of India battled one another on the maidan.'

As the competition approached in November 1929, the city, it was said, was swept by a furious epidemic: 'In London you have the Poppy Day, New Year's Eve, the Varsity Boat Race, Epsom, the Test matches. But in Bombay you go on working and clubbing and grubbing the whole year round except in this week.' This popularity was heightened in the 1930s with the initiation of radio commentary from the matches, when 'office goers, eager for news, thronged hotels and other public places where receivers had been installed'.

Even before the days of radio, the Pentangular was an annual festival in the city. As reported by the *Bombay Chronicle*,

> You could hear reactions of the spectators in the corridors of Hornby road, you could feel that great things were happening, that offices were denuded of clerks, especially in the afternoon and in rickety old rooms, whose access is through dark staircases amidst ancient files and briefs, there came the muffled voices of ten thousand spectators, a call from afar, which made work impossible and narrowed Bombay to that sunny green spot, where our heroes were making hearts beat pit-a-pat.

/ 15

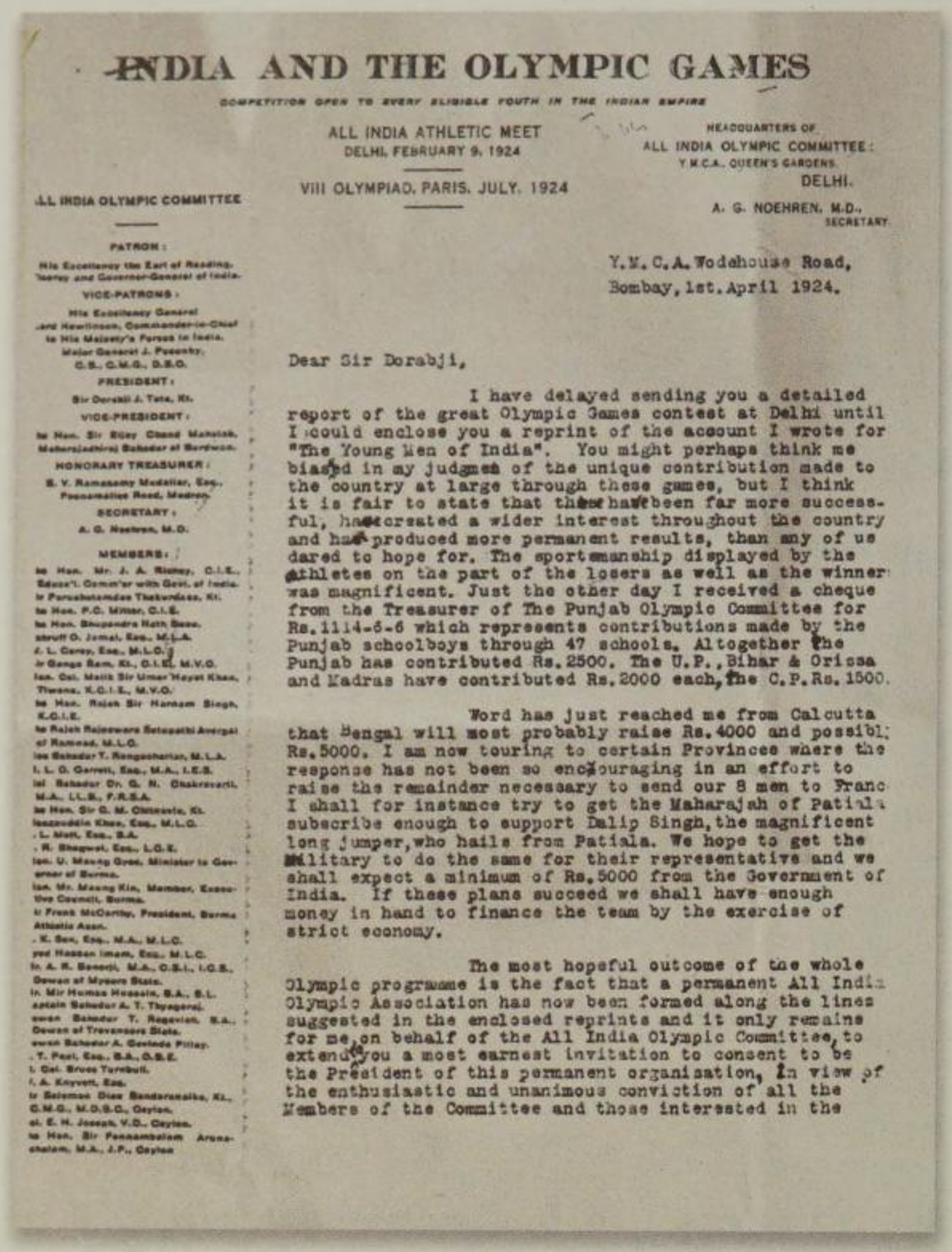
India's embrace of the Olympic movement in 1920, while still a British colony, was no mere coincidence. It was intricately linked to the forces of nationalism, the politics of self-respect and, indeed, the inculcation of what has been called the British 'Games Ethic' among Indian elites. Colonial India's early Olympic encounter was born out of a complex interplay of all three factors. It also forms a crucial missing link in the story of Indian nationhood. It was in Indian hockey, and in the Olympic Games, that the nationalist aspirations of colonial India found full expression.

The IOA as we know it today was formed in 1927 and a strong Indian contingent participated in the Amsterdam Games of 1928, winning India its first gold medal in hockey in the very first year of official participation.

A precursor to the IOA had been formed in 1923 with the same name and it had served the Olympic cause for three years until 1926 before being shut down. At a time when nationalist sentiment in India was gaining pace, the Olympics were the only international arena where Indianness could be projected on the sporting field.

In fact, India's participation in the Olympics, from the 1920s, was an important watershed for the politics of colonialism. Indians went on to participate in the Olympics on equal terms with the British, at a time when the colony was not even invited to the first British Empire Games (1930; later, Commonwealth Games) in Canada.

Apart from Bermuda, British Guyana and Newfoundland, only the white settler dominions of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand were invited to the first Empire Games. The organizers



INDIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

COMPETITION OPEN TO EVERY ELIGIBLE YOUTH IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE

ALL INDIA ATHLETIC MEET
DELHI, FEBRUARY 9, 1924

VIII OLYMPIAD, PARIS, JULY, 1924

HEADQUARTERS OF
ALL INDIA OLYMPIC COMMITTEE:
Y.M.C.A., QUEEN'S GARDENS,
DELHI.

A. G. NOEHREN, M.D.,
SECRETARY.

ALL INDIA OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

PATRON:
His Excellency the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

VICE-PATRONS:
His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief to His Majesty's Forces in India.
Major General J. Peebles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

PRESIDENT:
Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
The Hon. Sir Rilay Chand Mahatab, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan.

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SECRETARY:
A. G. Noehren, M.D.

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The Hon. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, M.A., J.P., Ceylon

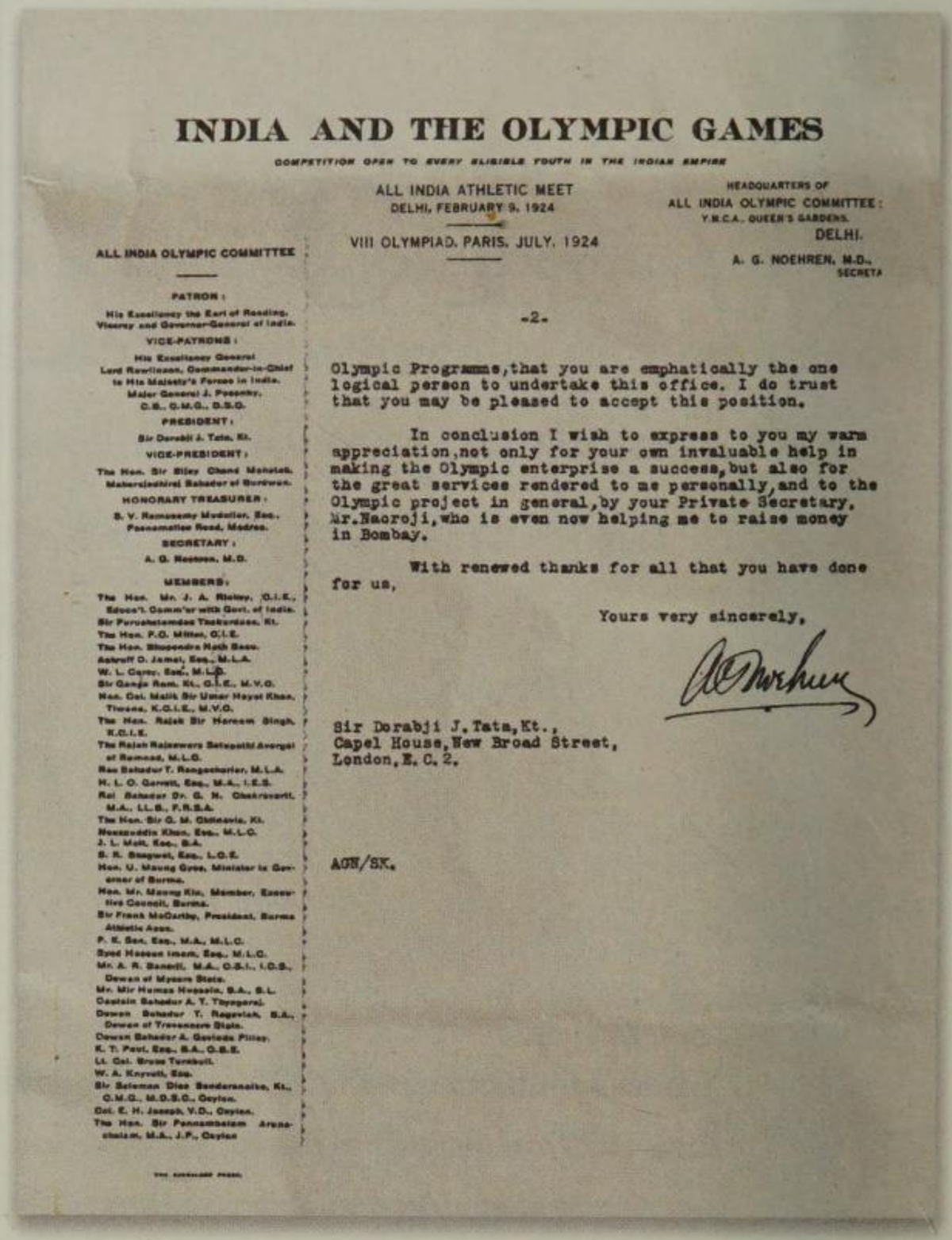
Y.M.C.A. Wodehouse Road,
Bombay, 1st. April 1924.

Dear Sir Dorabji,

I have delayed sending you a detailed report of the great Olympic Games contest at Delhi until I could enclose you a reprint of the account I wrote for "The Young Men of India". You might perhaps think me biased in my judgment of the unique contribution made to the country at large through these games, but I think it is fair to state that these have been far more successful, have created a wider interest throughout the country and have produced more permanent results, than any of us dared to hope for. The sportsmanship displayed by the athletes on the part of the losers as well as the winners was magnificent. Just the other day I received a cheque from the Treasurer of the Punjab Olympic Committee for Rs.1114-6-6 which represents contributions made by the Punjab schoolboys through 47 schools. Altogether the Punjab has contributed Rs.2500. The U.P., Bihar & Orissa and Madras have contributed Rs.2000 each, the C.P. Rs.1500.

Word has just reached me from Calcutta that Bengal will most probably raise Rs.4000 and possibly Rs.5000. I am now touring to certain Provinces where the response has not been so encouraging in an effort to raise the remainder necessary to send our 8 men to France. I shall for instance try to get the Maharajah of Patiala to subscribe enough to support Dalip Singh, the magnificent long jumper, who hails from Patiala. We hope to get the Military to do the same for their representative and we shall expect a minimum of Rs.5000 from the Government of India. If these plans succeed we shall have enough money in hand to finance the team by the exercise of strict economy.

The most hopeful outcome of the whole Olympic programme is the fact that a permanent All India Olympic Association has now been formed along the lines suggested in the enclosed reprints and it only remains for me, on behalf of the All India Olympic Committee, to extend to you a most earnest invitation to consent to be the President of this permanent organisation, in view of the enthusiastic and unanimous conviction of all the Members of the Committee and those interested in the



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The Hon. Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, M.A., J.P., Ceylon

-2-

Olympic Programme, that you are emphatically the one logical person to undertake this office. I do trust that you may be pleased to accept this position.

In conclusion I wish to express to you my warm appreciation, not only for your own invaluable help in making the Olympic enterprise a success, but also for the great services rendered to me personally, and to the Olympic project in general, by your Private Secretary, Mr. Nacroji, who is even now helping me to raise money in Bombay.

With renewed thanks for all that you have done for us,

Yours very sincerely,

A G Noehren

Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Kt.,
Capel House, New Broad Street,
London, E. C. 2.

AGN/SK.

/ All India Olympic Committee letter to Sir Dorabji J. Tata, 1924

even paid for the costs of athletes from the white settler dominions. The exclusion of non-white athletes from big colonies, despite India's success at the Olympic Games, meant that the Empire Games were fraught with tension. The decision to prohibit India from competing at the first Empire Games ignited angry demonstrations from both the pro-British aristocracy and the nationalist middle classes. In fact, it has been argued that it was partly the chance to participate in the Games that persuaded Prime Minister Nehru to keep India in the Commonwealth in the immediate aftermath of India's independence. The Games helped provide an arena for nationalist ambition and anti-colonial sentiment, and while they extended imperial cultural power, they also offered an opportunity for the once subordinate and colonized to 'beat the master at his own game'.

As a movement led by nationalist elites and princes, the early story of Indian Olympism is also the story of a global league of upper-class elites, connected through patronage networks in Europe, who passionately pushed the Olympic ideal. Until the 1920s, the Olympics were largely a Eurocentric enterprise, but India's embrace of Olympism in the 1920s was simultaneously accompanied by a powerful push for diffusing the Olympic ideal in Latin America and South-East Asia.

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Capel House,
New Broad Street,
London E.C.2

13th September, 1927.

Dear Count Baillet Latour,

Sir Dorabji Tata thanks you for your letter of the 8th inst., and for the sheet of Parchment Paper which he has signed and which I return to you under separate cover by registered post.

Sir Dorab regrets that the Maharajah of Kapurthala has declined the Presidentship of the I.O.C. At the moment he cannot suggest anyone for that honour, as in India it is very difficult to find people of high standing who are interested in that kind of sport and who at the same time would be able to devote their time to it and come to Europe frequently.

I am writing to Dr. Noehren, the Secretary of the I.O.C. to ask if he could possibly suggest anyone and I will let you know directly I have a reply from him.

I am glad to say that Sir Dorab is slightly improved in health.

He is leaving on the 24th of this month to go to America to take a course of treatment in a wellknown

Sanitarium there.

With best respects,

Yours sincerely,

J Mallet.

Comte de Baillet Latour,
Comite International Olympique,
Mon Repos,
Lausanne,
SIUSSE.

/ *Above:* Letter to Count Baillet Latour; *Below:* Supplementary Olympic bulletin, 1928

exhausted runner and the whole difficult pose, are particularly fine. Sir Dorabji believes heartily in sport for its own sake and was one of the first to deprecate the bestowal of costly individual prizes. This rotating trophy however, awarded in perpetuum to a whole Province as a token of success in the premier athletic contest of the country, will, we trust, serve to develop still further a wholesome spirit of Provincial team work and esprit de corps. We feel certain that all members of the I. O. A. and the Provincial organisations will unite enthusiastically in a vote of thanks to Sir Dorabji for this magnificent and inspiring gift.

In conclusion it becomes the painful and anxious duty of the Secretary to point out that practically all Provinces are in arrears in their contributions, some of them for two years. A sum of roughly 10,000 rupees is all that is at present available for sending the team to Amsterdam. It must be obvious that the whole success of India's participation rests on a financial basis and that the I. O. A. will be powerless to send even a small team abroad, unless all Provinces pay up their outstanding obligations and that this revenue be further supplemented by private donations. The solution of this problem is equally obvious. The Secretary will be glad to receive the amounts due or cheques may be sent direct to the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, "Ramamandiram" 8 Kilpauk, Madras.

A. G. NOEHREN, M.D.,
Joint Secretary, I. O. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY OLYMPIC BULLETIN

ISSUED TO ALL

INDIAN OLYMPIC CONSTITUENTS

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO

The Special Selection Meeting to be Conducted at Lahore on the 3rd and 4th February 1928.

It will be recalled that the All India Olympic Meeting held last February at Calcutta was to serve a dual purpose:

(1) To select a team to represent India at the Far Eastern Games scheduled for China in May of that year and (2) to select a team for the Amsterdam Olympiad. When the political situation in China made Indian participation impractical, arrangements for the Calcutta athletic meeting had gone so far forward that it was decided to adhere to the original date and regard it as the selection meeting for the IX Olympiad only.

At a meeting of the Indian Olympic Association following the trials at Calcutta, presided over by Sir Dorab Tata, the President, it was pointed out that in the course of the year that must elapse before the Indian team went to Holland, it was quite likely that athletic talent might be developed better, in certain events perhaps, than that selected at the Calcutta meeting. It was then resolved to conduct a supplementary elimination meeting and the kind offer of the Olympic representatives from the Punjab to arrange for this meeting to be held in Lahore early in 1928 was gratefully accepted.

The next step to give effect to this resolution, was to inform those athletes selected at Calcutta, that their selection was a provisional one only and that they would be sent to Amsterdam only on condition, that they participated in the Lahore meeting and maintain-

ed their supremacy in the events for which they qualified at Calcutta. The following men were provisionally selected for the Indian team in the order in which they would be sent as funds permitted:

Hall (440 yards)
Burns (100 yards)
Murphy (half mile)
Abdul Hamid (120 yard high hurdles)
Gholam Murtaza (long jump and hop step and jump)
Venkataramanswamy (mile)

Reserves:
Chavan (middle distance)
Moolji (swimming)

It should be clearly understood that the personnel of the above officially-selected team will be changed only if one or more of the men are beaten *in their own events* at Lahore. The Punjab Olympic Committee is conducting several events such as the hammer throw and low hurdles which were not included among the official items at Calcutta. If any outstanding record is made in such additional events, it is open to the Indian Olympic Association to send the winners in addition to the eight men selected, provided sufficient funds are raised to make this possible.

The Punjab Olympic Committee has now definitely decided to conduct the elimination trials on the 3rd and 4th February at Lahore. Following is the list of events to be contested:

100 Yards	220 Yards
440 Yards	880 Yards
One Mile	Five Miles
120 Yard High Hurdles	220 Yard Low Hurdles
Running High Jump	Running Long Jump
Hop Step and Jump	Pole Vault
16 lbs. Shot Put	Hammer Throw
Discus Throw	Javelin Throw.

It now becomes the duty of the I. O. A. to provide the funds to send the provisionally-selected athletes (except the swimmer) to Lahore from their present place of residence and return, in order to defend their titles. It is open to any Provincial organisation to send any athletes they wish to contest the Calcutta records at their own expense, or for any private individual to enter the trials at private expense. Such entries should be sent directly to:

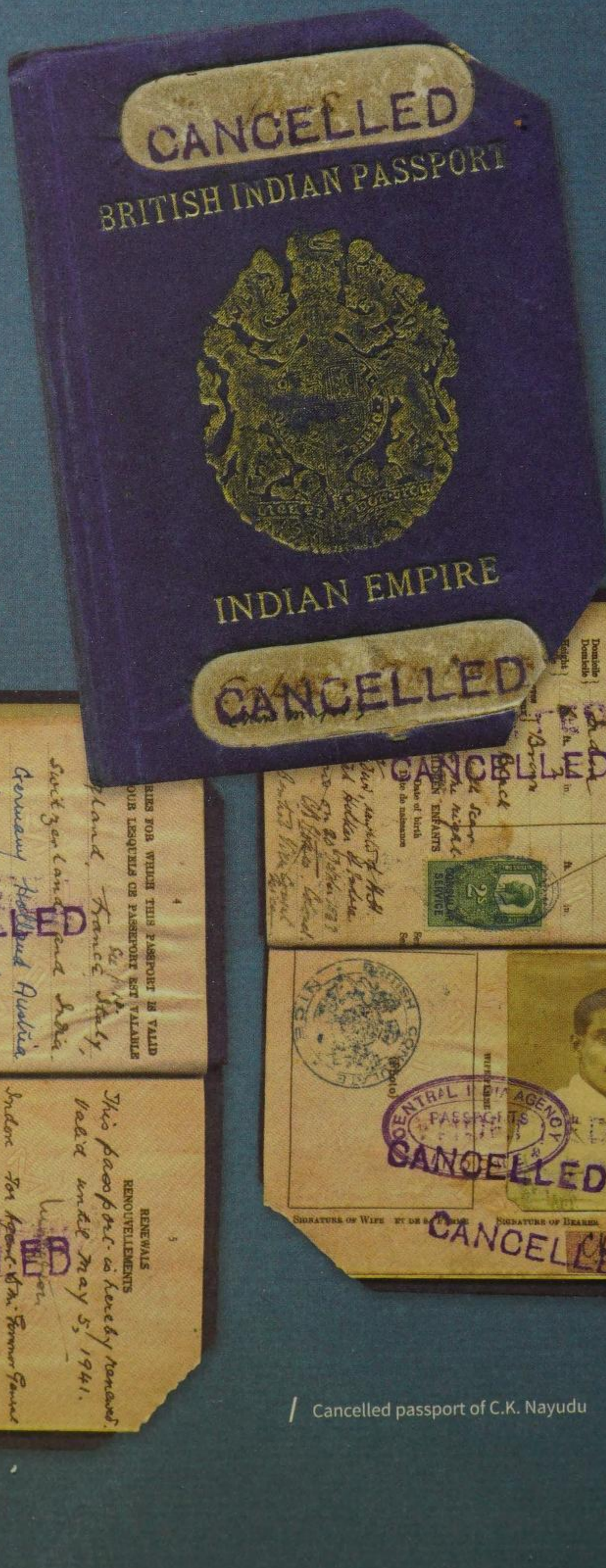
G. D. Sondhi, Esq., M.A.,
Honorary Secretary, Punjab Olympic Committee,
6, Kashmir Road, LAHORE.

All athletes proceeding to Lahore as bonafide contestants or officials will be granted railway concessions of double journey at single fare and these concessions should be arranged direct through Mr. Sondhi who also requests that Provincial organisations should send him the names of any competent sports officials that may accompany the athletes to Lahore, at least ten days before the trials, in order that their names may be incorporated in the programme.

Lt. Fennelly of the Punjab, an experienced athletic coach, who will be on leave during the time of the Games, has kindly consented to coach the Indian team at Amsterdam, a sporting offer for which the I. O. A. wishes to record their grateful appreciation.

The whole Indian Olympic constituency will be delighted to hear that Sir Dorab Tata, the Honorary Life President of the I. O. A., has personally supervised the creation of a worthy Olympic trophy in London, to be held successively by those Provinces winning most points at the bi-annual All India Olympic Meetings and that this trophy has now reached India. Nothing more appropriate or more artistically perfect could have been conceived than the oxidised silver statuette representing the Marathon runner in full flight, bearing aloft a spray of laurel to indicate the victory of the Greeks. The modelling of the muscles in action, the agonised expression on the face of the

/ 16



/ Cancelled passport of C.K. Nayudu

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Allahabad Bank Limited,

IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

With C. Kankaya Nayudu

Kingsway Nagpur

The Allahabad Bank Limited.

~~Calcutta.~~ Nagpur

In Account Current with

C. Kankaya Nayudu Esqr Kingsway. Nagpur

Date			Dr	Sig	Cr	Dr or Cr	Balance
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	31	To c/o/cd book No 49151. 25.	19.			Cr	206 8 3
		" Balance.	206 8 3				
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mar	31	By Balance			206 8 3	Cr	206 8 3.
May	4	To K Ramaswamy Naydu 151.	50.		150.	Cr	306 8 3
	11	By Note					

/ Current deposit account passbook of C.K. Nayudu

This innings...may be regarded as that moment when an indigenous brand of Indian nationalism took off on the cricket field.

When Arthur Gilligan's Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) team, which toured India in 1926, reached Bombay undefeated, Indian cricket was at a crossroads. Could an Indian side challenge the MCC? Was there an Indian batsman capable of taking on the guile of Maurice Tate, W.E. Astill and G.S. Boyes? Was Indian cricket ready to enter the big league?

C.K. Nayudu's innings of 153 in Bombay on 1 December 1926 was the answer to all these questions. The aura of the MCC had been shattered. The innings was an assertion of indigenous cricketing prowess against the colonizers; it was a signal that the Indians were legitimately knocking on the doors of world cricket. This innings by Nayudu is now part of Indian cricket lore and may be regarded as that moment when an indigenous brand of Indian nationalism took off on the cricket field.

In the course of this innings, on more than one occasion did Nayudu hit two sixes in succession, while in one of Wyatt's overs he went on the rampage, scoring 22 runs. While the first two balls were dispatched for sixes, the next two were hit with disdain for fours. The final ball of the over resulted in yet another couple, taking the tally for the over to a breathtaking 22. The fact that Nayudu scored 100 runs in exactly an hour and thirteen minutes against the combined attack of six English first-class bowlers spoke volumes about the progress of cricket in the subcontinent.

The reaction in colonial India, following Nayudu's innings, was unparalleled. It would not be an exaggeration to state that it successfully galvanized a colonized nation, which was perennially in search of a cultural icon.

This is how the impact of this innings is described by Edward Docker, one of the early historians of the game in India, 'It was amazing how fast the news spread, considering the city was still without a wireless set. When Nayadu ... returned to the wicket after lunch every tree was black with human spectators, every rooftop that commanded even a partial or distant view of the game.'

This revival initiated by Nayudu was carried forward by D.B. Deodhar, who scored a gritty 148 in the very next game against the MCC. India's admission to the ICC (then the Imperial Cricket Conference) was subsequently just a matter of time, as was playing Test match cricket. It was only fair that when it finally happened at Lord's on 25 June 1932, the honour of leading the Indians out was given to C.K. Nayudu, who was subsequently nominated by Wisden as one of the Cricketers of the Year in 1933.

/ 17

/ Venue for the Amsterdam Olympics, 1928

When an unfancied national field hockey team left Indian shores for Britain on their way to Amsterdam in 1928, not even their biggest supporters (not that there were many) could have imagined that the team would return home in a few months' time as Olympic champions. A team put together in a rather amateur manner, one that was struggling to make ends meet, surprised everyone in Amsterdam and scored 29 goals in the competition, winning gold with ease. It was in Amsterdam in 1928 that India started its uninterrupted reign over the world of hockey for the next two decades.

Men's hockey first appeared at the 1908 Olympic Games in London. It reappeared in Antwerp in 1920, returning to stay from the 1928 Amsterdam Games onwards.

The team for Amsterdam included Jaipal Singh, then a student at St. John's College, Oxford, and the Nawab of Pataudi Senior, who were already in Britain. Thirteen players set sail from Bombay to lead India's challenge at the 1928 Olympics. However, before sailing for London, there was a last-minute alarm when it was revealed that because of insufficient funds, only eleven of the thirteen selected players could undertake the tour. The shortfall was ₹15,000 and in case sufficient

NEDERLANDSCH OLYMPISCH COMITÉ

COMITÉ - 1928

IXe OLYMPIADE
AMSTERDAM .. 1928

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AMSTERDAM, Weesperzijde 32 3 Februari 19

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Aan de Heeren Attachés.

Mijne Heeren,

Wij hebben de eer U mede te deelen dat het in onze bedoeling ligt aan alle Heeren Attachés afschrift te zenden van alle correspondentie, welke ons Comité met de Nationale Olympische Comités voert, opdat de Heeren Attachés geheel op de hoogte blijven van den gang van zaken betreffende het land, dat zij vertegenwoordigen.

Deze toezending geschiedt voor de persoonlijke orientatie der Heeren Attachés, zoodat deze stukken niet behoeven toegezonden te worden.

Met de meeste hoogachting,

G.van Rossem

Algemeen Secretaris.

Vervolg stukken zijn onderwerp per brief te behandelen.
Prijzen en een treinen gelieve apart per series.

/ *Left*: Letter from the organizing committee of the 1928 Olympiad

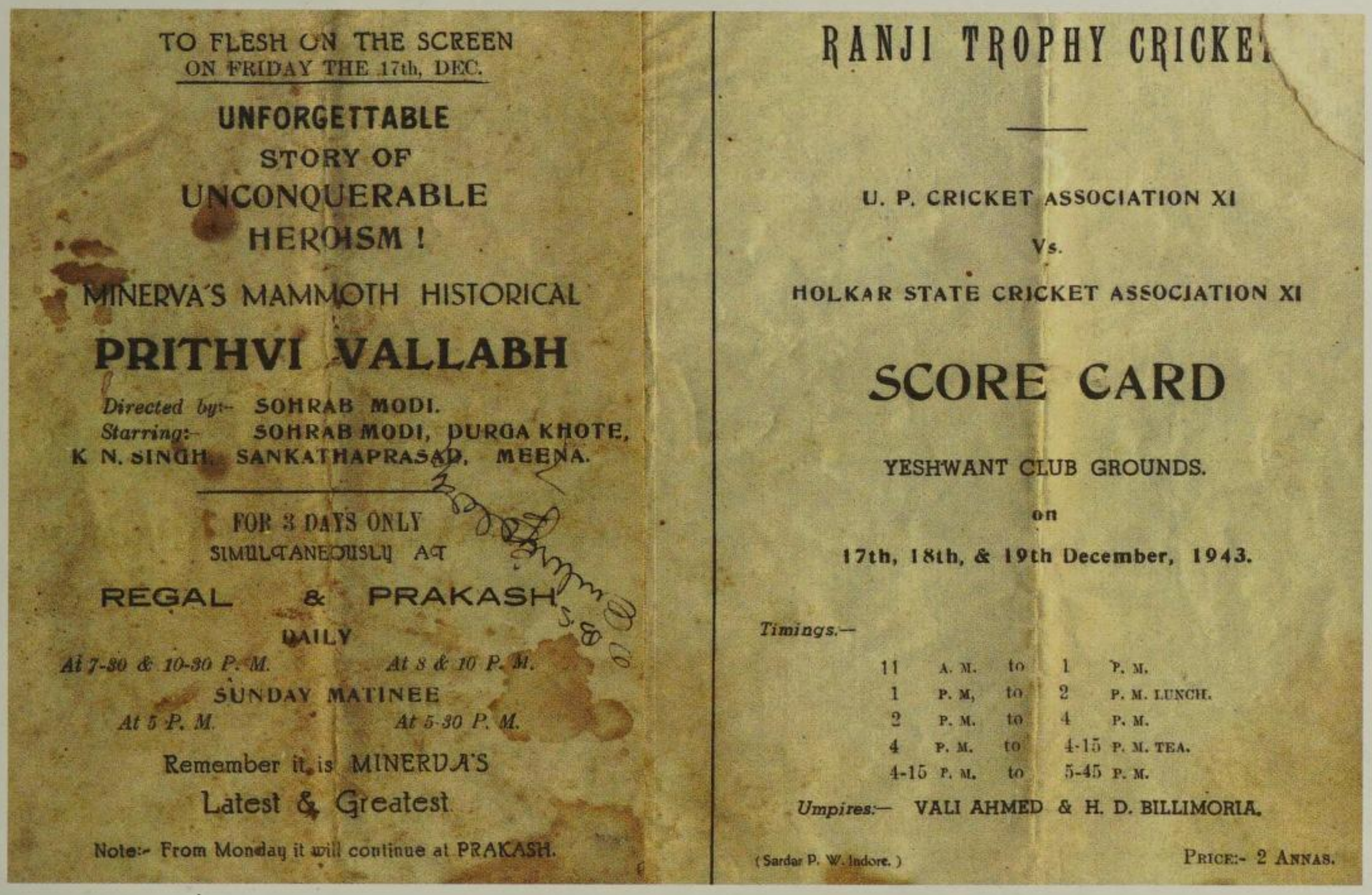
funds were not garnered, Shaukat Ali of Bengal and R.A. Norris of the Central Provinces would be left behind. In the end, it was largely owing to the munificence of the sports-loving public of Bengal, who organized public collections to make up for the shortfall, that the two players were able to make the trip.

The Indians played a series of matches in London against leading club sides before going to Amsterdam. Dhyan Chand scored in almost every game. India's last engagement in England was at the Folkstone Easter Festival, where they beat the English national team 4-0. The drubbing prompted the English to withdraw from field hockey in the Amsterdam Olympics, fearing a loss to a colony!

In India's first match, the underdogs thoroughly outplayed Austria, winning 6-0, an encounter reported in detail back home. Already, Dhyan Chand was being described as the 'world's greatest centre forward'. This was followed by a 9-0 victory against Belgium. Subsequently, the Indians beat Denmark and Switzerland to set up a title clash with hosts Holland on 26 May 1928. When the Indians trounced Holland 3-0 in the final, the press back home went wild. It was in Amsterdam that the legend of Indian hockey was born.

Interestingly, the Olympic hockey competition was played in May while the actual Olympiad, including the opening ceremony and other events, took place two months later in July. As a result, the victorious Indian team did not have the good fortune of enjoying the Olympic atmosphere, the rituals of the opening ceremony and the subsequent ambience of the Olympic village.

/ 18



TO FLESH ON THE SCREEN
ON FRIDAY THE 17th, DEC.

UNFORGETTABLE
STORY OF
UNCONQUERABLE
HEROISM !

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HISTORICAL

PRITHVI VALLABH

Directed by:- SOHRAB MODI.
Starring:- SOHRAB MODI, DURGA KHOTE,
K. N. SINGH, SANKATHAPRASAD, MEENA.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT

REGAL & PRAKASH

DAILY

At 7-30 & 10-30 P. M. *At 8 & 10 P. M.*

SUNDAY MATINEE

At 5 P. M. *At 5-30 P. M.*

Remember it is MINERVA'S
Latest & Greatest

Note:- From Monday it will continue at PRAKASH.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

U. P. CRICKET ASSOCIATION XI

Vs.

HOLKAR STATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION XI

SCORE CARD

YESHWANT CLUB GROUNDS.

on

17th, 18th, & 19th December, 1943.

Timings.—

11	A. M.	to	1	P. M.
1	P. M.	to	2	P. M. LUNCH.
2	P. M.	to	4	P. M.
4	P. M.	to	4-15	P. M. TEA.
4-15	P. M.	to	5-45	P. M.

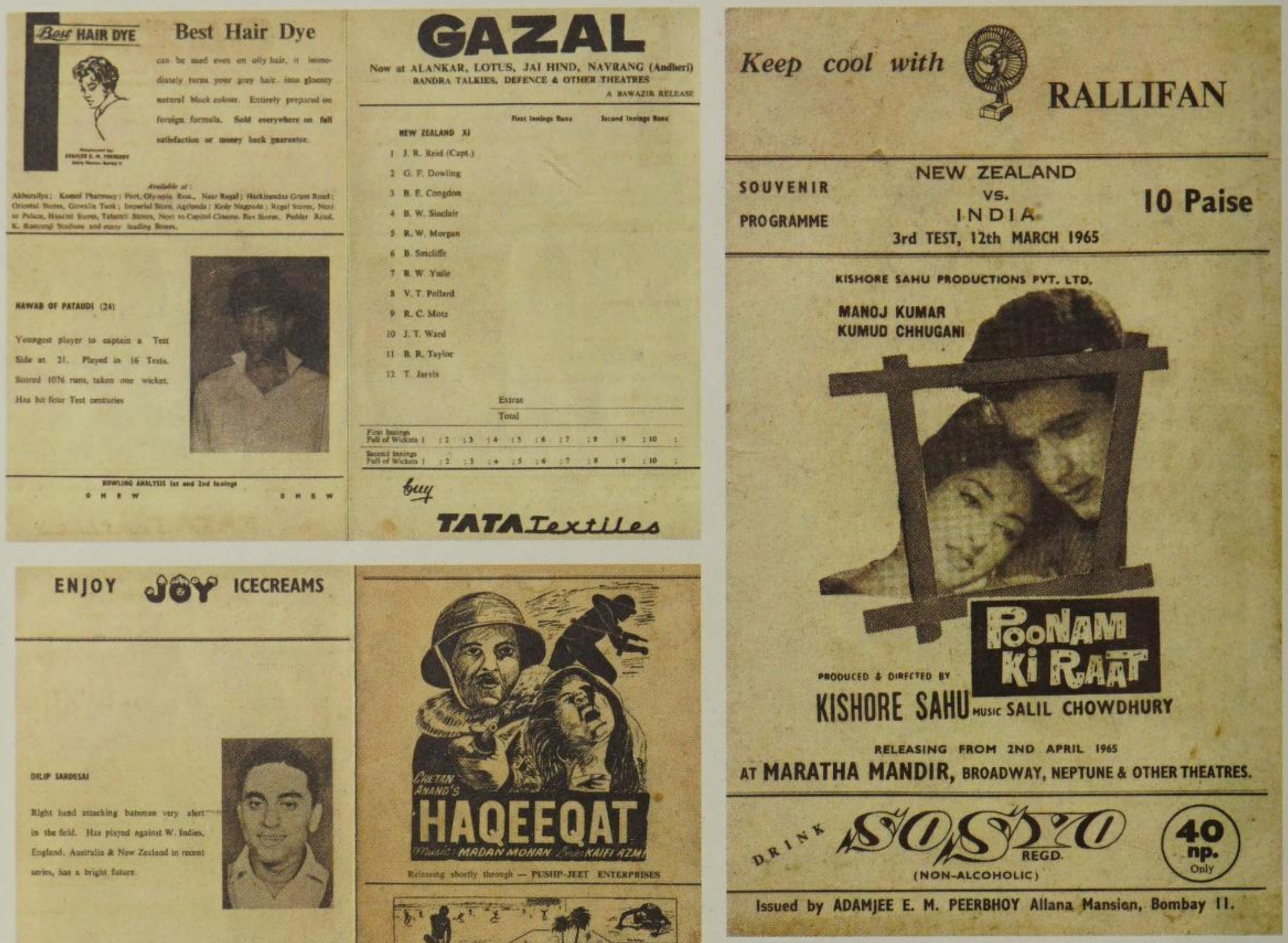
Umpires:— VALI AHMED & H. D. BILLIMORIA.

(Sardar P. W. Indore.) PRICE:- 2 ANNAS.

/ Ranji Trophy scorecard – UP Cricket Association XI vs Holkar State Cricket Association XI, 1943

It is well known that Hindi films and cricket are the two pillars upon which Indian popular culture rests. They are the two most potent symbols of Indian cultural life and it is no surprise that for the longest time there has been a successful blending of the two in trying to promote both domestic cricket and Hindi cinema. Ranji Trophy scorecards in India advertised the latest film releases and were one of the best means to reach out to the masses. This was not restricted to domestic cricket and in the 1960s, the India-New Zealand Test series was also used to promote films which were awaiting release in the following few weeks.

This practice continued into the 1980s – as long as the Ranji Trophy was a highly watched and followed event in the country. Although attendance has fallen over the last two decades,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GAZAL
Now at ALANKAR, LOTUS, JAI HIND, NAVRANG (Andheri)
RANDRA TALKIES, DEFENCE & OTHER THEATRES
A BAWAZIR RELEASE
Keep cool with
RALLIFAN
SOUVENIR PROGRAMME
NEW ZEALAND vs. INDIA
3rd TEST, 12th MARCH 1965
10 Paise
HAWAB OF PATAUDI (24)
Youngest player to captain a Test Side at 21. Played in 16 Tests. Scored 1076 runs, taken one wicket. Has hit four Test centuries
KISHORE SAHU PRODUCTIONS PVT. LTD.
MANOJ KUMAR
KUMUD CHHUGANI
POONAM KI RAAT
PRODUCED & DIRECTED BY KISHORE SAHU MUSIC SALIL CHOWDHURY
RELEASING FROM 2ND APRIL 1965
AT MARATHA MANDIR, BROADWAY, NEPTUNE & OTHER THEATRES.
Issued by ADAMJEE E. M. PEERBHOY Allana Mansion, Bombay 11.
BOWLING ANALYSIS 1st and 2nd Innings
O M R W
NEW ZEALAND XI
1 J. R. Reid (Capt.)
2 G. F. Dowling
3 B. E. Congdon
4 B. W. Sinclair
5 R. W. Morgan
6 B. Sutcliffe
7 B. W. Yuile
8 V. T. Pollard
9 R. C. Motz
10 J. T. Ward
11 B. R. Taylor
12 T. Jarvis
Extras
Total
First Innings Fall of Wickets 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :
Second Innings Fall of Wickets 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :
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TATA Textiles
ENJOY JOY ICECREAMS
DILIP SARDESAI
Right hand attacking batsman very alert in the field. Has played against W. Indies, England, Australia & New Zealand in recent series, has a bright future.
CHETAN ANAND'S
HAQEEQAT
Music : MADAN MOHAN Lyrics KAIFI AZMI
Releasing shortly through — PUSHP-JEET ENTERPRISES
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THE HOUSE OF FINE CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
PAREKH
CROCKERY CENTRE
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INDIA XI
1 Nawab of Pataudi (Capt.)
2 C. G. Borde
3 R. G. Nadkarni
4 M. L. Jaisimha
5 D. N. Sardesai
6 F. M. Engineer
7 R. B. Desai
8 S. A. Durrani
9 Hemmant Singh
10 B. S. Chandrasekhar
11 V. Venkataghavan
12 R. F. Surti
Extras
Total
First Innings Fall of Wickets 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :
Second Innings Fall of Wickets 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :
S. A. DURRANI (28)
Played in 21 Tests, scored 853 runs and taken 66 wickets.
BOWLING ANALYSIS 1st and 2nd Innings
O M R W
DRINK SOSYO REGD. (NON-ALCOHOLIC)
40 np. Only

/ Souvenir programme – New Zealand vs India, third Test match, 1965

the competition continues to be the most important supply chain for players wanting to make it to the national team.

Also, playing well at the first-class level earns a player enough money to lead a prosperous life. The BCCI's decision to increase the fee of Ranji Trophy players from ₹10,000 to ₹31,000 per match in 2003 added value to domestic first-class cricket. Now a player earns in lakhs if he plays a full season.

R
Several persons have been convicted for failure to report departures from the city and drawing 'ghost' rations on absentees' cards. And so:
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Any Rationing Kiosk or your Ward Rationing Office will accept your card.
ALLIANCE ART PRINTING WORKS, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY
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The Cricket Championship of India,
FOR THE RANJI TROPHY 1944-45
HOLKAR FINAL BOMBAY
Commencing on 4th March (To be played to a Finish)
Price TWO As. E. Tax ONE Anna
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Fri 9th March 45
Let fast
PRITHVI RAJ
UZRA MUMTAZ
ON STAGE 9th MARCH
10 P. M.
From Sat. 10th for ONE WEEK!
Shakuntala
IN HINDUSTHANI
Directed & Produced by PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR
Music by RAM GANGOLI
Royal Opera House
Daily 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Rates: Rs. 25; 15; 10; 7/8; 5; 2/8 & 1/4. Plans Open 10 to 7 p. m.
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Hours of Play 11.15 to 1.15; 2.15 to 4.15; 4.30 to 6.
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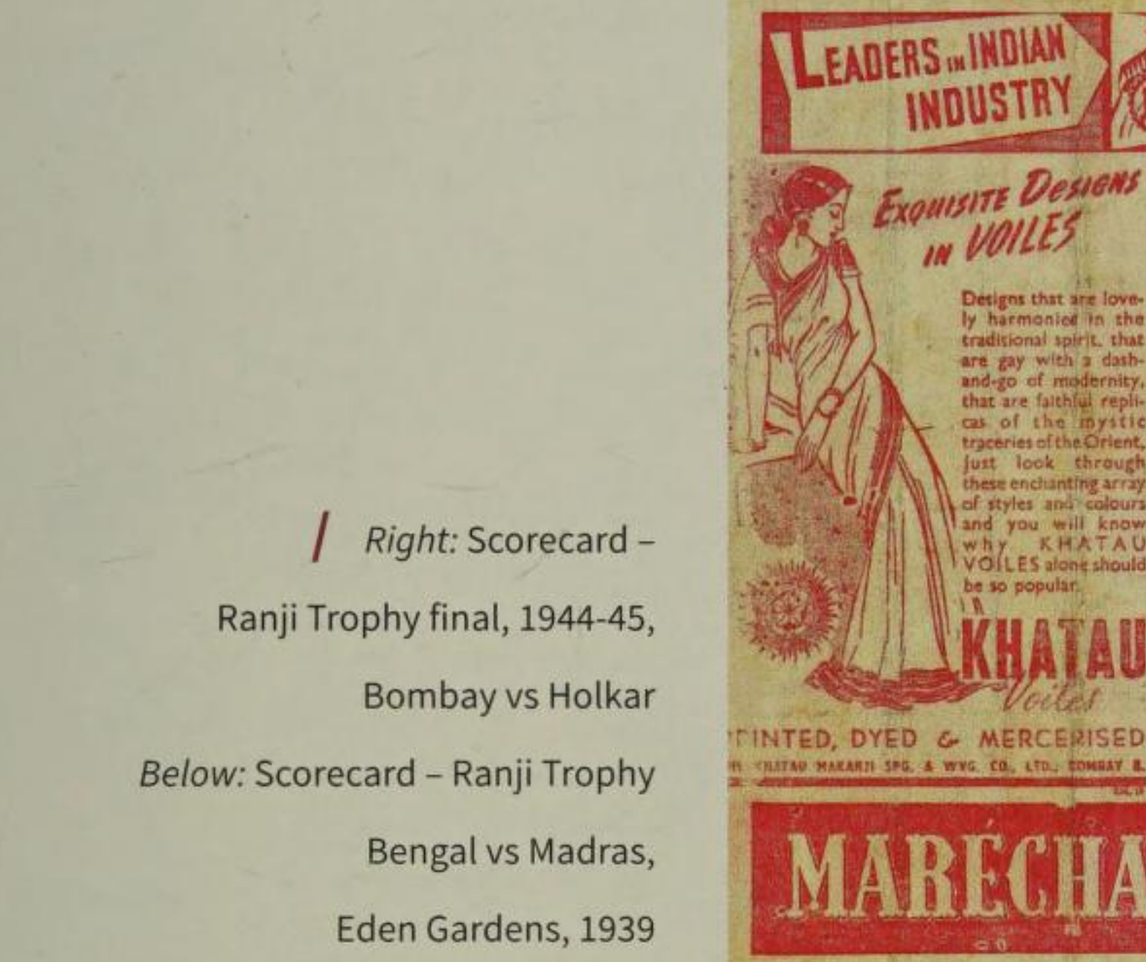
BOMBAY XI
MARECHAL Field Marshal ★★★ BRANDY
A Hero's Choice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NEW THEATRES' NEW SOCIAL FILM
ADHIKAR
(IN BENGALI)
Directed by: P. C. BARUA
Photographed by: YUSUF MULJI
Recorded by: ATUL CHATTERJEE
Played by: BARUA, MENAKA, PAHARI, JAMUNA, PANKAJ, INDU, SAILEN, CHITRALEKHA AND OTHERS
A modern Social Photoplay depicting the "Conflict" which is becoming the uppermost problem of the day!
ADHIKAR
IT'S A DIFFERENT SOCIAL FILM, AND YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT!!
CHITRA
Phone: B.B. 1133
SCORE CARD
RANJI TROPHY
BENGAL
vs
MADRAS
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January, 1939
EDEN GARDENS
PRICE ONE ANNA ONLY
After the Cricket
YOU MUST VISIT CHITRA
Phone: B.B. 1133
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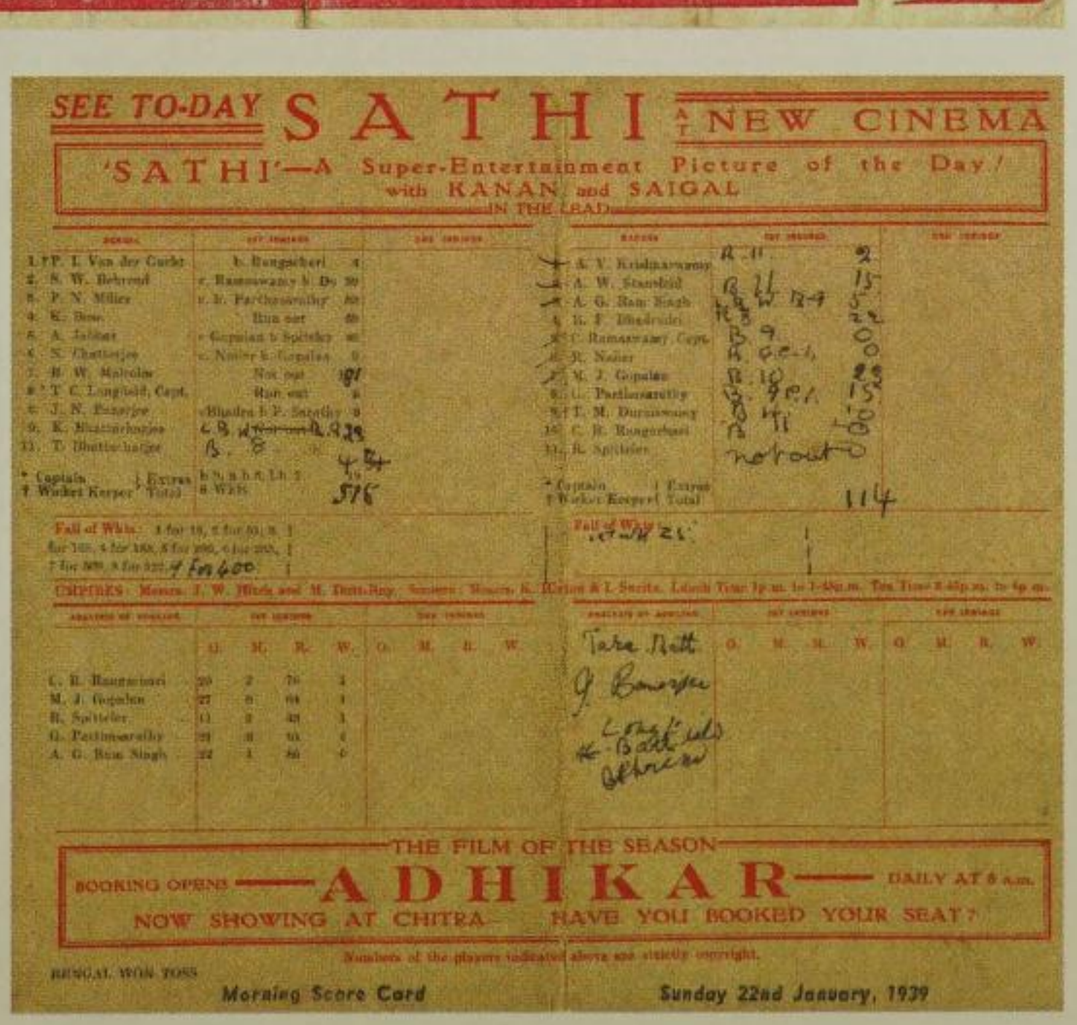

SEE TO-DAY SATHI AT NEW CINEMA
'SATHI'—A Super-Entertainment Picture of the Day! with KANAN and SAIGAL IN THE LEAD
Fall of Wkts.
UMPIRES: Messrs. J. W. Hicks and M. Dutt-Roy. Scorers: Messrs. K. Menon & L. Sarita.
BENGAL WON TOSS
Morning Score Card
Sunday 22nd January, 1939
THE FILM OF THE SEASON
BOOKING OPENS — ADHIKAR — DAILY AT 8 a.m.
NOW SHOWING AT CHITRA — HAVE YOU BOOKED YOUR SEAT?

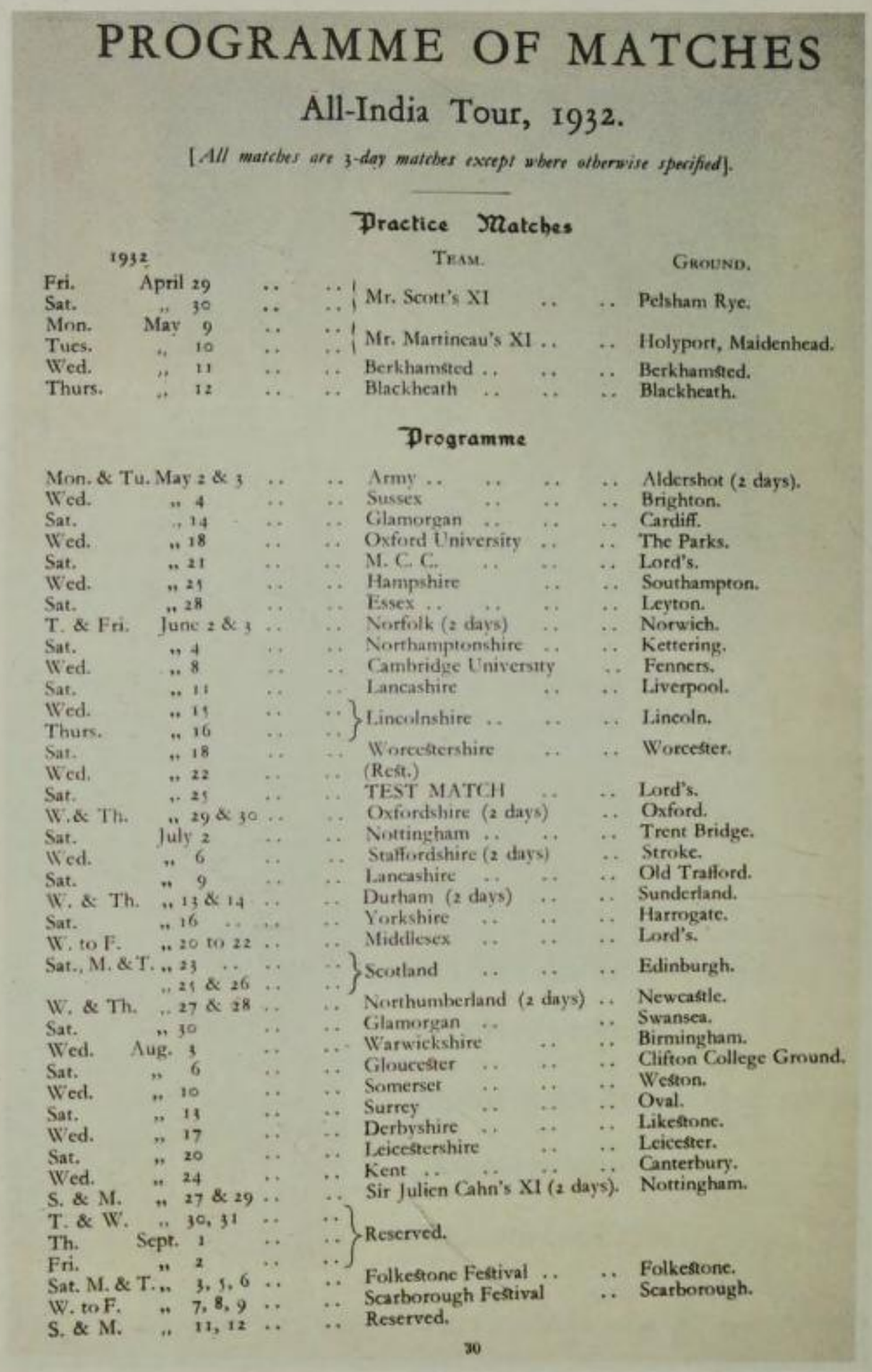
Right: Scorecard – Ranji Trophy final, 1944-45, Bombay vs Holkar

Below: Scorecard – Ranji Trophy Bengal vs Madras, Eden Gardens, 1939

/ 19

One-and-a-half months before the Indians embarked on their tour of England, the *Times*, London, published the following report on 1 March 1932:

> The game gown on…The Delhi police may be having three sharp rounds with a rioting crowd in the Chandni Chowk, the crowded bazaar of the old city, but a mile or two away on the club ground set in the gardens that 400 years ago Shah Jehan built for his princess, a Roshanara side will be playing the Punjab Wanderers or an Army team from New Cantonments will be fielding in the white sunlight …Here is the team for England: The Maharaja of Patiala, Captain (eventually withdrew in favour of the Maharaja of Porbander), K.S. Ghanshyamsinhji (Kathiawar), Vice Captain, Amar Singh (Jamnagar), S.M.H. Colah (Bombay), Ghulam Mohammed (Ahmedabad), Joginder Singh (Punjab), B.E. Kapadia (Bombay), Lall Singh (Kuala Lumpur), N.D. Marshall (Bombay), J. Naoomal (Karachi), J.G. Navle (Gwalior), C.K. Nayudu (Indore), Nazir Ali (Patiala), S.M. Nissar (Punjab), P.E. Palia (Mysore), S. Godambe (Bombay), Wazir Ali (Bhopal). It will be seen that the team is composed entirely of Indians; the question of selecting Englishmen playing in India did not arise.



PROGRAMME OF MATCHES

All-India Tour, 1932.

[*All matches are 3-day matches except where otherwise specified*].

Practice Matches

1932			Team.	Ground.
Fri.	April 29	.. ..	Mr. Scott's XI	Pelsham Rye.
Sat.	,, 30	.. ..		
Mon.	May 9	.. ..	Mr. Martineau's XI	Holyport, Maidenhead.
Tues.	,, 10	.. ..		
Wed.	,, 11	.. ..	Berkhamsted	Berkhamsted.
Thurs.	,, 12	.. ..	Blackheath	Blackheath.

Programme

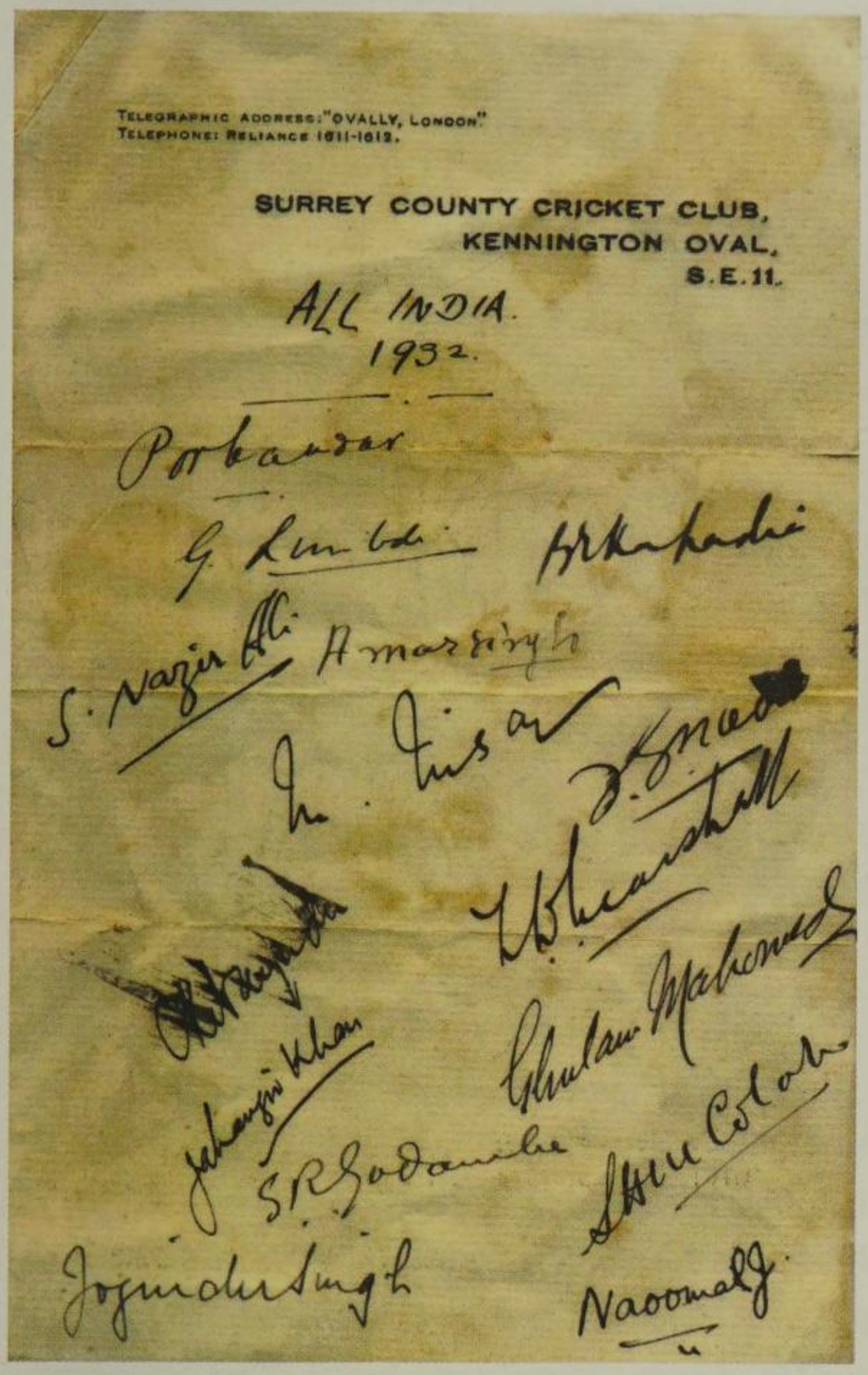
Mon. & Tu.	May 2 & 3	.. ..	Army	Aldershot (2 days).
Wed.	,, 4	.. ..	Sussex	Brighton.
Sat.	,, 14	.. ..	Glamorgan	Cardiff.
Wed.	,, 18	.. ..	Oxford University	The Parks.
Sat.	,, 21	.. ..	M. C. C.	Lord's.
Wed.	,, 25	.. ..	Hampshire	Southampton.
Sat.	,, 28	.. ..	Essex	Leyton.
T. & Fri.	June 2 & 3	.. ..	Norfolk (2 days)	Norwich.
Sat.	,, 4	.. ..	Northamptonshire	Kettering.
Wed.	,, 8	.. ..	Cambridge University ..	Fenners.
Sat.	,, 11	.. ..	Lancashire	Liverpool.
Wed.	,, 15	.. ..	Lincolnshire	Lincoln.
Thurs.	,, 16	.. ..		
Sat.	,, 18	.. ..	Worcestershire	Worcester.
Wed.	,, 22	.. ..	(Rest.)	
Sat.	,, 25	.. ..	TEST MATCH	Lord's.
W. & Th.	,, 29 & 30	.. ..	Oxfordshire (2 days) ..	Oxford.
Sat.	July 2	.. ..	Nottingham	Trent Bridge.
Wed.	,, 6	.. ..	Staffordshire (2 days) ..	Stroke.
Sat.	,, 9	.. ..	Lancashire	Old Trafford.
W. & Th.	,, 13 & 14	.. ..	Durham (2 days)	Sunderland.
Sat.	,, 16	.. ..	Yorkshire	Harrogate.
W. to F.	,, 20 to 22	.. ..	Middlesex	Lord's.
Sat., M. & T.	,, 23	.. ..	Scotland	Edinburgh.
	,, 25 & 26	.. ..		
W. & Th.	,, 27 & 28	.. ..	Northumberland (2 days) ..	Newcastle.
Sat.	,, 30	.. ..	Glamorgan	Swansea.
Wed.	Aug. 3	.. ..	Warwickshire	Birmingham.
Sat.	,, 6	.. ..	Gloucester	Clifton College Ground.
Wed.	,, 10	.. ..	Somerset	Weston.
Sat.	,, 13	.. ..	Surrey	Oval.
Wed.	,, 17	.. ..	Derbyshire	Likestone.
Sat.	,, 20	.. ..	Leicestershire	Leicester.
Wed.	,, 24	.. ..	Kent	Canterbury.
S. & M.	,, 27 & 29	.. ..	Sir Julien Cahn's XI (2 days).	Nottingham.
T. & W.	,, 30, 31	.. ..	Reserved.	
Th.	Sept. 1	.. ..		
Fri.	,, 2	.. ..		
Sat. M. & T.	,, 3, 5, 6	.. ..	Folkestone Festival	Folkestone.
W. to F.	,, 7, 8, 9	.. ..	Scarborough Festival ..	Scarborough.
S. & M.	,, 11, 12	.. ..	Reserved.	

30

/ Itinerary of the tour, 1932

And soon after the Indian team arrived in England on 13 April 1932, the *Evening Standard* commented on the socio-political significance of the tour:

> No politics, no caste, just cricket. This is the unofficial slogan of the cricket team that has come from India after a lapse of 21 years to try its strength against England and the first class counties. … There has never been such a team of contrasts

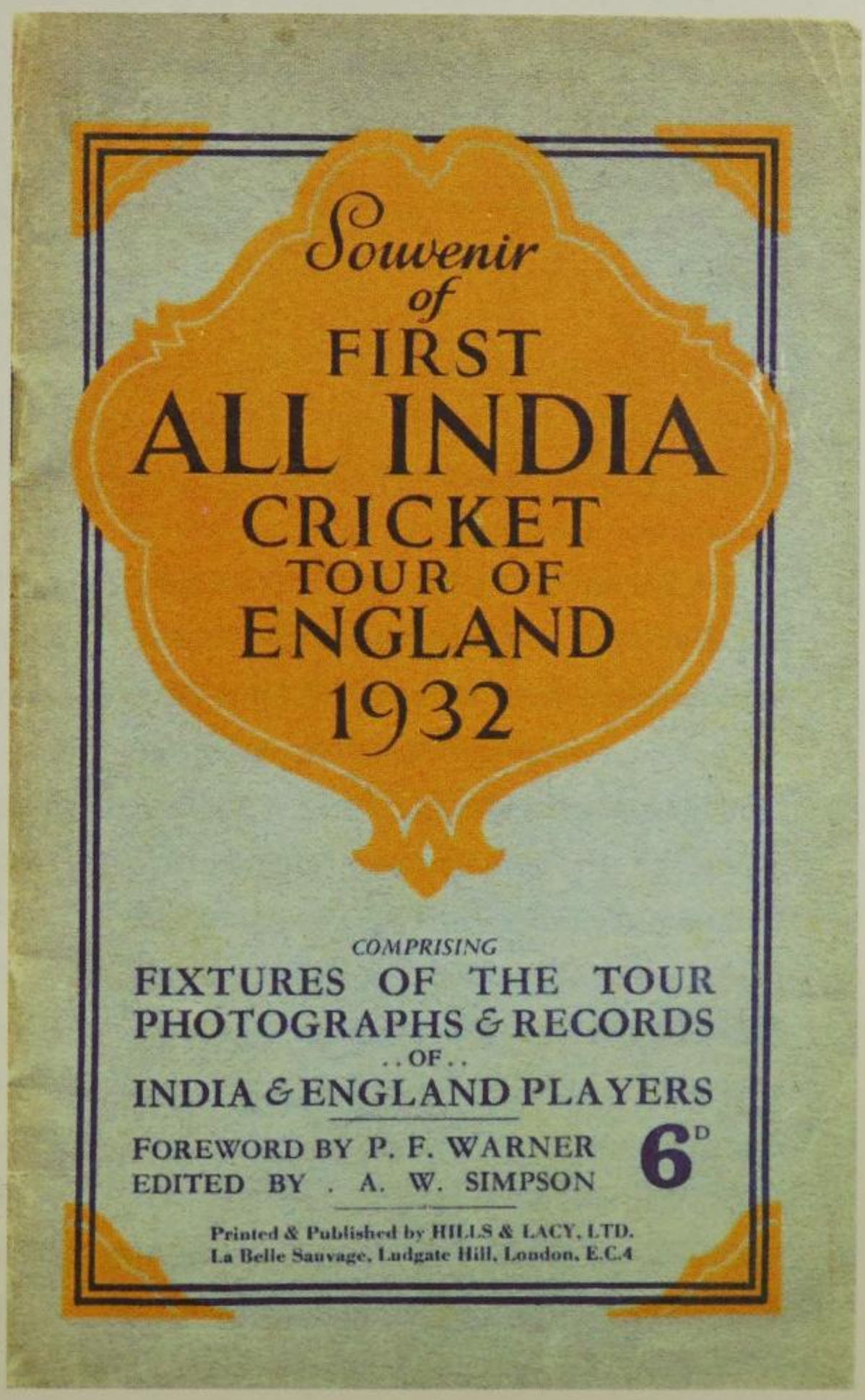

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:"OVALLY, LONDON."
TELEPHONE: RELIANCE 1611-1612.

SURREY COUNTY CRICKET CLUB,
KENNINGTON OVAL,
S.E.11.

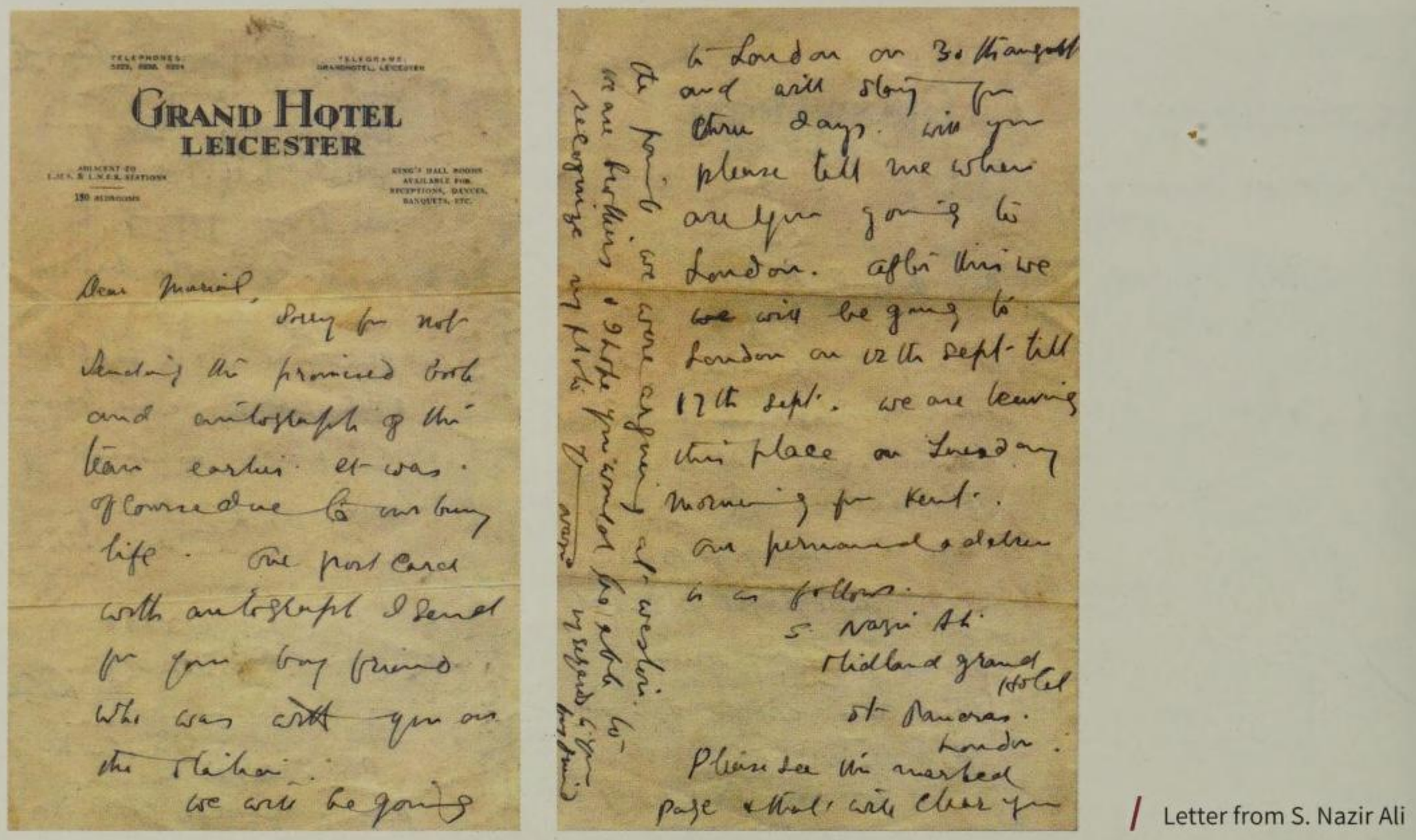
ALL INDIA.
1932.

Porbandar
Ghulam Mahomed
Jahangir Khan
S.R. Godambe
Naoomalj.

/ *Left:* Autographs of the Indian team members, 1932



/ *Right:* Souvenir of the first Indian cricket tour of England, 1932

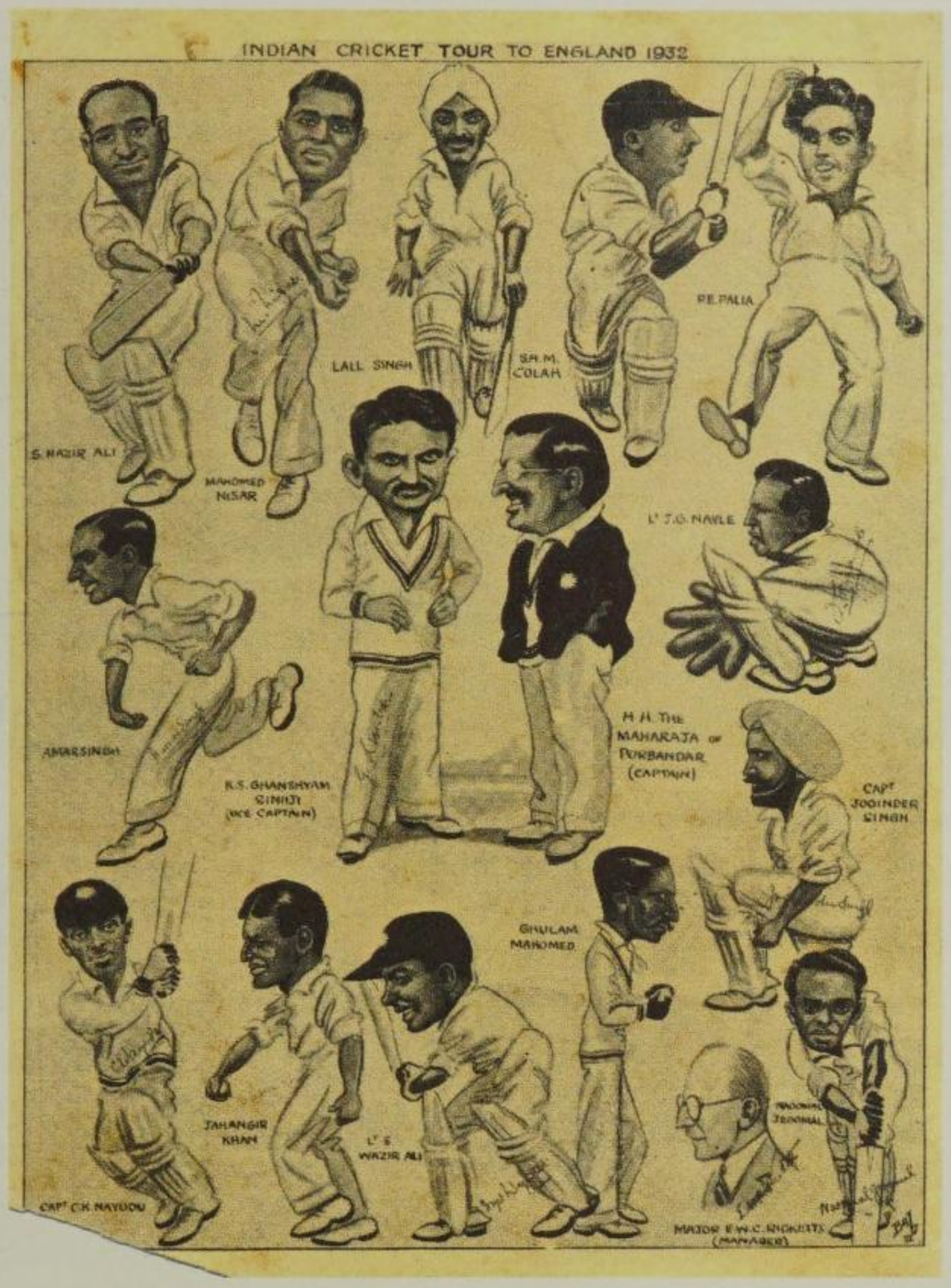

GRAND HOTEL
LEICESTER

Letter from S. Nazir Ali

meeting on the common footing of cricket. The 18 players speak eight to ten languages among them; they belong to four or five different castes. … Caste demands that the Hindus do not eat beef or veal, and that the Mohammedans avoid pork, bacon and ham. So to prevent any difficulties at meal times the order has gone forth that these things must not appear on any menu during the tour. Instead the men will eat mutton, chicken and fish. … The team contains six Hindus, five Mohammedans, four Parsees and two Sikhs. The Mohammedans forswear alcohol by religion and most of the others do so by choice. The Sikhs, who will play cricket in turbans, are similarly denied smoking…

The Indians played their first tour match against T.G. Trott's XI at Pelsham Farm, Pearmarsh, near Rye on 29 April 1932. Interestingly, playing against the Indian team in this match was Duleepsinhji. While the Indians acquitted themselves well, with Lall Singh, the Sikh from Malaya, leading the way, it was on 22 May 1932, in the match against the MCC, that the world got a glimpse of what India's first homegrown legend, C.K. Nayudu, was capable of doing. Nayudu smashed the first Indian century of the tour in style. The *Star's* headline on 22 May 1932 summed it up: 'The Hindu Bradman in Form at Lord's.' The *Observer* was equally eloquent: 'A brilliant not out innings of 116 by C.K. Nayudu was the feature of the first day's play between All-India and the MCC.'

However, it was in the first and only Test match at Lord's that the Indians shocked the English in the first half-hour itself. The MCC was reduced to a dismal 19-3, thanks to some excellent Indian bowling and fielding. Wrote the *Birmingham Post*:

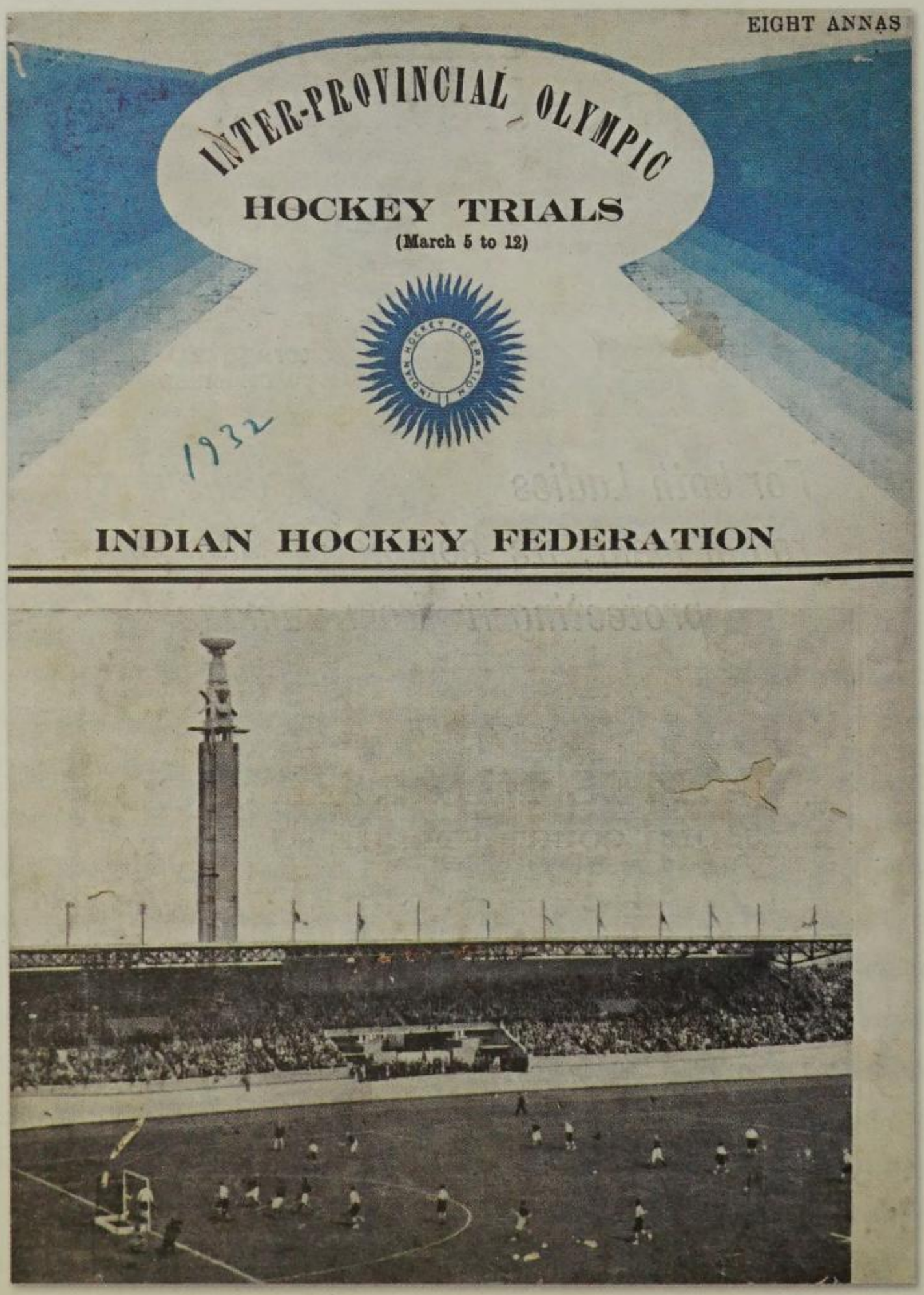


Right: Punch cartoon of the Indian cricket team, 1932

It was an extraordinary start to the match. Sutcliffe and Holmes, Yorkshire's record-smashing opening pair, united in a similar manner under the banner of England, went out full of cool confidence… But the first ball of Nissar's second over … was an in-swinger and Sutcliffe, playing with the edge instead of the middle of the bat, diverted it into the wicket – and one of England's greatest batsmen was out… The disappointment was redoubled and revived when the last ball of the same over, a delivery perfect in flight, length and pace, sent Holmes' off stump spinning through the air, while the batsman was only half way through the stroke… Woolley and Hammond were now together… When he [Woolley] had got nine in 20 minutes, he played a ball from Nissar to a point between short leg and mid-on. The stroke was worth a comfortable single and no more, but for some extraordinary reason an attempt was made to secure two runs. The fielder, the blue turbaned Lall Singh, threw in rather wildly, but even so the wicketkeeper had time to gather it and remove the bails while Woolley was still several feet from home. The wicket was thrown away by wild calling, and three men were out for 19 …

Although India eventually lost the match by 158 runs, the courage and grit shown at Lord's clearly conveyed to the world that we would carve out a niche in the world of cricket in no time.

/ 20



/ Inter-Provincial Olympic Hockey Trials (5-12 March) official souvenir programme, 1932

With a view to defending the title won at Amsterdam in 1928, the Indian Hockey Federation tried to pick the best team possible for the 1932 Games and organized an interprovincial trial in Calcutta in March 1932. Only Dhyan Chand was an automatic choice.

Picking the team was the easy part, but sending it overseas was a huge financial challenge. To cope with the financial shortfall, the federation took a loan of ₹7,500. It organized exhibition matches for the national team at Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Lahore on the team's homeward journey from the Olympics and hoped that proceeds from these matches would wipe out the debt entirely. A sports goods dealer from Sialkot, Uberoi and Co., chipped in by supplying the players with hockey sticks and balls.

The drive to raise money did not end in India. En route to Los Angeles, the team played exhibition games at every port at which it docked.

Its arrival in America was greeted with much fanfare, with Indians settled in California coming out in large numbers to fete the team. Finally, after a fifty-two-day voyage, the Indians arrived in Los Angeles. In the opening match of the hockey competition at Los Angeles, they trounced the Japanese 11-1. The Indians were in total control and the clinical display mesmerized the Japanese, who had no answer to the deft stick work and ball control from Dhyan Chand, who scored four goals. Roop Singh and Gurmit Singh scored three goals each.

/ A postcard from the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics. India won their second consecutive gold medal and scored a 24-1 win over the US

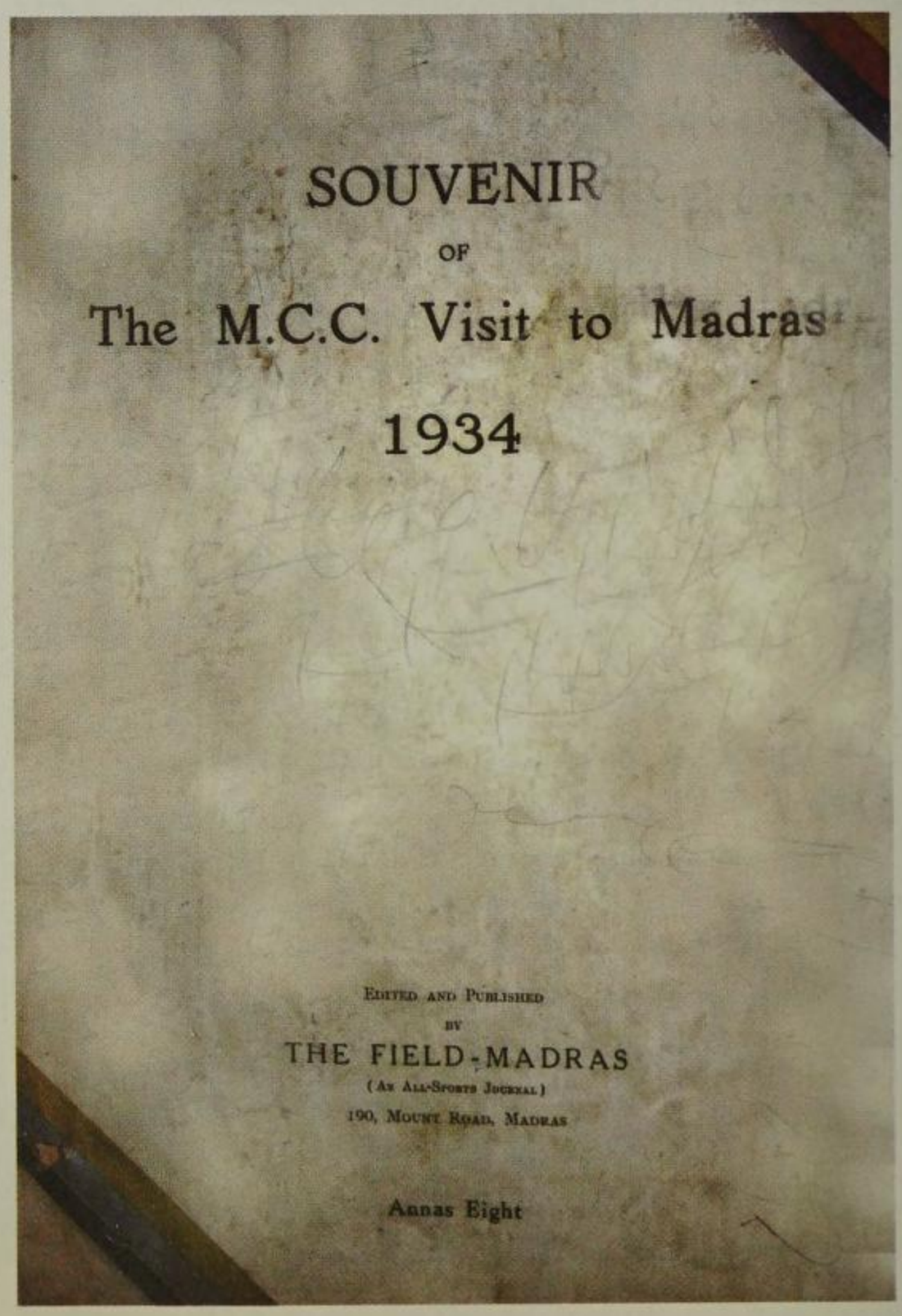
In the second match, India beat the US 24-1, the highest margin recorded in an Olympic encounter and a record that stands till date. The only goal was conceded because, according to folklore, the Indian goalkeeper decided to sign some autographs in the middle of the game! Newspapers across the world paid tribute to the Indians without expressing astonishment at the magnitude of the score, which was an international record, thanks to the calibre of the players.

At the end of the competition, the Indian community in Los Angeles went berserk. Many contributed generously to raise a pool of $400 needed to enable the Indians to travel around the country exhibiting their skills. The post-Olympic tour lasted nearly a month.

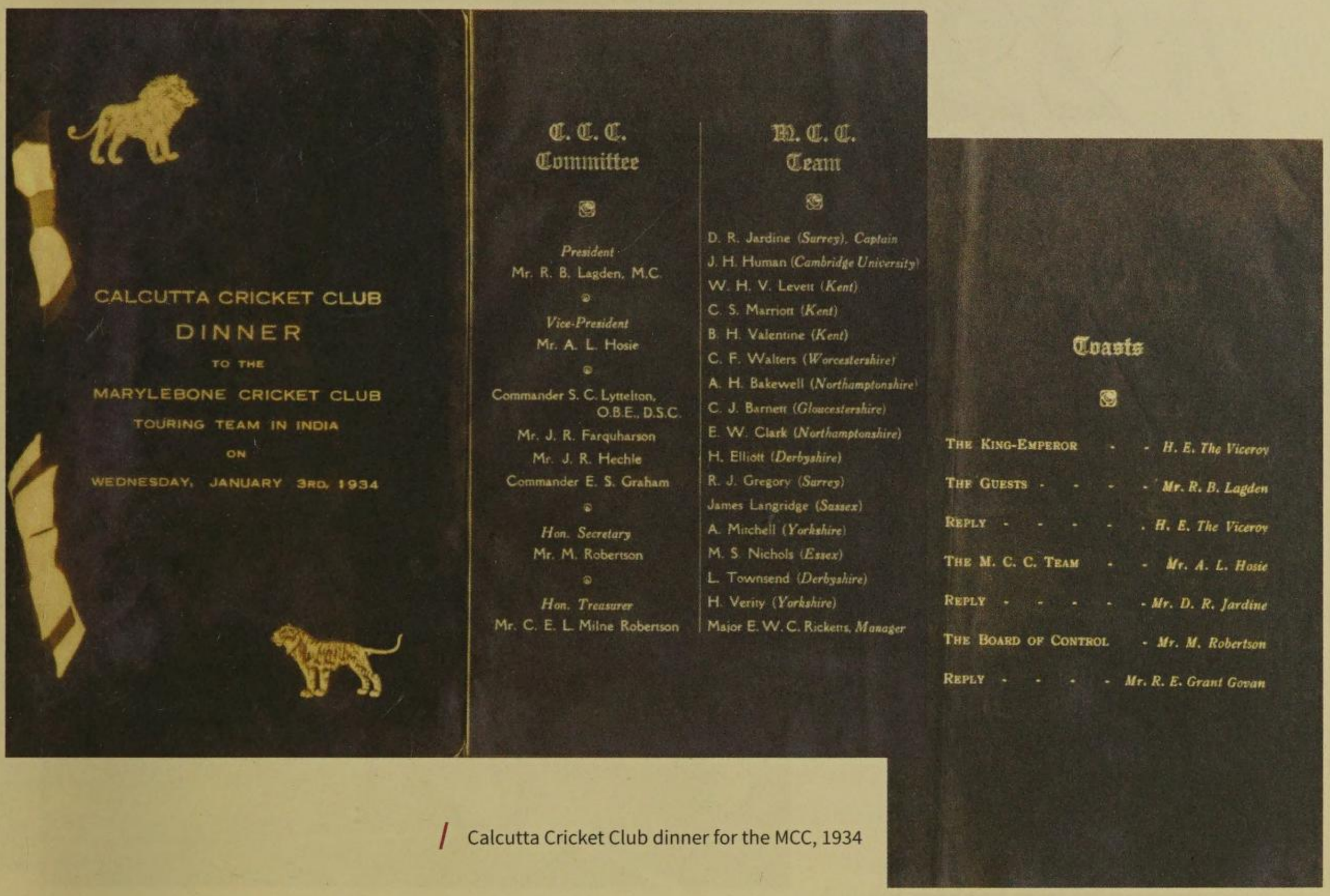
/ 21

The credibility that the Indians had earned during the 1932 tour of England paid dividends when the MCC sent a competent team to India in the winter of 1933. Most significant was that Douglas Jardine, born in India and master of Body-line, was the chosen leader of the party.

In the first-ever Test match on Indian soil in Bombay, while an English victory was almost a foregone conclusion, the teen sensation Lala Amarnath's batting overshadowed everything else. No one who watched Amarnath bat in the afternoon of 17 December 1933 could forget the experience. He cut, hooked, pulled and drove with precision and toyed with the famed English bowling, hitting twenty-one boundaries in the process. While Amarnath played the greatest innings of his life, a century on Test debut, C.K. Nayudu, playing with an injured left hand, held the other end up. His 67 was instrumental in making England bat again. The partnership was worth its weight in gold; the next seven wickets went



/ Souvenir of the MCC visit to Madras, 1933-34


CALCUTTA CRICKET CLUB

DINNER

TO THE

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB

TOURING TEAM IN INDIA

ON

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1934

C. C. C. Committee

President
Mr. R. B. Lagden, M.C.

Vice-President
Mr. A. L. Hosie

Commander S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Mr. J. R. Farquharson
Mr. J. R. Hechle
Commander E. S. Graham

Hon. Secretary
Mr. M. Robertson

Hon. Treasurer
Mr. C. E. L. Milne Robertson

M. C. C. Team

D. R. Jardine (*Surrey*), *Captain*
J. H. Human (*Cambridge University*)
W. H. V. Levett (*Kent*)
C. S. Marriott (*Kent*)
B. H. Valentine (*Kent*)
C. F. Walters (*Worcestershire*)
A. H. Bakewell (*Northamptonshire*)
C. J. Barnett (*Gloucestershire*)
E. W. Clark (*Northamptonshire*)
H. Elliott (*Derbyshire*)
R. J. Gregory (*Surrey*)
James Langridge (*Sussex*)
A. Mitchell (*Yorkshire*)
M. S. Nichols (*Essex*)
L. Townsend (*Derbyshire*)
H. Verity (*Yorkshire*)
Major E. W. C. Ricketts, *Manager*

Toasts

The King-Emperor	*H. E. The Viceroy*
The Guests	*Mr. R. B. Lagden*
Reply	*H. E. The Viceroy*
The M. C. C. Team	*Mr. A. L. Hosie*
Reply	*Mr. D. R. Jardine*
The Board of Control	*Mr. M. Robertson*
Reply	*Mr. R. E. Grant Govan*

/ Calcutta Cricket Club dinner for the MCC, 1934

down for a paltry 51. With a gritty unbeaten 30 towards the end of the innings, Vijay Merchant hinted at what would follow.

The second Test match of the series was played at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta and it was marked by one of the first real controversies in Indian cricket. Mushtaq Ali, one of the favourites of the Calcutta crowd, did not get the letter informing him of his selection in the team and was under the notion that he had been dropped. When news spread in Calcutta that Ali wasn't part of the team, angry fans protested outside the Eden Gardens and raised the slogan 'No Mushtaq, No Test'. Eventually, however, good sense prevailed; Ali was informed of his selection and did play in the match.

The third and final Test match of the series was played at the Chepauk in Madras (now Chennai), which England won by 202 runs, winning the series 2-0.

/ 22

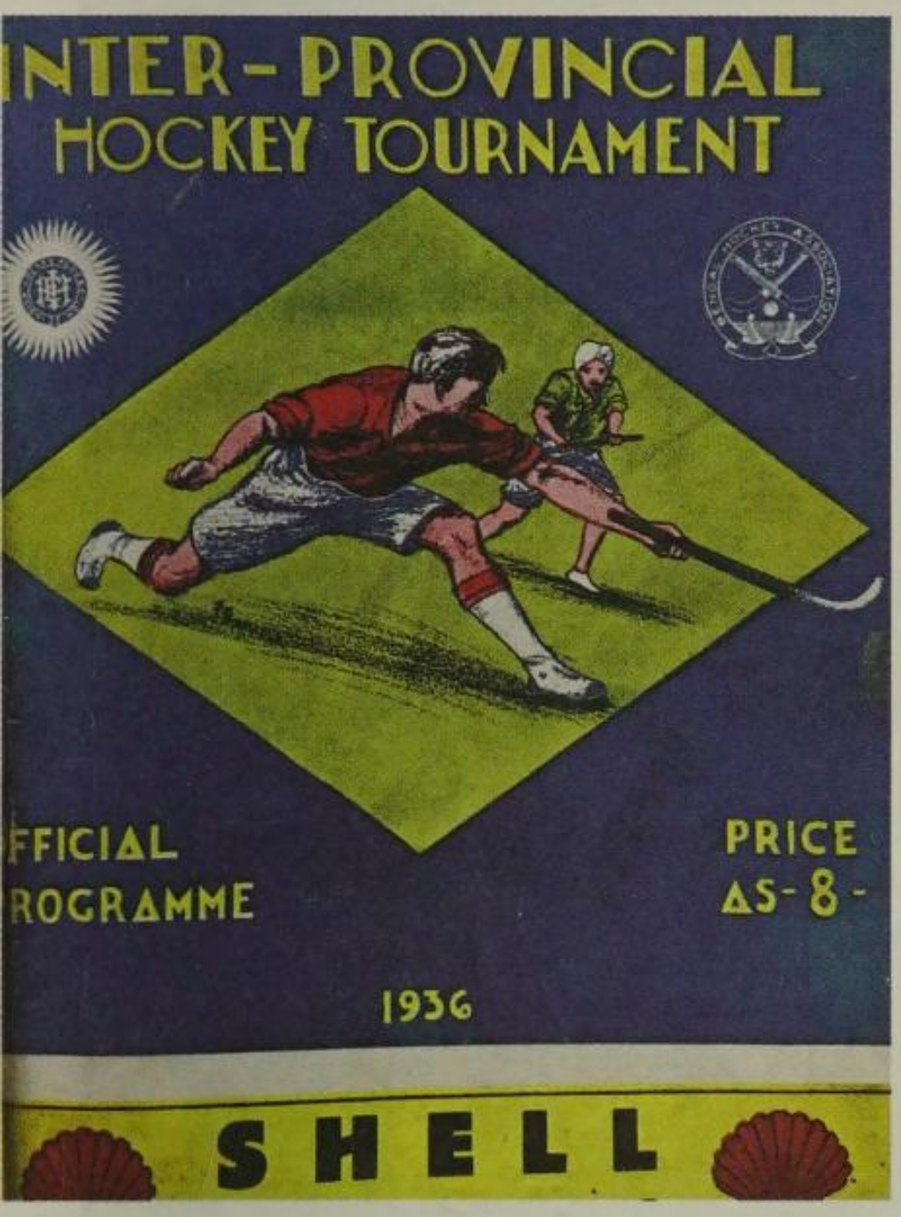
Even though the Indians had won gold in Los Angeles in 1932, the absence of major European teams had somewhat diluted the impact of their sensational achievement. And that's what made the Berlin Games of 1936 that much more significant. Also, in 1936, after much deliberation, the captaincy of the team had been handed to Dhyan Chand, who had by then established himself as the world's greatest hockey player. Despite his stature as the best in the business, Dhyan Chand's claims for captaincy had been overlooked in 1932 on account of what was seen as his inferior social status. By 1936, the sheer weight of his exploits and his towering presence on the field forced a rethink.

Interestingly, when the Indians, twice Olympic champions, set sail from Bombay on what was perhaps the mission of their lives, there was scarcely anybody around to see the team off.

/ The Indian hockey team, Berlin Olympics, 1936

However, when they reached Berlin on 13 July, they were accorded a splendid welcome at Berlin station and were received as heroes. Here, in the heart of Britain's greatest adversary, they were not mere colonial subjects, but honoured guests.

India had a clinical campaign, defeating Hungary 4-0, the Americans 7-0, Japan 9-0 and finally France 10-0. Once again, they were in the final. A crushing 8-1 win by Dhyan Chand's men over hosts Germany gave them their third consecutive Olympic gold. The German papers were full of



Eintrittskarte № 039573
für „Kraft durch Freude"
berechtigt zum einmaligen Besuch der
Ausstellung Berlin 1936
„Deutschland"
18. Juli bis 16. August
Ausstellungshallen am Kaiserdamm
Täglich geöffnet von 9 — 20 Uhr. Zur Auffahrt auf den Funkturm hat diese Karte keine Gültigkeit. Sie ist auf Verlangen vorzuzeigen.
Eintritt RM. 0,50
Karten ohne Kontroll-Abschnitt sind ungültig. Beim Verlassen des Ausstellungsgeländes verliert die Karte ihre Gültigkeit.
OZ. Nr. 182 Gruppe Nr. II
Sportart: Hockey
Ankunft KdF.-Bhf. um 8 Uhr
Besuch der Ausstellung „Deutschland"
Vormittag
Mittagessen am Montag, den 10. August 1936
um 14 Uhr Halle: I. Berlin-Halle
Beginn der Spiele um 16[30] Uhr
Rückfahrt am 11. 8. um 1,34 Uhr
Anweisungen und Mitteilungen für die Fahrtteilnehmer sowie Programmänderungen werden durch Lautsprecher bekanntgegeben.

/ *Top:* The Indian contingent at the Berlin Olympics, 1936

Above left: Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament, 1936, official programme

Above right: Ticket for the Berlin Olympics, 1936

praise for the Indians. A correspondent for the *Morning Post* argued that Berlin would remember the Indian hockey team for a long time to come: 'These players, it is said, glided over turf as if it is a skating rink.'

It is rumoured that Adolf Hitler personally met Dhyan Chand and offered him an officer's commission in the Wermacht. This story is almost certainly apocryphal because none of the contemporary sources mention this incident and neither does Dhyan Chand write about it in his autobiography.

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LIST OF PLAYERS.

1. Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, M.L.A. (Captain).
2. Major C. K. Nayudu.
3. Lieut. Syed Wazir Ali.
4. Mr. Mohamed Nissar.
5. Mr. Amar Nath.
6. Mr. V. M. Merchant.
7. Mr. Baga Jilani.
8. Mr. Mushtag Ali.
9. Mr. Amir Elahi.
10. Mr. K. R. Meherhomji.
11. Mr. L. P. Jai.
12. Mr. S. Bannerjee.
13. Mr. M. J. Gopalan.
14. Mr. P. E. Palia.
15. Mr. D. R. Hindleker.
16. Lieut. S. Mohamed Hussain.
17. Mr. C. Ramaswamy.

Manager:
MAJOR J. BRITTAIN JONES, C.B.E.

Headquarters:
GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL,
MARYLEBONE ROAD,
LONDON, N.W.

BOARD OF CONTROL
FOR CRICKET IN INDIA.

TOUR OF ENGLAND
1936.

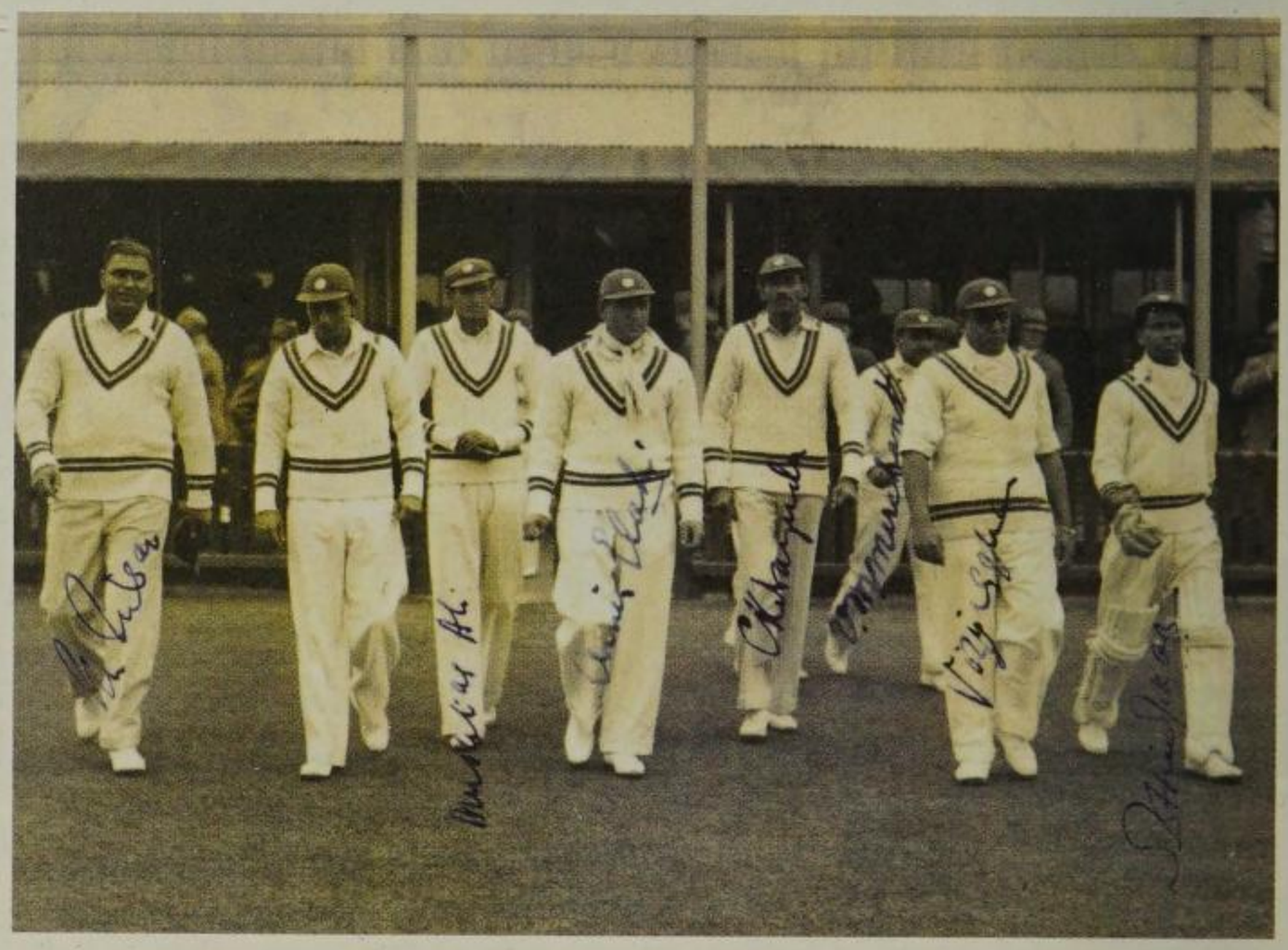
FIXTURES.

Preliminary Match.

April	Wednesday, 29	A. P. Freeman's Kent XI	Bat & Ball Ground, Gravesend

PROGRAMME.

May	Saturday 2, 4, 5	Worcestershire	Worcester
	Wednesday 6, 7, 8	Oxford University	The Parks
	Saturday 9, 11, 12	Somerset	Taunton
	Wednesday 13, 14, 15	Northamptonshire	Northampton
	Saturday 16, 18, 19	M.C.C.	Lord's
	Wednesday 20, 21, 22	Leicestershire	Leicester
	Saturday 23, 25, 26	Middlesex	Lord's
	Wednesday 27, 28, 29	Essex	Brentwood
	Whit-Saturday 30, June 1, 2	Cambridge University	Fenner's
June	Wednesday 3, 4	Free	
	Friday 5,	Travel to Yorkshire	
	Saturday 6, 8, 9	Yorkshire	Bradford
	Wednesday 10, 11	Durham (two days)	Sunderland
	Friday 12	Free	
	Saturday 13, 15, 16	Nottingham	Trent Bridge
	Wednesday 17, 18, 19	Minor Counties	Lord's
	Saturday 20, 22, 23	Surrey	Oval
	Wednesday 24, 25, 26	Free	
	Saturday 27, 29, 30	**FIRST TEST**	**Lord's**
July	Thursday 2	Army	Aldershot (one day)
	Friday 3	Free	
	Saturday 4, 6, 7	Lancashire	Old Trafford
	Wednesday 8	Free	
	Thursday 9, 10, 11	Ireland	Dublin
	Monday 13, 14	Free	
	Wednesday 15, 16, 17	Lancashire	Liverpool
	Saturday 18, 20, 21	Derbyshire	Derby
	Wednesday 22, 23, 24	Free	
	Saturday 25, 27, 28	**SECOND TEST**	**Old Trafford**
	Wednesday 29, 30, 31	Free	
Aug.	Saturday 1, 3, 4	Glamorgan	Swansea
	Wednesday 5, 6, 7	Warwickshire	Birmingham
	Saturday 8, 10, 11	Gloucestershire	Cheltenham
	Wednesday 12, 13, 14	Free	
	Saturday 15, 17, 18, 19	**THIRD TEST**	**Oval**
	Thursday 20, 21	Free	
	Saturday 22, 24, 25	Hampshire	Bournemouth
	Wednesday 26, 27, 28	Kent	Canterbury
	Saturday 29, 31, Sept. 1	Sussex	Hove
Sept.	Wednesday 2, 3, 4	An England XI	Folkestone
	Saturday 5, 7	Sir Julien Cahn's XI	Loughborough Road, Nottingham
	Wednesday 9, 10, 11	H. D. G. Leveson-Gower XI	Scarborough
	Monday 14, 15	Indian Gymkhana	Osterley (two days)



COMPLIMENTARY

THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY & MANCHESTER CRICKET CLUB

ENGLAND v. ALL INDIA

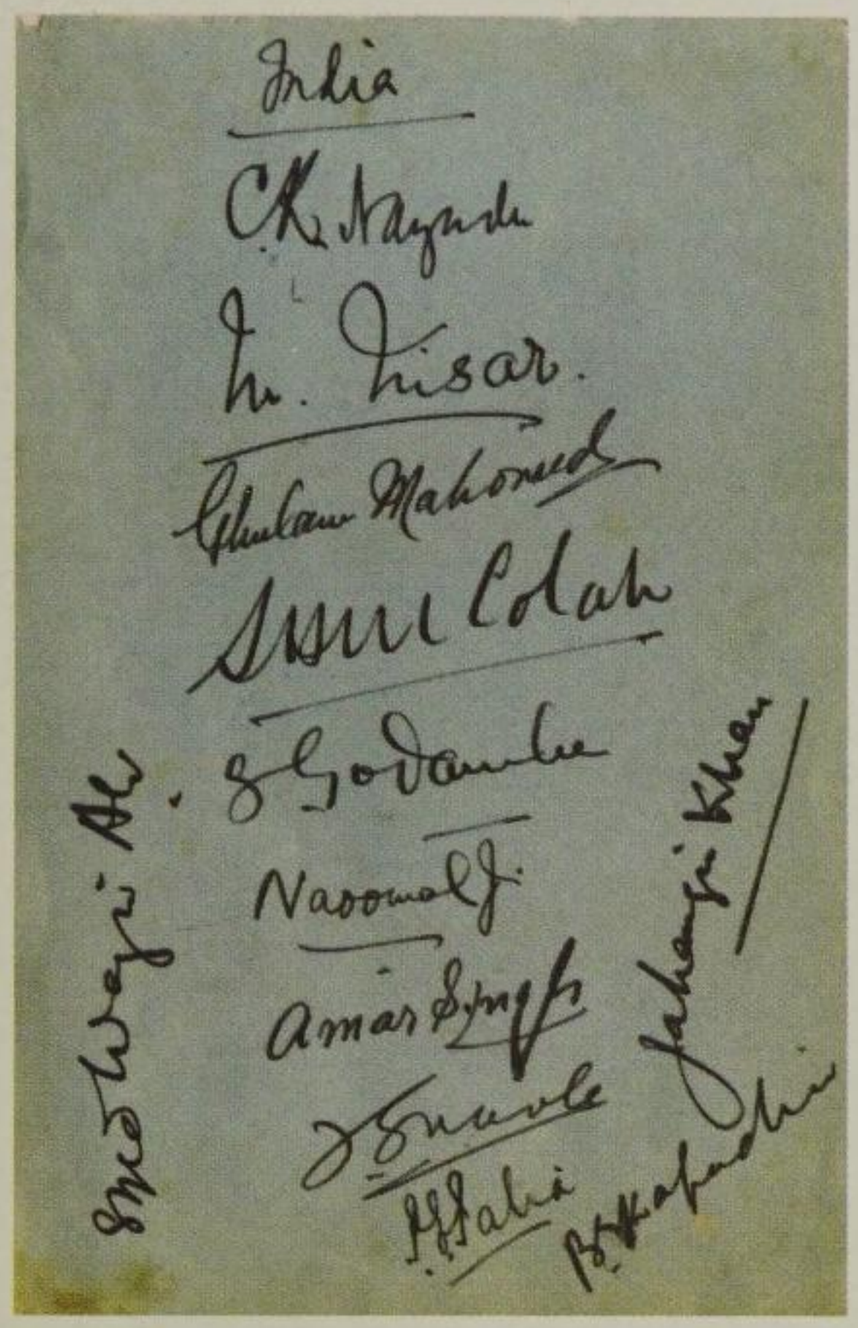
AT OLD TRAFFORD 1936

MONDAY
JULY 27th

TO GROUND AND PAVILION

R. HOWARD, Secretary

/ *Anticlockwise from right:* Complimentary ticket for an England vs All India match, 1936; A signed photo of the Indian cricket team of 1936; List of players for the 1936 tour; Tour fixtures

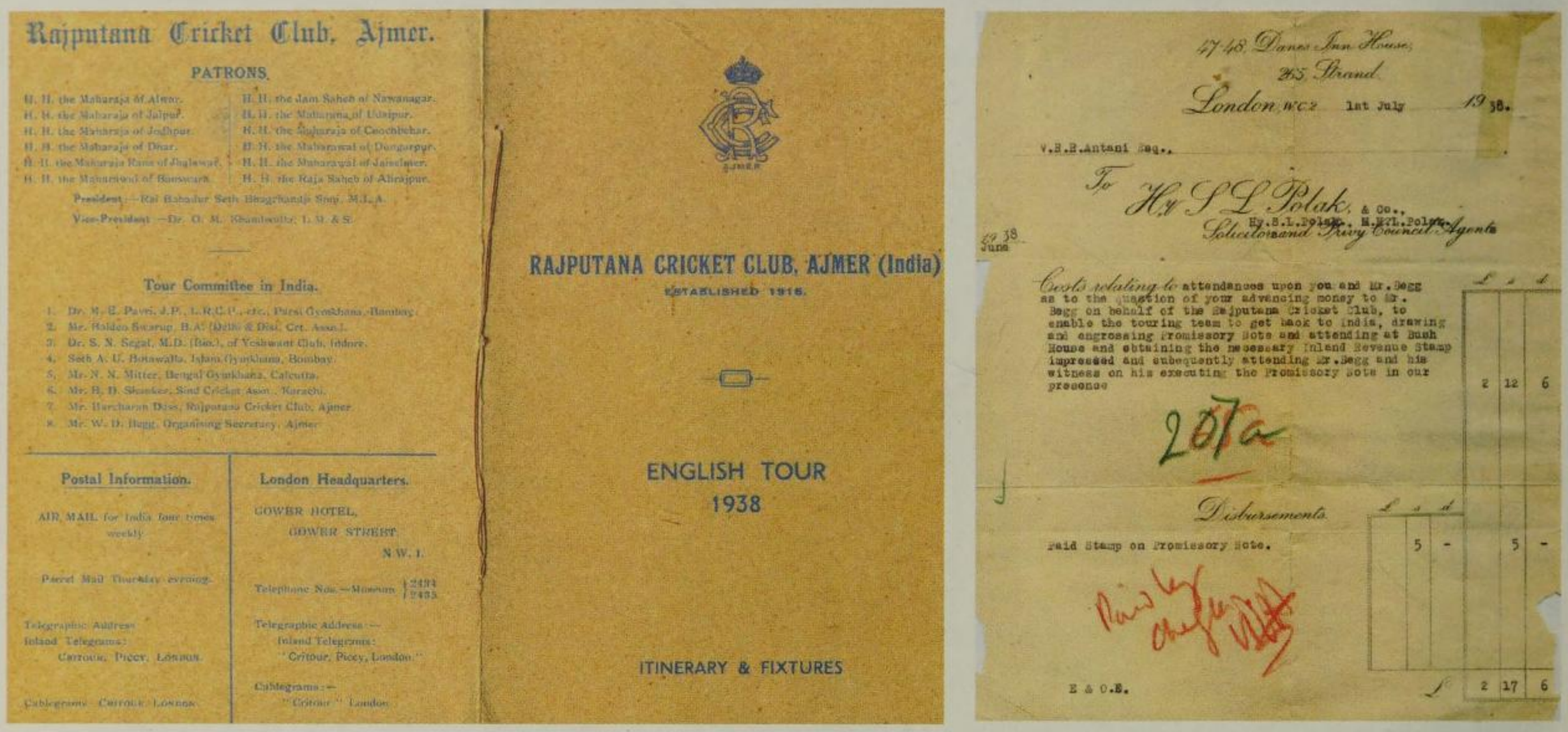


/ *Far left:* The official souvenir of India's tour to England, 1936; *Left:* Autographs of all the Indian players on the tour

India's second tour to England in 1936 was marred by controversies from the very outset. The men who were the most discriminated against were two of the best players in the team, Lala Amarnath and C.K. Nayudu. With Vizzy – the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and one of the early patrons of the game in India – at the helm in 1936, it was inevitable that Amarnath, who was backed by the maharaja of Patiala, would be victimized. Despite being the man in form, Amaranth was sent home midway into the tour on charges of indiscipline. Labelled a womanizer by Vizzy and criticized at every step, which included being sent in at number 7 after being told to pad up to go in at number 3, it was only a matter of time before Amarnath lost his rag. An outburst was enough for manager Britton Jones and Vizzy to send him packing. The drama continued even after his return, with the final act in the saga being the most bizarre. Despite the press announcement made by the board president, the maharaja of Bhopal, that Amarnath would rejoin the team in England and after his cricket kit had boarded the ship, he was instructed not to travel. Reeling under such internal strife, India lost the series despite the heroics of Merchant and Mushtaq Ali at Old Trafford, the nation's first overseas centurions.

Commenting on Vizzy, captain of the 1936 touring side, Bill Fergusson, baggage supervisor of the Indian team, states,

> Vizianagram took with him thirty-six pieces of personal baggage, plus a couple of young servants, who were at the beck and call of their master for twenty-four hours of every day. They slept on the floor by the door of his bedroom … just in case some marauder might have ideas about disturbing their illustrious employer during the night …Vizianagram sometimes imagined I was also a servant insisting that I should carry his coat, even dress him or look after the long hookah …



Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer.

PATRONS.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar. | H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur. | H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. | H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar. | H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur.
H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar. | H. H. the Maharawal of Jaiselmer.
H. H. the Maharawal of Banswara. | H. H. the Raja Saheb of Alirajpur.

President :—Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagirathji Sing, M.L.A.
Vice-President :—Dr. O. M. Khambatta, L.M. & S.

Tour Committee in India.

1. Dr. M. E. Pavri, J.P., L.R.C.P., etc., Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay.
2. Mr. Baldeo Swarup, B.A. (Delhi & Dist. Crt. Assn.).
3. Dr. S. N. Segal, M.D. (Bac.), of Yeshwant Club, Indore.
4. Seth A. U. Botawalla, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay.
5. Mr. N. N. Mitter, Bengal Gymkhana, Calcutta.
6. Mr. R. D. Shankar, Sind Cricket Assn., Karachi.
7. Mr. Harcharan Dass, Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer.
8. Mr. W. D. Begg, Organising Secretary, Ajmer.

Postal Information.

AIR MAIL for India four times weekly.

Telegraphic Address—
Inland Telegrams:
Cartouk, Picey, London.

Cablegrams: Cartouk, London.

London Headquarters.

GOWER HOTEL,
GOWER STREET,
N.W. 1.

Telephone Nos.—Museum 2434 / 2435

Telegraphic Address:—
Inland Telegrams:
"Critour, Picey, London."

Cablegrams:—
"Critour" London.

RAJPUTANA CRICKET CLUB, AJMER (India)

ESTABLISHED 1916.

ENGLISH TOUR
1938

ITINERARY & FIXTURES

47/48, Danes Inn House,
265, Strand,
London, W.C.2 1st July 1938.

W.E.P.Antani Esq.,

To Hy. S. L. Polak & Co.,
Hy.S.L.Polak. H.Ry.L.Polak.
Solicitors and Privy Council Agents

42/38
June

	£	s	d
Costs relating to attendances upon you and Mr. Begg as to the question of your advancing money to Mr. Begg on behalf of the Rajputana Cricket Club, to enable the touring team to get back to India, drawing and engrossing Promissory Note and attending at Bush House and obtaining the necessary Inland Revenue Stamp impressed and subsequently attending Mr. Begg and his witness on his executing the Promissory Note in our presence	2	12	6
Disbursements.	£	s	d
Paid Stamp on Promissory Note.		5	-
		5	-
	2	17	6

E & O.E.

It all started when W.D. Begg of the Rajputana Cricket Club sought permission from the BCCI to take a team of young cricketers on a tour of England. Such unofficial tours had been a long-established tradition in Indian cricket and the just intentions of Begg were lauded in most quarters. Furthermore, Mr S.C. Roy of Calcutta went on to promise Begg a sum of ₹10,000 to meet some of the costs of the tour.

When it all seemed set, A.S. de Mello, the secretary of the board, announced that the board did not approve of any private tour, either at home or abroad. Regarding them as burdens on the board's exchequer, de Mello was firm in asserting that the board would do everything possible to prevent Begg from going ahead with the proposed tour.

However, when in the very next year the maharaja of Patiala wanted to bring out a team of Australian cricketers under Jack Ryder to India, de Mello promptly altered this decision. The Australian trip went ahead undisturbed in October-November 1935 and was, in fact, key to Patiala re-establishing himself as the key figure in Indian cricket. Thereafter, the board also permitted the Cricket Club of India to arrange for Lord Tennyson's Englishmen to visit India in November-December 1937.

The decision to disallow the Rajputana tour had made the board extremely unpopular and public opinion was firmly aligned against it. Realizing that the ordinary cricket fan was against the board's decision, de Mello relented, allowing Begg to go ahead with the proposed tour in May-June 1938.

The tour started well, with the Rajputana side winning the first two games. Kartik Bose gave a very good account of his batting prowess, scoring

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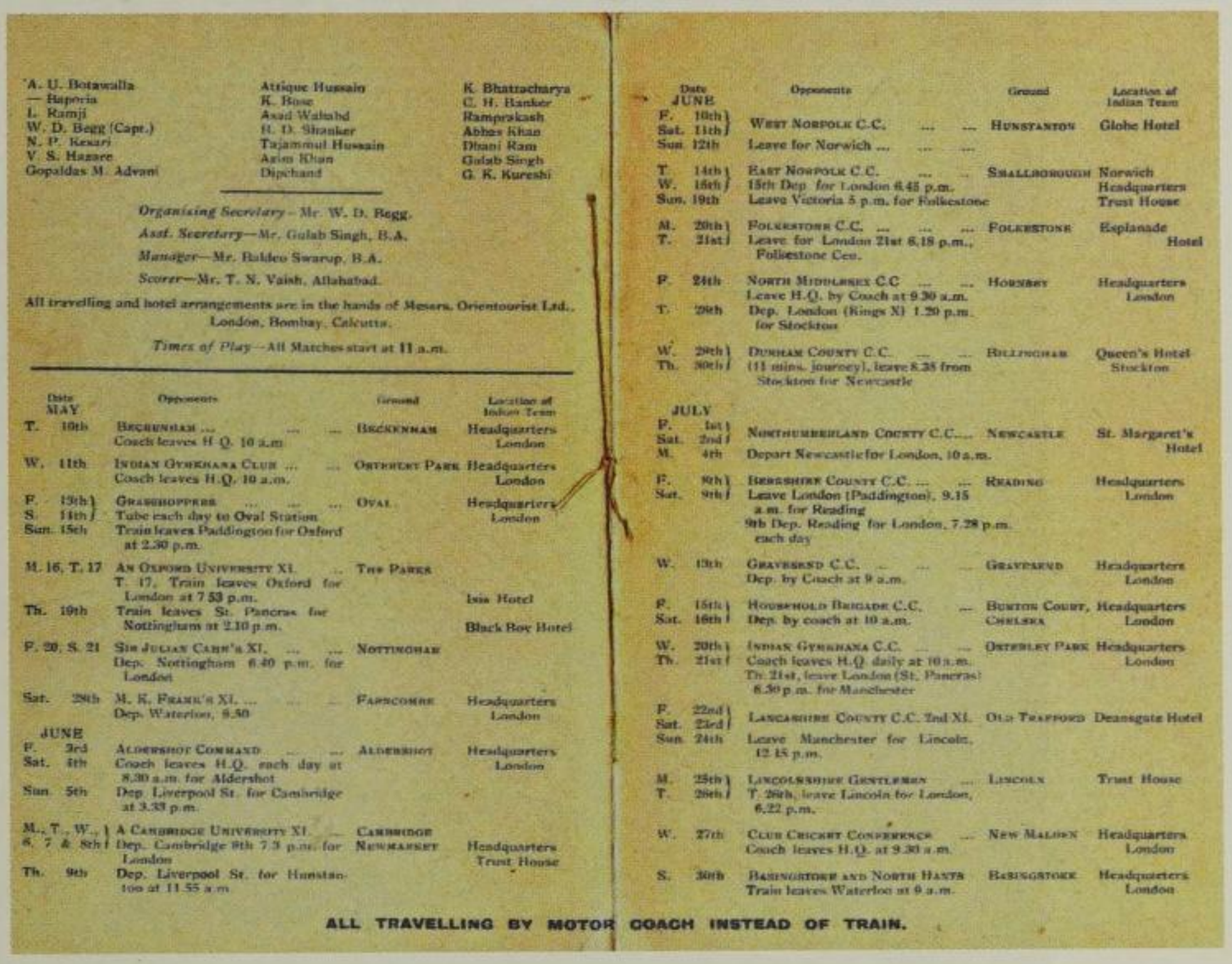
/ *Facing page, far left:* Booklet of the Rajputana Cricket Club tour of England, 1938; *Facing page, right:* Promissory note – Reference Rajputana Cricket Club, 1938; *Left:* Itinerary of the tour



'A. U. Botawalla — Baporia — L. Ramji — W. D. Begg (Capt.) — N. P. Kesari — V. S. Hazare — Gopaldas M. Advani — Attique Hussain — K. Bose — Asad Wahabd — R. D. Shanker — Tajammul Hussain — Aslm Khan — Dipchand — K. Bhattacharya — C. H. Banker — Ramprakash — Abbas Khan — Dhani Ram — Gulab Singh — G. K. Kureshi

Organising Secretary—Mr. W. D. Begg.
Asst. Secretary—Mr. Gulab Singh, B.A.
Manager—Mr. Baldeo Swarup, B.A.
Scorer—Mr. T. N. Vaish, Allahabad.

All travelling and hotel arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Orientourist Ltd., London, Bombay, Calcutta.

Times of Play—All Matches start at 11 a.m.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Location of Indian Team
MAY			
T. 10th	BECKENHAM ... Coach leaves H.Q. 10 a.m.	BECKENHAM	Headquarters London
W. 11th	INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB ... Coach leaves H.Q. 10 a.m.	OSTERLEY PARK	Headquarters London
F. 13th, S. 14th	GRASSHOPPERS ... Tube each day to Oval Station	OVAL	Headquarters London
Sun. 15th	Train leaves Paddington for Oxford at 2.30 p.m.		
M. 16, T. 17	AN OXFORD UNIVERSITY XI. ... T. 17, Train leaves Oxford for London at 7.53 p.m.	THE PARKS	
Th. 19th	Train leaves St. Pancras for Nottingham at 2.10 p.m.		Isis Hotel / Black Boy Hotel
F. 20, S. 21	SIR JULIAN CAHN'S XI. ... Dep. Nottingham 6.40 p.m. for London	NOTTINGHAM	
Sat. 28th	M. K. FRANK'S XI. ... Dep. Waterloo, 8.50	FARNCOMBE	Headquarters London
JUNE			
F. 3rd, Sat. 4th, Sun. 5th	ALDERSHOT COMMAND ... Coach leaves H.Q. each day at 8.30 a.m. for Aldershot / Dep. Liverpool St. for Cambridge at 3.33 p.m.	ALDERSHOT	Headquarters London
M., T., W., 6, 7 & 8th	A CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY XI. ... Dep. Cambridge 8th 7.3 p.m. for London	CAMBRIDGE / NEWMARKET	Headquarters Trust House
Th. 9th	Dep. Liverpool St. for Hunstanton at 11.55 a.m.		

ALL TRAVELLING BY MOTOR COACH INSTEAD OF TRAIN.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Location of Indian Team
JUNE			
F. 10th, Sat. 11th, Sun. 12th	WEST NORFOLK C.C. ... / Leave for Norwich ...	HUNSTANTON	Globe Hotel
T. 14th, W. 15th, Sun. 19th	EAST NORFOLK C.C. ... / 15th Dep. for London 6.45 p.m. / Leave Victoria 5 p.m. for Folkestone	SMALLBOROUGH	Norwich Headquarters Trust House
M. 20th, T. 21st	FOLKESTONE C.C. ... / Leave for London 21st 6.18 p.m., Folkestone Cen.	FOLKESTONE	Esplanade Hotel
F. 24th	NORTH MIDDLESEX C.C. ... / Leave H.Q. by Coach at 9.30 a.m.	HORNSEY	Headquarters London
T. 28th	Dep. London (Kings X) 1.20 p.m. for Stockton		
W. 29th, Th. 30th	DURHAM COUNTY C.C. ... (11 mins. journey), leave 8.28 from Stockton for Newcastle	BILLINGHAM	Queen's Hotel Stockton
JULY			
F. 1st, Sat. 2nd, M. 4th	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY C.C.... / Depart Newcastle for London, 10 a.m.	NEWCASTLE	St. Margaret's Hotel
F. 8th, Sat. 9th	BERKSHIRE COUNTY C.C. ... / Leave London (Paddington), 9.15 a.m. for Reading / 9th Dep. Reading for London, 7.28 p.m. each day	READING	Headquarters London
W. 13th	GRAVESEND C.C. ... Dep. by Coach at 9 a.m.	GRAVESEND	Headquarters London
F. 15th, Sat. 16th	HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE C.C. ... Dep. by coach at 10 a.m.	BURTON COURT, CHELSEA	Headquarters London
W. 20th, Th. 21st	INDIAN GYMKHANA C.C. ... / Coach leaves H.Q. daily at 10 a.m. / Th. 21st, leave London (St. Pancras) 8.30 p.m. for Manchester	OSTERLEY PARK	Headquarters London
F. 22nd, Sat. 23rd, Sun. 24th	LANCASHIRE COUNTY C.C. 2nd XI. / Leave Manchester for Lincoln, 12.15 p.m.	OLD TRAFFORD	Deansgate Hotel
M. 25th, T. 26th	LINCOLNSHIRE GENTLEMEN ... / T. 26th, leave Lincoln for London, 6.22 p.m.	LINCOLN	Trust House
W. 27th	CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE ... Coach leaves H.Q. at 9.30 a.m.	NEW MALDEN	Headquarters London
S. 30th	BASINGSTOKE AND NORTH HANTS Train leaves Waterloo at 9 a.m.	BASINGSTOKE	Headquarters London

an unbeaten 131 in the second match against the Grasshoppers Cricket Club at the Oval. But from 24 May onwards began the really unhappy chapter in this tragic tour. By then, differences had begun to arise within the team upon questions of captaincy and selection of elevens for various matches. Matters deteriorated in early June. A report in the *Daily Express* revealed that the Rajputana team was in danger of getting stranded in London because they had no money to pay their hotel bills. That their assertion was true was soon evidenced when the team cancelled fixtures against West and East Norfolk for want of funds but played against Cambridge, who paid them £150 for the match.

With the board staying indifferent, it was no surprise that the tour had to be called off midway. Eventually, the team left British shores on 2 July 1938 amidst utter confusion. When it became known that the team was on its way back from England, headlines like 'Rajputana tour discredits Indian cricket' and 'Unhappy return of the Rajputana cricket team from England' brought much disgrace to the board. Following the cancellation of the tour, the *Bombay Chronicle* mounted a serious attack on the board, asserting,

> We have no doubt every lover of cricket in India will feel exceedingly ashamed at the abrupt termination of the England tour of the Rajputana Cricket Team. After the regrettable spectacle presented by Vizzy's team in 1936 we had hoped that such episodes would be a thing of the past and the history of the last tour would soon be thrown into the limbo of oblivion. But we had counted without our ruling body of cricket. If they do not do wrong things at the wrong moment and in this wrong manner they would not be what they are!

/ A commemorative souvenir published by the Mohammedan Sporting Club in celebration of five Calcutta Football League titles, 1934-38

/ 25

Even as the Indian Super League captured the imagination of Indian sports enthusiasts, news emerged that the Mohammedan Sporting Club, one of India's leading football clubs with a century-old history, was about to declare bankruptcy. It was known that Mohammedan Sporting had been fighting a serious financial crisis for a while now, a crunch that assumed alarming proportions towards the end of 2014 with the unravelling of the chit fund scam in Bengal.

The inability of Indian football clubs, be it Mohun Bagan, East Bengal or Mohammedan Sporting, to commercialize and embrace a professional work ethic had finally caught up with them. Masquerading as professional establishments, these institutions, at best semi-professional feudal bastions dominated by Kolkata's business elite, had come to rely heavily on companies like Saradha for their survival. It was a match made in heaven. Immediate visibility and the possibility of reaching out to a strong fan base attracted chit fund companies to these clubs and the latter in turn could make hay with the ready cash at hand. Little did anyone realize that the honeymoon would be short-lived and a bust-up was inevitable.

Mohammedan Sporting, now a pale shadow of its glorious past, was established in 1891 and was an institution of the progressive Muslims of Bengal. Starting out as Star and Crescent, the Mohammedan Sporting Club had carved out a niche in Calcutta's football scene by the 1920s. However, the club's high point came in the 1930s (starting in 1934) when, for the first time in its history, it won the Calcutta Football League. Winning soon became a habit. For the next four years, Mohammedan went on to win the coveted League title, defeating top British and Indian teams. This winning spree continued for five years and with each triumph the club's fan base increased exponentially.

Even after Independence, Mohammedan Sporting continued to flourish and had its second phase of sustained glory under the leadership of Irfan Taher Randerian, a Calcutta businessman who brought together the best of local footballing talent to the club in the early 1980s. However, decline set in from the early 1990s only to be arrested at the turn of the millennium with easy money coming in from the many chit fund companies which had started to flourish in Bengal in the late 1990s.

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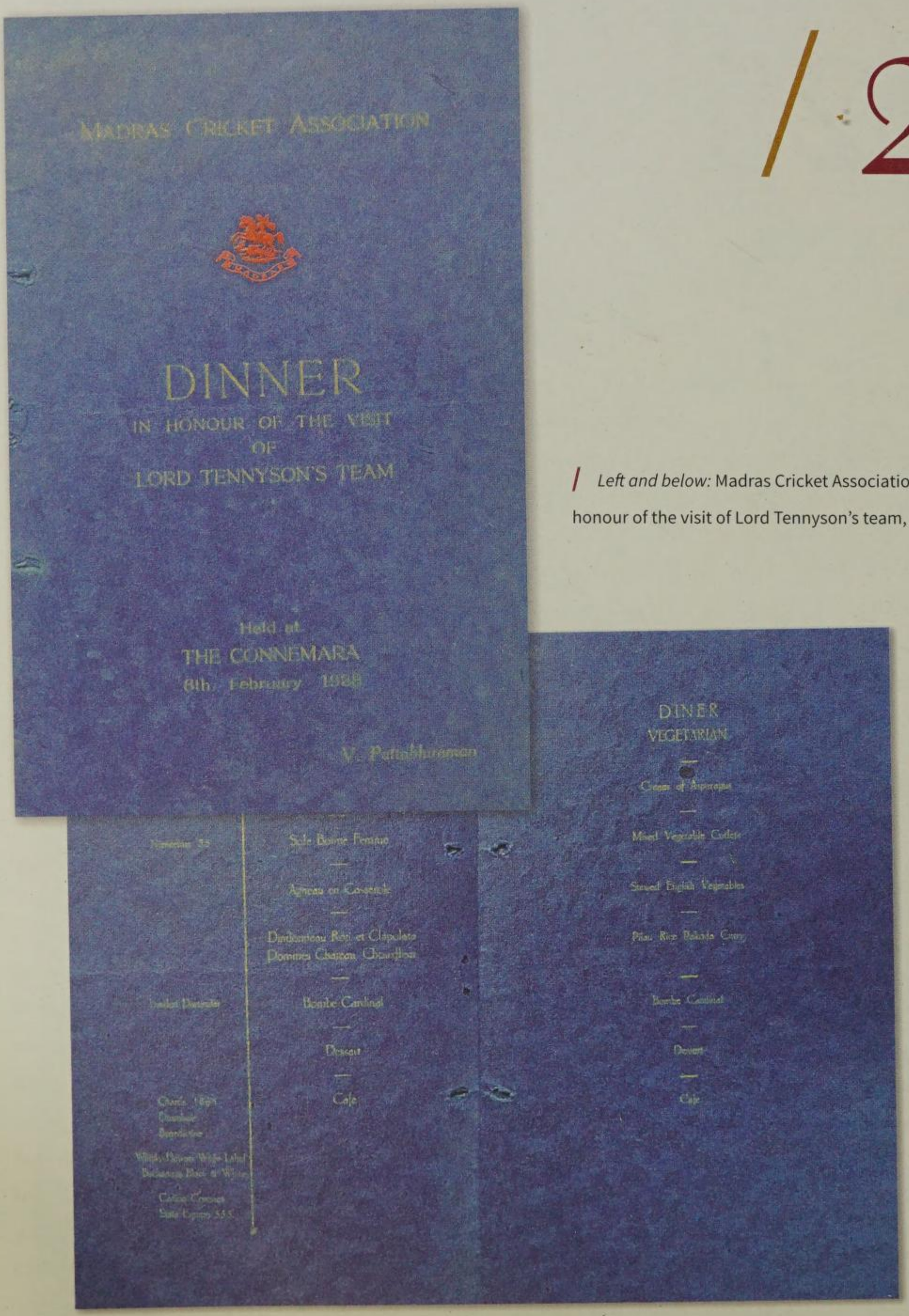


/ *Left and below:* Madras Cricket Association dinner in honour of the visit of Lord Tennyson's team, 1938

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON

BRITISH SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

LUNCHEON

GIVEN FOR

THE INDIA CRICKET TEAM, 1952

Chairman:

THE RT. HON. LORD ABERDARE, C.B.E.

Savoy Hotel,
London.

Tuesday,
April 29th, 1952.

OUR GUESTS

THE INDIA CRICKET TEAM

MR. PANKAJ GUPTA (*Manager*), Calcutta

MR. N. D. KARMARKAR (*Asst. Secretary of the Board*)

V. S. HAZARE (*Captain*), Baroda

CAPT. H. R. ADHIKARI (*Vice-Captain*), Indian Army, Bombay

D. G. PHADKAR, Bombay

P. R. UMRIGAR, Gujerat

P. SEN, Calcutta

C. D. GOPINATH, Madras

P. ROY, Calcutta

N. CHOUDHURY, Calcutta

G. S. RAMCHAND, Bombay

H. G. GAEKWAD, Holkar

M. K. MANTRI, Bombay

S. G. SHINDE, Bombay

C. T. SARWATE, Holkar

R. V. DIVECHA, Bombay

V. J. MANJREKAR, Bombay

GHULAM AHMED, Hyderabad

D. K. GAEKWAD, Gujerat

W. FERGUSON (*Baggage Master and Scorer*)

NIGEL HOWARD (*Captain M.C.C. Team, India 1951/2*)
FRANCIS OUIMET (*Captain, Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews*)

/ *Above:* British Sportsman Club luncheon for the Indian cricket team, Savoy Hotel, London, 1952;

Below: Dinner for the Indian cricket team, May 1959

Dinner

to

The Indian Cricket Team

Monday, 25th May, 1959

Marshal of the Royal Air Force
Viscount Portal of Hungerford
(President of M.C.C.)
in the Chair

Menu

Wines

Father Time

Liebfraumilch
Christof Wein

and Chandon
Cuvée

1935

THE TAVERN,
CRICKET GROUND

Prawn Cocktail

Scotch Salmon Mayonnaise

Fried Wing of Chicken Farce
Stuffed Tomato
Garden Peas New Potatoes

Club Bombe

Canape Ecossais

Coffee

Toast List

"Her Majesty The Queen"
Proposed by the President

"The President of India"
Proposed by the President

"The Indian Cricket Team"
Proposed by the President
Reply by D. K. Gaekwad
(Captain of the Indian Team)
His Highness Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
(Manager of the Indian Team)

"Cricket and India"
Proposed by Viscount Monckton of Brenchley
Reply by Her Excellency Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(High Commissioner for India)

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON

BRITISH SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

President: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.

LUNCHEON

GIVEN FOR

THE INDIA CRICKET TOURING TEAM

Savoy Hotel
London

Monday
24th April, 1967

Chairman: SIR JOCELYN LUCAS, Bt., K.B.E., M.C.
Vice-Chairman: LORD WAKEFIELD OF KENDAL

Committee:
THE MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY, O.B.E.
THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
G. A. H. CADBURY
THE MARQUESS OF EXETER, K.C.M.G.
GAY KINDERSLEY
LORD LUKE
P. B. H. MAY
THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
SIR ARTHUR PORRITT, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
ROGER WETHERED

Hon. Secretaries: T. N. PEARCE
A. W. RAMSAY

/ *Left:* Luncheon given by the British Sportsman Club, Savoy Hotel, London, to welcome the Indian team in April 1967; *Right:* A cartoon to mark the occasion

Strawberries and cream at Wimbledon, Pimm's and a glass of champagne at the Coronation Gardens at Lord's, a chocolate pastry at the Lord's Tavern or a glass of beer for lunch at the Melbourne Cricket Ground – every sports fan who has had the privilege of watching sports at these iconic venues must have enjoyed the dazzling array of food and drinks typical of these stadia. In fact, for journalists covering sports competitions, food served in media boxes are often a subject of intense discussion and debate.

Take the Edgbaston press box, for example. It was lunchtime during the rain-affected India-Pakistan encounter on 15 June 2013. News travelled fast that there was salmon tandoori and karahi chicken (read plain and simple chicken curry) with rice on offer and within minutes, one round table with eight chairs was occupied by Indians. Most of them were senior journalists from back home. In the group was also one Sourav Ganguly, on commentary duty for the host broadcaster. The chatter, in no time, went back to food in Kolkata and how, with bland continental food and even worse weather, the only thing the Brits could do was to go out and conquer the world!

It was interesting to listen to Sourav as he went about ranking countries and grounds that served the best food to players. While there was consensus

While there was consensus that Middlesex and Lord's were the best, some were of the opinion that Oval needed to improve on its menu.

that Middlesex and Lord's were the best, some were of the opinion that the Oval needed to improve on its menu.

Having devoured the delicious salmon tandoori (it also helped those who were craving Bengali fish at lunch), we turned our attention to dessert. There was excellent chocolate tiramisu on offer. That's when someone asked what the players of the past did when it came to food. Did they have food of their choice or was it difficult adjusting to local cuisine in alien conditions? Current Indian teams often take a local chef along with them to cook food of their choice (this was pretty much the case in Australia in 2011-12). However, in the past, teams from the subcontinent have often had serious issues with food.

The Pakistanis, for example, patronize one particular restaurant in Jamaica every time they play at Sabina Park. Dal, chawal and rotis are a staple for the team and food is supplied by the only Indian-Pakistani restaurant in downtown Kingston.

During India's first official tour of the UK in 1932, (referred to earlier in the book), food was a serious issue, with the players unable to adapt to the food offered to them at the time.

To help with these difficulties, over time, the practice of organizing formal dinners and lunches for touring teams became routine. On most occasions the Indian tourists would look forward to these meals because more often than not, chicken curry would be on the menu. Meant to suit the Indian palate, these lunches turned into high points for many in the touring party. In India, the same tradition would be reciprocated for touring teams and often constituted a high point in the players' social calendar.

Food away from home isn't only an issue with India's cricketers. A favourite food story of mine is about one of India's leading female athletes, Mary Kom, during the 2012 London Olympics. The day after she had won her bronze medal, she was to do an interview with me in the afternoon. Even before I could ask her about the medal, she said, 'You know, I was thrilled when I was coming to England. Emirates [the airline] did not charge me extra luggage for my rice cooker.' Only later did I come to know that Mary Kom is incomplete without her rice cooker and sticky rice!

ERE 141 WDS 146/148 OK

PAKISTA

C.-4

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

PRESS TELEGRAM

CHECKED PAK ACCOUNTS C.T.O. BOMBAY

BGXQ OL PAK 147/11 WADHWANI KARACHI 11 PAGES 1/2 148/152

HINDU MADRAS =

KHALID IBADULLAH SELECTED BY PAKISTAN CRICKET CONTROL BOARD TO PLAY IN PLACE

OF KHAN MUHMAAD IN THE TEST MATCH FOR PAKISTAN LEFT FOR BOMBAY THIS MORNING

STOP IT WOULD BE RECALLED THAT PAKISTAN SKIPPER HAFEEZ KARDAR HAD STRONGLY I

PROTESTED AGAINST INCLUSION OF KHALID AND HAD DEMANDED THAT ASGHARALI

VETERAN CRICKETER BE SENT TO REINFORCE PAKISTAN SIDE PARA IBADULLAHS DEPARTURE

TO BOMBAY WAS SUBSEQUENT TO TELEPHINIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN PIRZADA ABDUS

SATTAR PRESIDNET CRICKET CONTROL BOARD AND = MTF = LN 141 147/11

BGXQ OL PAK 148/11 WADHWANI KARACHI 11 PAGES 2/2 148/152 HINDU MADRAS

= AND PAKISTAN SKIPPER PARA IT WAS FURTHER STATED THAT 5000 CRICKET FANS

PRESENTED SIGNED SCROLL TO SECRETARY CRICKET BOARD DEMANDING THAT ASGHARALI

SHOULD BE SEND TO INDIA TO PLAY FOR PAKISTAN STOP DEMONSTRATION WAS ALSO STAGED

NEAR RESIDENCE OF PIRZADA ABDUS SATTAR IN HIS CONNECTION PARA ITIS STATED THAT

KHAN MUHMMAD WILL CONTINUE TOUR WITH IS SIDE AND WILL NOT PLAY TILL HE HAS

BEEN DECLARED MEDICALLY FIT TO PARTICIPATE = EOM = LN 142 148/11

/ Cricket coverage via telegram in the 1950s

/ 27

Multiple telegrams would be sent every day and these show the lengths to which the journalists of the time went in trying to give their readers a glimpse into the action as it unfolded.

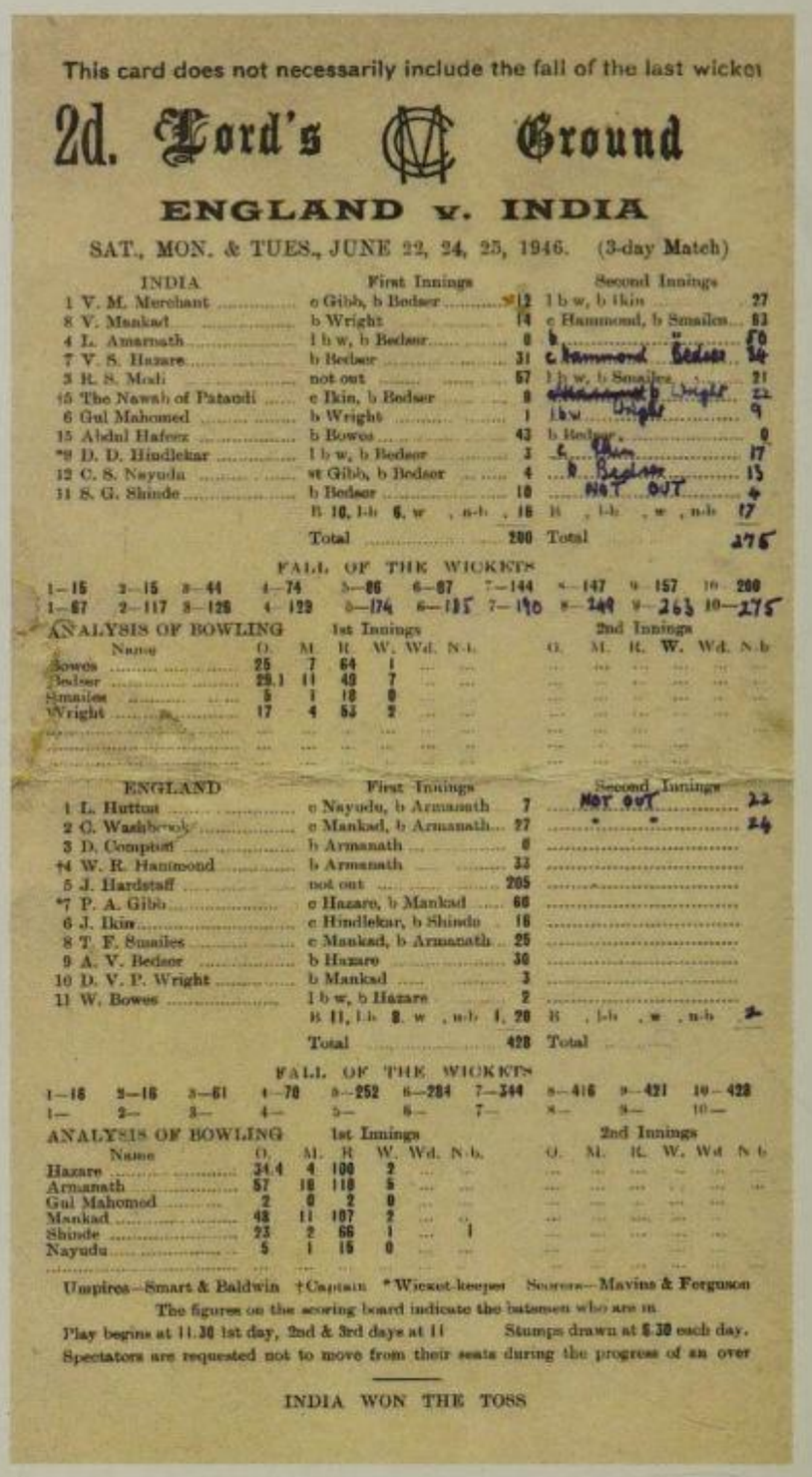
International cricket media coverage (both in print and television) has become a serious source of employment for journalists and former cricketers in recent times. Broadcasters now have teams of seven or eight commentators for a Test match. And every newspaper of repute sends journalists to cover a tour of significance. Interestingly, in India, through the 1930s and '40s, Bobby Talyarkhan was the lone commentator and he would speak for over six hours a day. He began his tryst with commentary in the Parsees vs Mohammedans match at the Bombay Gymkhana in 1934, which was the first match to be broadcast live by the All India Radio. From that year onwards, he single-handedly broadcast ball-by-ball commentary on all the matches of the Bombay Pentangular and Ranji Trophy tournaments for over a decade and a half. His longest broadcast was the Bombay-Poona Ranji Trophy match in Pune (then Poona), which went into the sixth day. And when it came to print coverage, journalists would send telegrams giving details of the match and the score, which were then flashed in the media outlets of the time. Multiple telegrams would be sent every day and these show the lengths to which the journalists of the time went in trying to give their readers a glimpse into the action as it unfolded.

/ 28

During the 1946 tour of England under the Nawab of Pataudi, the Indians faced a bizarre problem. Most of the inconvenience stemmed from food rationing, which, at the time, still wreaked havoc in most of Britain. With insufficient food, death by starvation was an imminent reality; this was averted after an appeal for help was made in the press. This appeal caused cricket enthusiasts all over England to send gifts of their precious cheese rations, packets of tea and other such things to their favourite players.

In other ways too, the tour wasn't great. Writing to C.K. Nayudu, his mentor, Mushtaq Ali describes his 1946 English experience thus:

…Now, Sir, in my humble opinion this tour is worse than 1936, the same old trouble: no teamwork at all. Every member of the team is for himself. No one cares for the country at all … Whenever a county player is set for a big score you will find the Indian captain back in the pavilion. I am very much fed up with him as are the other members of the team. Believe me, Sir, the second Test match was ours after such a nice start. We collapsed because he sent in Abdul Hafeez at No 3 instead of going in himself …



This card does not necessarily include the fall of the last wicket

2d. Lord's Ground

ENGLAND v. INDIA

SAT., MON. & TUES., JUNE 22, 24, 25, 1946. (3-day Match)

INDIA	First Innings		Second Innings	
1 V. M. Merchant	c Gibb, b Bedser	12	l b w, b Ikin	27
8 V. Mankad	b Wright	14	c Hammond, b Smailes	83
4 L. Amarnath	l b w, b Bedser	0	b "	50
7 V. S. Hazare	b Bedser	31	c Hammond b Bedser	14
3 R. S. Modi	not out	57	l b w, b Smailes	21
†5 The Nawab of Pataudi	c Ikin, b Bedser	9	~~c Hammond~~ b Wright	22
6 Gul Mahomed	b Wright	1	l b w Wright	9
15 Abdul Hafeez	b Bowes	43	b Bedser	0
*9 D. D. Hindlekar	l b w, b Bedser	3	c Ikin	17
12 C. S. Nayudu	st Gibb, b Bedser	4	b Bedser	15
11 S. G. Shinde	b Bedser	10	NOT OUT	4
	B 10, l-b 6, w , n-b ,	16	B , l-b , w , n-b	17
	Total	280	Total	276

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—15	2—15	3—44	4—74	5—86	6—87	7—144	8—147	9—157	10—280
1—67	2—117	3—126	4—129	5—174	6—185	7—190	8—249	9—263	10—275

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.
Bowes	25	7	64	1								
Bedser	29.1	11	49	7								
Smailes	5	1	18	0								
Wright	17	4	53	2								

ENGLAND	First Innings		Second Innings	
1 L. Hutton	c Nayudu, b Armanath	7	NOT OUT	22
2 C. Washbrook	c Mankad, b Armanath	27	" "	24
3 D. Compton	b Armanath	8		
†4 W. R. Hammond	b Armanath	33		
5 J. Hardstaff	not out	205		
*7 P. A. Gibb	c Hazare, b Mankad	66		
6 J. Ikin	c Hindlekar, b Shinde	16		
8 T. F. Smailes	c Mankad, b Armanath	25		
9 A. V. Bedser	b Hazare	30		
10 D. V. P. Wright	b Mankad	3		
11 W. Bowes	l b w, b Hazare	2		
	B 11, l-b 8, w , n-b 1,	20	B , l-b , w , n-b	2
	Total	428	Total	

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—16	2—16	3—61	4—70	5—252	6—284	7—344	8—416	9—421	10—428
1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b.
Hazare	34.4	4	100	2								
Armanath	57	18	118	5								
Gul Mahomed	2	0	2	0								
Mankad	43	11	107	2								
Shinde	23	2	66	1		1						
Nayudu	5	1	15	0								

Umpires—Smart & Baldwin †Captain *Wicket-keeper Scorers—Mavins & Ferguson

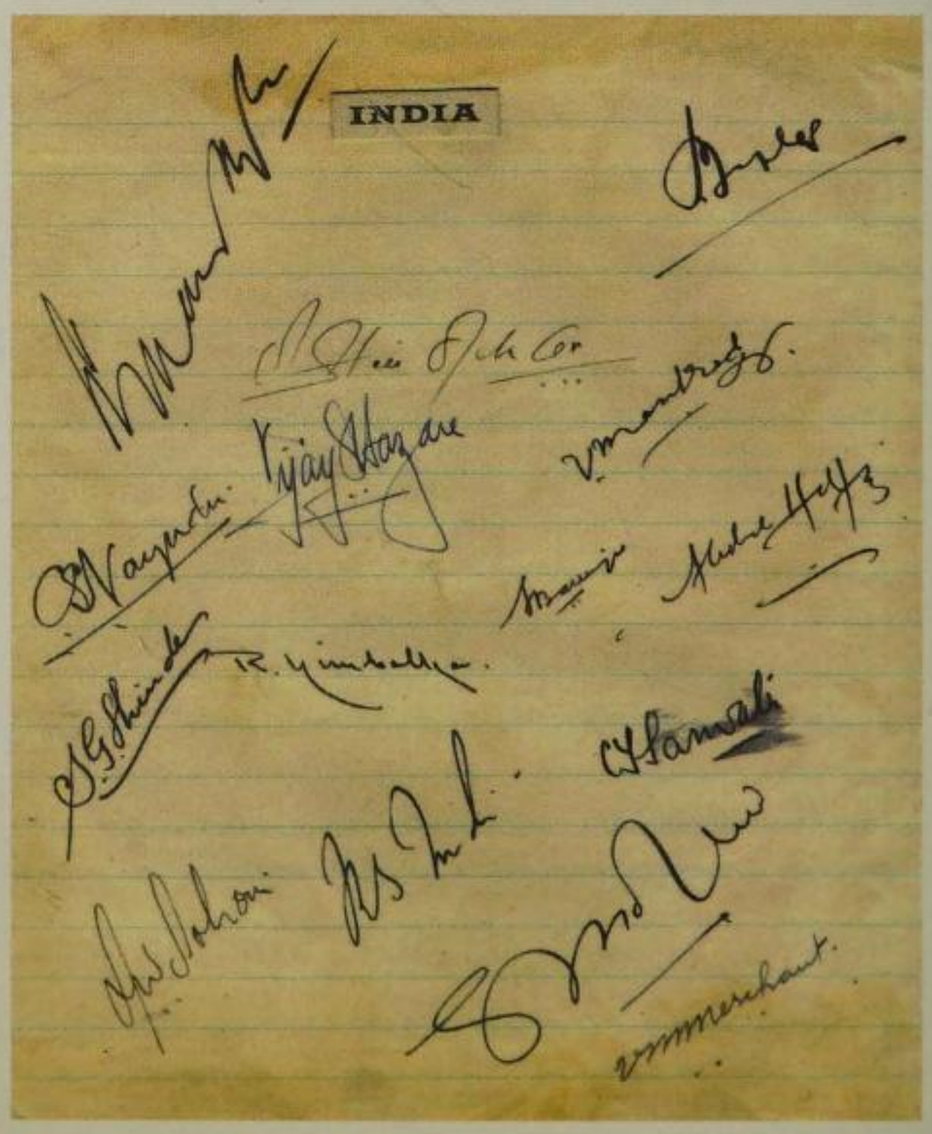
The figures on the scoring board indicate the batsmen who are in

Play begins at 11.30 1st day, 2nd & 3rd days at 11 Stumps drawn at 6.30 each day.

Spectators are requested not to move from their seats during the progress of an over

INDIA WON THE TOSS

/ *Above:* Scorecard of the 1946 England vs India match at Lord's cricket ground; *Below:* Autographs of the team members on tour



ENGLAND v. INDIA TEST SERIES

RECORD OF MATCHES.

TESTS WON BY—

	England	India	Drawn	Total
IN ENGLAND	3	0	1	4
IN INDIA	2	0	1	3
Total	5	0	2	7

RESULTS AND SCORES.

Season	Ground	INNINGS England	INNINGS India	Result
1932	Lord's	259, 275(8)*	189, 187	E. won by 158 runs
1933-4	Bombay	438. 40 (1)	219, 258	E. won by 9 wkts.
,,	Calcutta	403. 7 (2)	247, 237	Draw
,,	Madras	335, 261(7)*	145, 249	E. won by 202 runs
1936	Lord's	134, 108 (1)	147, 93	E. won by 9 wkts.
,,	Manchester	571, (8)*	203, 390 (5)	Draw
,,	Oval	471 (8)* 64(1)	222, 312	E. won by 9 wkts.

* Innings declared closed.

PLAYERS AVERAGES.

	No. of Tests	Runs	Aver.	Wkts.	Aver.
G. O. Allen	3	—	—	20	16.50
Amar Singh	7	394	30.30	28	30.64
Dilawar Hussain	3	254	42.33	—	—
W. R. Hammond	3	389	109.00	—	—
D. R. Jardine	4	385	96.25	—	—
V. M. Merchant	6	450	38.33	—	—
M. Nissar	6	—	—	25	28.24
H. Verity	6	—	—	38	16.18
C. F. Walters	3	284	71.00	—	—

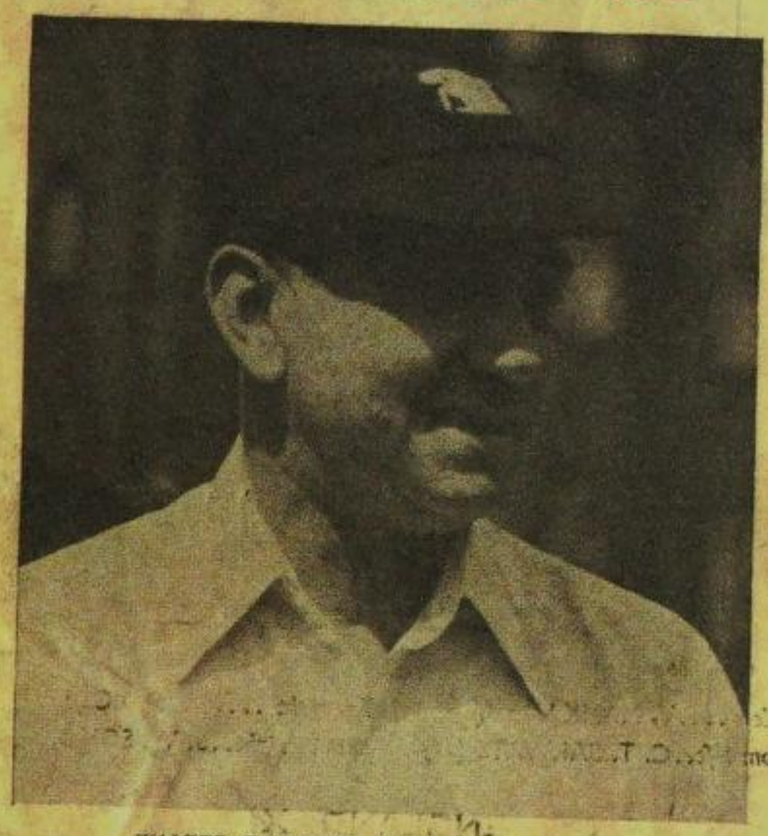
This SOUVENIR PROGRAMME is entirely the work of EX-SERVICEMEN.

Printed by G. P. Abbott, 62-64, Wilson St., London, E.C. 2, and Published by the Proprietors, PROGRAMME PUBLICATIONS, 145a, Victoria Way, London, S.E. 7.

1946 TEST SERIES

PICTORIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

ENGLAND XI



WALTER HAMMOND (Glos.) England Captain.

ALL-INDIA XI

— AT —

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, LONDON

(JUNE 22nd, 24th & 25th, 1946)

— SOUVENIR —

6d. ★ PROGRAMME ★ 6d.

Above: Pictorial souvenir programme of the 1946 England XI vs All India XI Test series;

Below: Letter from Mushtaq Ali to C.K. Nayudu

Hon'ble Jam Sahib Sir.
Hon'ble Babu and Chela Ray must be playing lot of Table Tennis. Give all my regards and respect to Jam.

Jam
Mushtaq Ali

Castle Hotel
Taunton
England
1.9.46

My dear Nayudu Sahib

I am very much delighted to receive Jam most kind letter I am glad to know that Jam are keeping good health and playing lot of cricket in India.

Now Sir I must tell Jam something from this end here in Indian cricket and how much we are doing in this Country. In my humble opinion this team - worst than 1936 the same old spirit no team work at all every member of the team for himself. No one care for the country at all. Amarnath - He Came of all the things. Hon Pataudi - quite a changed man over here he is very much against the Indian Players. C.S Nayudu stays in the team not as a bowler but as [illegible] very much [illegible] forward for that team we lot have

3

grand time. and then lot of fun when the Rawal and party will be with us.

This Country - gone very funny you dont get any thing and what ever you get you need coupons for it. I had 100 coupon left he but I had finished all. Now a days they dont make white cricket socks and then Simmons shop - behind he - not to be seen attache case - very costly it will cost Jam 2 of if Jam say you I will bring it I think Jam will get good one in India leather things are too costly. About the bats I have written to Gunn here and I am waiting for the reply. I will bring negatte case and lighter for Jam Sir. I will try to get Jam Benson Cot.

Well Sir nothing more to write and lets here after hearing from Jam Lahmiah and fix the entry for here soon. Hon Babu Dr. Suraj, and

/ 29

/ Don Bradman batting against Vinoo Mankad

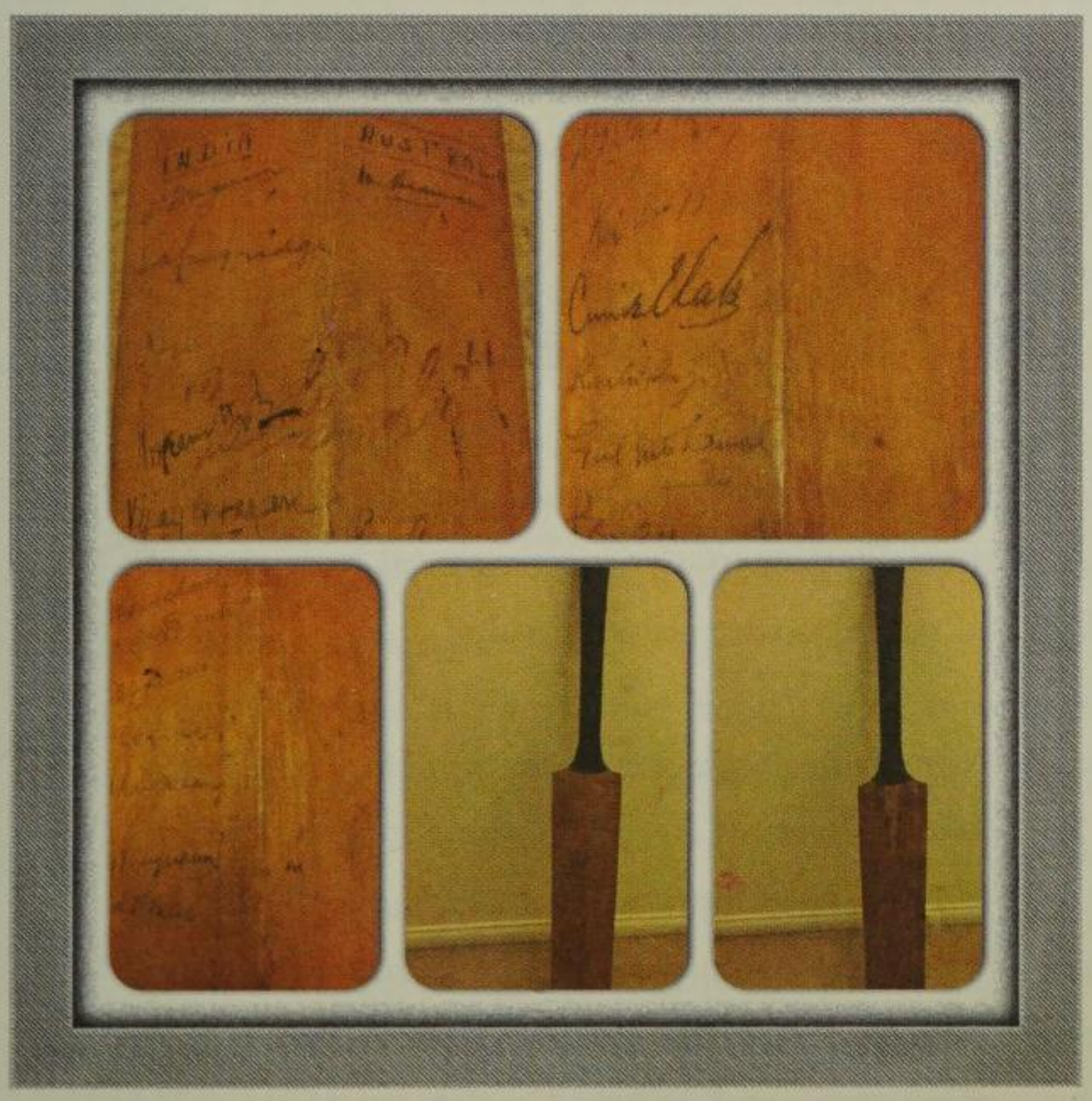
The Indians lost the series 0-4 in Australia in 1947-48, a result that appears all the more mystifying, given the Indian performance in the first-class matches of the tour. Before the first Test in Brisbane, Lala Amarnath, the captain, had established himself as a true leader with a grand 228 against Victoria, an innings Victor Richardson ranked as 'one of the greatest ever played' in Australia. Vinoo Mankad was regarded as the world's premier slow bowler, even better than Hedley Verity. He had almost single-handedly won India the match against the Australian XI with figures of 8-84. With quality batsmen like Vijay Hazare and Dattu Phadkar, the latter making his debut on this tour, the Indians certainly promised to put up a tough fight.

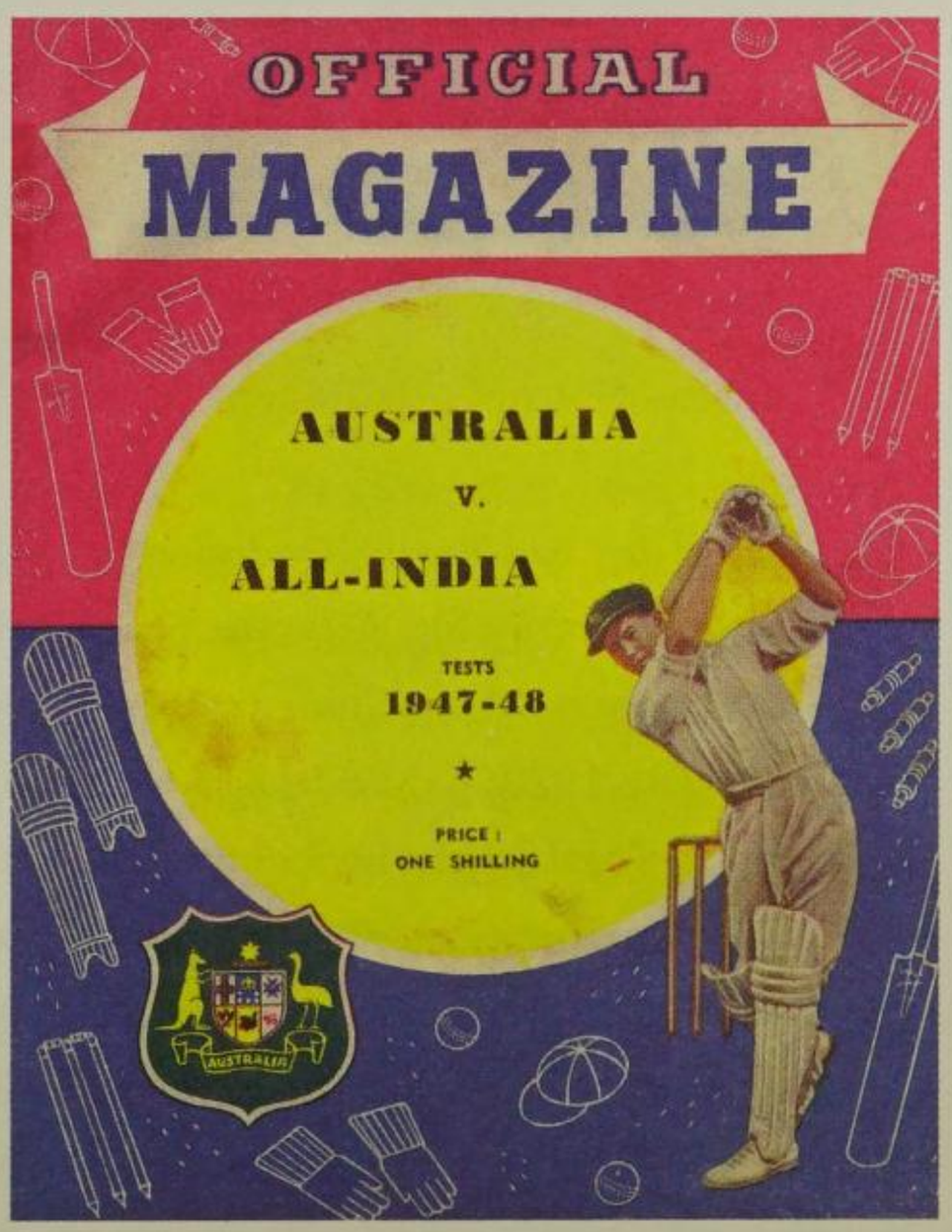
And this collapse, it can be asserted, was almost solely orchestrated by Donald Bradman. Bradman, although thirty-nine at the time, was still at his best and his scores – 156 for South Australia, 172 for the Australian XI (his hundredth first-class hundred), 185 in the first Test, 132 and 127 not out in the third Test, 201 in the fourth Test and 57 retired hurt in the fifth – bear testimony to his contemptuous dominance of the Indian attack. India may have done better but Partition, which robbed the team of the services of Fazal Mahmood and Mushtaq Ali, was gradually taking its toll. While Fazal had moved to Pakistan, Ali was still undecided and did not travel to Australia.

For India, the lone star was the nation's premier batsman – Vijay Samuel Hazare. At Adelaide, in the fourth Test of the tour, the Indians went in to bat facing a daunting Australian total of 674. Although Amarnath and Mankad started well, with the former scoring a stroke-ful 46, half the side was soon bundled out for 133. It was then that Hazare found form. With an able ally in Dattu Phadkar, he treated the Australian crowd to a spectacular recovery and the Indians ended the day at a respectable 299 for 5. Eventually, Hazare, having played a classic, was out for 116 and Phadkar made 123. India was all out for 381 and was forced to follow on. In the second innings, the Indians were once again under pressure and it was Hazare who came to the rescue. It was batsmanship at its best. This innings of 145 against a brilliant Australian bowling attack overshadowed the end result and even though India was all out for 277, it was hardly disgraced.

THE ELEPHANT THAT WON'T FORGET—
THE BRISBANE "TEST"
WHEN YOU'RE ON A GOOD THING, STICK TO IT!
THE DON
INDIA
MT. EVEREST
CHIEF PILE IT
WHAT BETWEEN DON BRADMAN-PILING 'EM UP- AND
THAT OLD NARK JUPE PLUVIUS UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS— THE INDIANS
RUINED SATURDAY GATE
ARGUMENTS WITH Q.C.A.
(SPECIALLY MANAGER GUPTA) EXPECT NOTHING SHORT OF AN EARTHQUAKE TO-DAY!

Above left: Cartoon on Don Bradman; *Above right:* An insert cartoon from the official tour magazine; *Below left:* Bat signed by Indian and Australian players 1947-8; *Below right:* Official magazine of the tour





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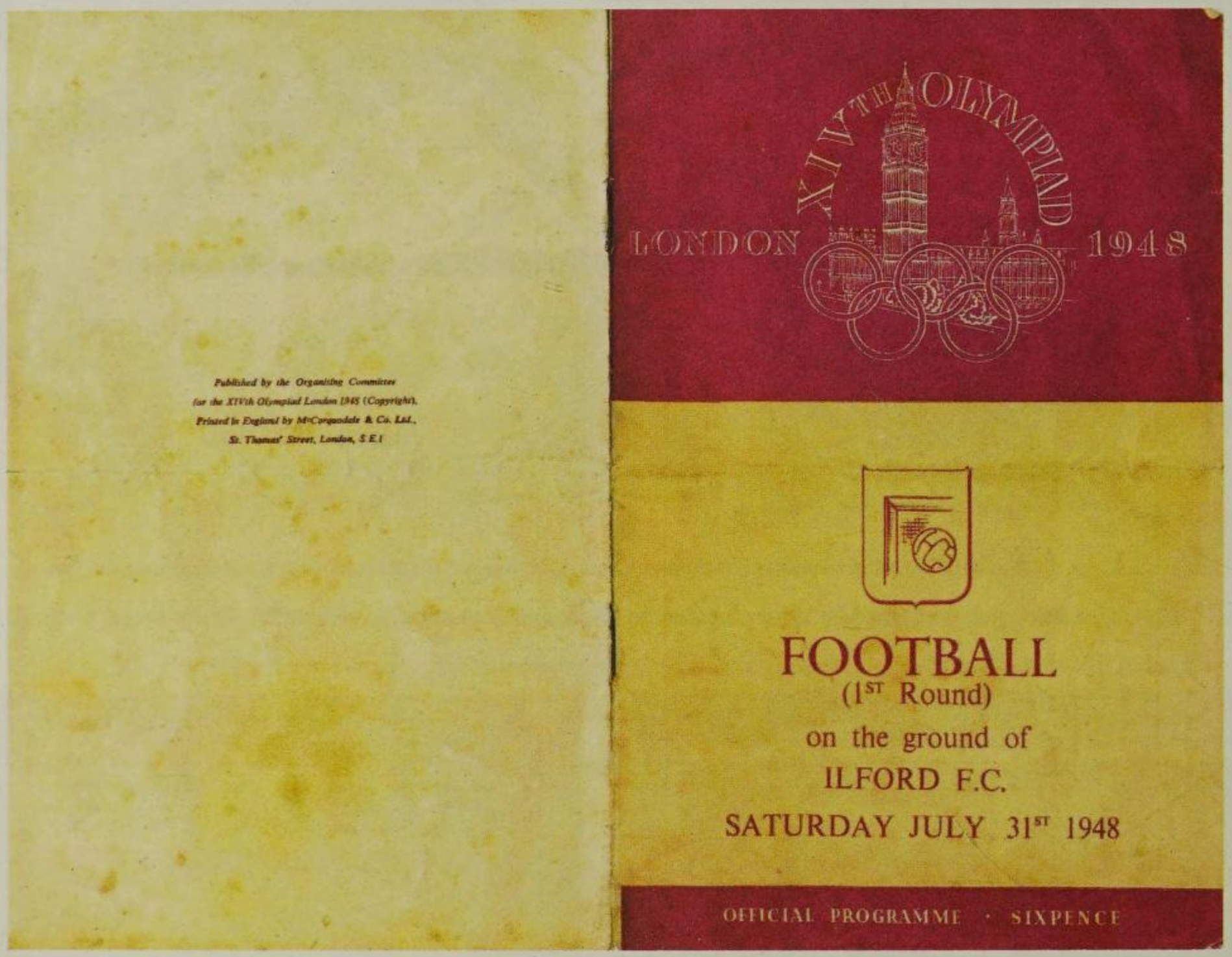

Indian teams had begun to undertake soccer tours to countries like Australia, South Africa, Burma, Singapore, Malay, China, Japan and Ceylon since the late 1920s, while Indian national and club teams played against invited foreign teams in the 1930s. But these friendship matches could by no means judge the true worth and standard of Indian players. The results of the annual Indian-European matches since 1920, however, did testify to the quality and standard of Indian football to a certain extent. Yet, there was no question of India's participation in any international tournaments of worth under colonial rule.

After Independence, India got its first taste of participation in an international competition in the London Olympics of 1948. India played well to match a far superior French side, although it ultimately lost the game 1-2. India was not for a minute outplayed and commentators lauded

OLYMPIC GAMES
ART EXHIBITION

SPORT IN ART

July 15 to August 14 1948

VICTORIA &
ALBERT MUSEUM
Cromwell Road S.W.7
(nearest station, South Kensington)

HOURS OF OPENING :
WEEKDAYS 10a.m. to 6p.m.
(Wednesdays & Saturdays to 10p.m.)
SUNDAYS 2.30p.m. to 6p.m.

Admission Daily 2/-
(Reduced prices for Organised School Parties)
Season Tickets 5/-

XIV[TH] OLYMPIAD LONDON, 1948

Patron
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
President of the International Olympic Committee
MR J. SIGFRID EDSTROM
President of the Games
THE RT HON THE VISCOUNT PORTAL, DSO, MVO
Chairman of the Organising Committee
THE RT HON THE LORD BURGHLEY, KCMG

Programme for

FOOTBALL

First Round
on the ground of the
Ilford FC

Saturday, July 31st, 1948

KICK-OFF 6.30 PM

JURY OF APPEAL

MR J. RIMET — HIS EXCELLENCY M. BIANCHI
MR A. DREWRY — MR R. KIRKWOOD
MR L. ARANHA — MR J. KREBS
MR L. FREDERIKSEN — MR K. J. J. LOTSY
MR R. W. SELLDRAYERS — MR V. VALOUSEK
MR W. GRANATKIN — DR I. SCHRICKER
DR M. ANDRE JEVIC — MR H. RUNINK

GROUND COMMITTEE

MR A. DREWRY *President*
DR M. ANDRE JEVIC — MR L. FREDERIKSEN
MR S. F. ROUS *Secretary*

The Tournament is conducted under the regulations of the Federation Internationale de Football Association

Previous page: London Olympiad Football official programme, 1948; *Above:* Inside page of the official programme

the performance of the Indian side, which had had very little international exposure. The team continued the good work by performing well against some amateur sides in a post-Olympic tour of Europe. A barefooted display of quality football impressed many in the West.

Meanwhile, India qualified for the World Cup in 1950, to be held in Brazil. However, despite being blessed with a rich band of footballers, India could not take part in the only World Cup the nation had qualified for. The qualification is corroborated by reports in the *Times of India,* which state that the team did get an opportunity to participate in the biggest tournament in world football. It is also evident that the real reason for withdrawal was India's inability to select a competitive team and garner the necessary funding to send the team to Rio de Janeiro.

INDIA

Colours : Light Blue Shirts with Dark Blue Sleeves, White Shorts

Team to be selected from the following players

181 Aao, Talimeran
182 Basheer, A. S.
183 Das, Robi
184 Dhanraj, K. P.
185 Kaisar, S. M.
186 Khan, M.
187 Mahomed, Taj
188 Manna, S.
189 Mewelall, S.
190 Nandi, A. K.
191 Nandi, S. K.
192 Papen, M.
193 Parab, R. B.
194 Prasad, M.
195 Raman,
196 Sanjeeva, U. K.
197 Vajjravelu, B. N.
198 Varadaraj, K. V.

198 — *Goal*

187 — *Right back* | 188 — *Left back*

182 — *Right half-back* | 181 — *Centre half-back* | 194 — *Left half-back*

183 — *Outside right* | 193 — *Inside right* | 189 — *Centre forward* | 186 — *Inside left* | 195 — *Outside left*

Referee : Mr. Gunnar Dahlner (*Sweden*)

Linesmen : Mr. V. Rae (*Great Britain*)
Mr. A. Gamba (*Italy*)

119 — *Outside left* | 136 — *Inside left* | 129 — *Centre forward* | 130 — *Inside right* | 124 — *Outside right*

132 — *Left half-back* | 118 — *Centre half-back* | 125 — *Right half-back*

116 — *Left back* | 133 — *Right back*

134 — *Goal*

FRANCE

Colours : Blue Shirts, White Shorts

Team to be selected from the following players

115 Barreau, J.
116 Bienvenu, B.
117 Bottini, R.
118 Colau, M.
119 Courbin, R.
120 Ducousso, G.
121 Gianessi, L.
122 Hamoutene, H.
123 Hebinger, R.
124 Heckel, J.
125 Krug, R.
126 Lanfranchi, J.
127 Lanfranchi, M.
128 Mercurio, F.
129 Paluch, J.
130 Persillon, R.
131 Rabstejnek, G.
132 Robert, G.
133 Rouelle, C.
134 Rouxel, G. J. M.
135 Schaeffer, L.
136 Strappe, A.

Should the match result in a draw after 90 minutes play, an extra half-hour will be played.

/ Inside page of the London Olympiad Football official programme

PROGRESS OF TOURNAMENT

Preliminary Round	First Round	Second Round	Semi-finals	Final
	Egypt Denmark			
Holland Eire	3 1 Great Britain Holland			
	France India			
Luxembourg Afghanistan	6 0 Luxembourg Yugoslavia			
	China Turkey			
	Sweden Austria			
	Korea Mexico			
	Italy U.S.A.			

Preliminary Round matches, July 26th ; First Round, July 31st and August 2nd ; Second Round, August 5th ; Semi-Finals at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, on August 10th and 11th ; Final and match for Third Place at the Empire Stadium, Wembley, on August 13th. Tickets for matches at Wembley may be purchased from the Olympic Games Box Office, or any Ticket Agents.

Olympic Winners

1908 Great Britain beat Denmark 2-0
1912 Great Britain beat Denmark 4-0
1920 Belgium beat Czechoslovakia 2-0
1924 Uruguay beat Switzerland 3-0
1928 Uruguay beat Argentina 2-1 (after a draw 1-1)
1936 Italy beat Austria 2-1 (after extra time)

TRANSPORT SERVICES TO SPORTS VENUES

Venue	*London Transport*	*British Railways*	*Bus*	*Tram and Trolleybus*	*Green Line Coach*
Empire Stadium & Empire Pool, Wembley	Wembley Park — (Metropolitan Line or Bakerloo Line)	Wembley Stadium or Wembley Hill — from Marylebone Wembley—from Euston or Baker Street	8, 16, 18, 46*, 72‡, 72A‡, 79* 83*, 83A†, 92 92A‖	662	703 alight at Wembley Hill Road.
Harringay Arena	Manor House (Piccadilly Line)	Harringay Park—trains from St. Pancras Harringay—trains from Kings Cross	29	33, 521, 621, 623, 627*, 629, 641, 653, 659, 679	715 alight at the Stadium. 718 alight at Manor House.
Polytechnic (Grove Park) Chiswick	Turnham Green (District Line) thence Bus 55	Chiswick—trains from Waterloo	27†, 27A*, 27B‡, 55, 91, 111‡	655, 657, 667	704 & 705 to Chiswick Empire. Thence by Bus 55.
Guinness Sports Club (Park Royal)	Park Royal (Piccadilly Line) Hangar Lane (Central Line)		12, 17*, 72‡, 72A‡, 79*, 83, 83A†, 105, 112, 187	626‖, 660, 666§	
Lyons' Sports Ground (Sudbury)	Sudbury Hill (Piccadilly Line)	Sudbury Hill — trains from Marylebone	92, 92A‖, 187	662 to Sudbury Town. Thence by 92, 92A‖, 187 bus	703 alight at Sudbury "The Swan." Thence by bus 92 or 92A‖.
Finchley Open Air Swimming Pool	East Finchley (Northern Line) Thence trolleybus		112	517, 609, 617, 521, 621	727 alight at E. Finchley, Squires Lane.
Herne Hill Cycle Track		Herne Hill—from Victoria or Holborn Viaduct. North Dulwich—trains from London Bridge.	2, 3, 37, 40*, 68, 68A	33, 48, 78* to Herne Hill 56, 58, 60, 62, 84 to East Dulwich.	
Windsor Great Park		Windsor—trains from Paddington and Waterloo	81‡, 335, 353, 417, 441, 445, 457.		704, 705, 718.
Empress Hall, Earl's Court	Earl's Court (District or Piccadilly Line)		30, 74		

* Weekdays only. † Sundays only. ‡ Saturdays p.m. and Sundays only. ‖ Weekday peak hours only. § Weekday peak hours and Sundays p.m. only.

/ Inside page of the official programme

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/ Ticket for the London Olympics, 1948

There were no live cameras to record the landmark hockey win in London 1948 for posterity, but contemporary press reports note that the few thousand Indian spectators present at the venue were delirious.

At the 1948 London Olympics, independent India was on show for the first time and it was only natural that the hockey team was the cynosure of attention.

That Partition had altered the relationship between players who had once played together is evident from the following recollection by Balbir Singh Senior, India's star performer at the London Games:

> The Indian and Pakistani teams were billeted at different places. We first met at Wembley Stadium during the ceremonial opening of the Games. Niaz Khan, A.I.S. Dara, Shah Rukh, Mehmood and Aziz saw us, but I was surprised to see that our old friends were deliberately keeping a distance from us. The openness of old was gone.

India started their campaign in London against Austria, winning comfortably by a margin of eight goals. Thereafter the team beat Argentina 9-0 and Spain 2-0 to enter the semi-finals.

While India was due to play the Dutch in the semi-finals, Pakistan had qualified from the other half of the draw and was to play the hosts, Great Britain. Even before the semi-finals were played, there was talk of a possible India-Pakistan final, which, however, was not to be, with Britain beating Pakistan in the semi-final.

The stage was now set for a dream final: the defending champions from newly independent India taking on their former imperial masters, who had avoided playing Olympic hockey as long as India remained a colony. Despite the odds stacked firmly against them in the final, the Indians won the battle in style, defeating the British 4-0. This victory, achieved on British soil, unleashed some of the wildest celebrations Indian hockey has ever known. To give a cricketing analogy, most Indians today remember the delightful Indian invasion at Lord's after the victory at the 1983 World Cup. The images of those celebrations, beamed live on television, are now etched forever in India's public memory. There were no live cameras to record the landmark hockey win in London 1948 for posterity, but contemporary press reports note that the few thousand Indian spectators present at the venue were delirious.

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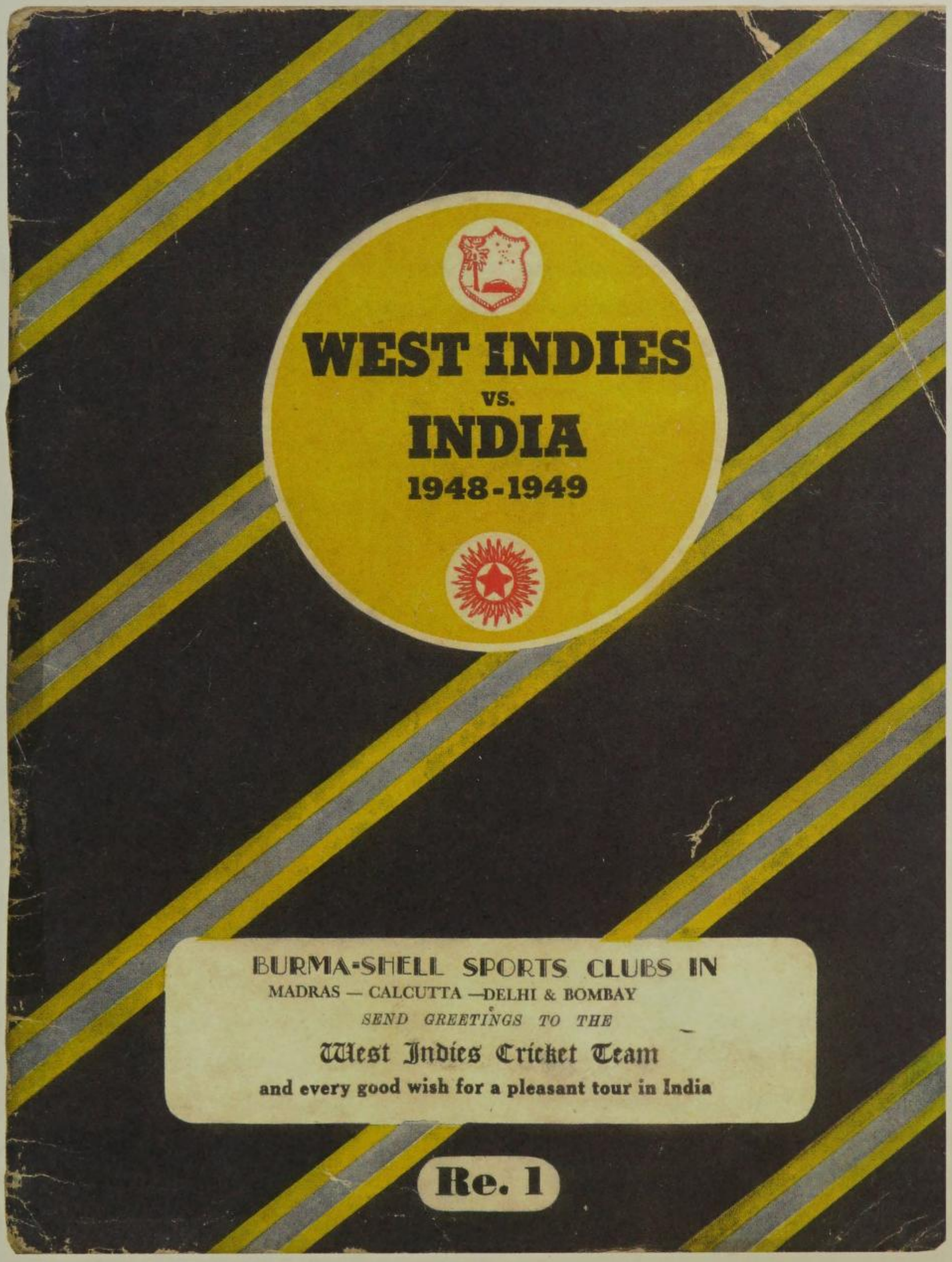
There is little doubt that the 1948-49 tour of India belonged to the West Indian batting legend, Sir Everton Weekes. An illegitimate child, who joined the army to ensure that he could compete with the best at cricket and was not discriminated against, he narrated his experiences of more than half a century ago when we met at his Barbados home in May 2005:

> I always loved playing against India. It had nothing to do with their bowlers. Let me make something clear – Mankad and company were some of the best I had faced in my career. It was just that I was always in form when I played India and managed to score some valuable runs for my side. My total tally against India stands at an impressive 1,495 runs at an average of 106.78, something I am legitimately proud of.
>
> I had managed to get a hundred against England before we embarked on the tour of India. Never did I imagine that the 1948 tour of this culturally rich, newly independent land would make me a world-record holder, a record that would stand the test of time for over fifty years. I had always played my cricket for satisfaction and never cared much about records. Cricket, you must remember, wasn't simply a game for us; it was life.

The first Test match of the tour was in Delhi and there was major enthusiasm all round. It was some time in November and I was fortunate to start this historic tour with a century (128), an innings that set the tone for the rest of the tour. This century gave me a lot of confidence and when I played at the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay, one of the best cricket grounds I have played in, I was stroking the ball freely and the 194 that I got was a just reward for my efforts. I followed this up by scoring a century in each innings – 162 and 101 – at Eden Gardens, Calcutta, and still remember the praise the crowd had heaped on us. After getting these centuries on the trot, I was suddenly aware that history had been made and was determined to continue in the same vein at Madras. However, when it seemed to me that the century was just a few shots away, I was run out for 90. It would have been my sixth successive Test century. However, I don't regret this at all and in fact think that getting out on 90 made my world record all the more poignant. But let me end by saying that had there been technology then I would not have been given run out. The umpire had made a mistake.



/ Souvenir of the West Indies vs India tour, 1948-49

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/ First day cover, First Asian Games, 1951

'What was the greatest moment in Indian sport ? … There was never an occasion to beat that of 4 March 1951.'

Writing in 1959, Anthony de Mello, the main organizer of the 1951 Asian Games, recounted the opening ceremony of the inaugural Asiad in the following words:

> What was the greatest moment in Indian sport? … There was never an occasion to beat that of 4 March 1951. On that historic day for the sport of India – indeed for the sport of Asia, even the world – the first Asian Games were opened … It was Asia marching ever nearer to the great Olympic ideal of 'Citius, Altius, Fortius' – faster, higher, stronger … India – the 'Big Brother of Asia' – had given the lead in this the finest sporting venture of the Orient.

When 600 athletes from eleven countries finally marched into the newly minted National Stadium, de Mello wrote to Nehru that the Games had convinced him of the power of 'miracles' and 'divine providence', making 'New Delhi the capital of Asia'.

What started as part of Nehru's vision for a greater role for India in Asia now became the second-biggest global sporting spectacle of serious significance. So much so that a gold medal at the Asian Games is valued far more than success at the Commonwealth Games (CWG) or the World Championships. With sporting standards almost at par with the Olympics and multiple world records created in the two-week extravaganza, it is only natural that the Asian Games is the go-to sports event in an athlete's calendar, except in some disciplines like tennis.

What makes the Asian Games that much more special for India is the fact that the very first Games were an Indian initiative, intrinsically linked to the larger Indian self-image of being a major Asian power. The Games, tied to the aspirations of Nehruvian India, remain a useful prism to understand the struggle for Asian leadership that unfolded thereafter. As Indian administrators went about creating the Asian Games Federation and the first Delhi Asiad of 1951, they were also driven by the idea of a resurgent, independent India and Nehru's notion of a new world order: decolonized states, led by India, marching forward to take their rightful place. At the heart of the Asian Games was a desire for newly independent India to be noticed, the moment of arrival signified by an international event of Olympian proportions.

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Is the rivalry between India and Pakistan the world's foremost sporting rivalry? Can India-Pakistan sport be labelled as an extension of the political relations between the two neighbours, or does sport have the capacity to build bridges and renew people-to-people contact amidst growing tensions at the official and diplomatic level?

On the one hand, cricket has been used as a medium for peace between the two estranged neighbours. Conversely, it can also be suggested, following George Orwell's argument, that 'Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness and disregard for all the rules.' Nationalistic sport, Orwell argues, is the most serious of all sport.

India-Pakistan relations, since Independence, have been plagued by political instability. There have been many wars in the last sixty-nine years and many more skirmishes across the Line of Control in Kashmir. Political tensions have only escalated since the Mumbai terror attacks in 2008 and things don't look to be improving, despite the efforts undertaken in the recent past.

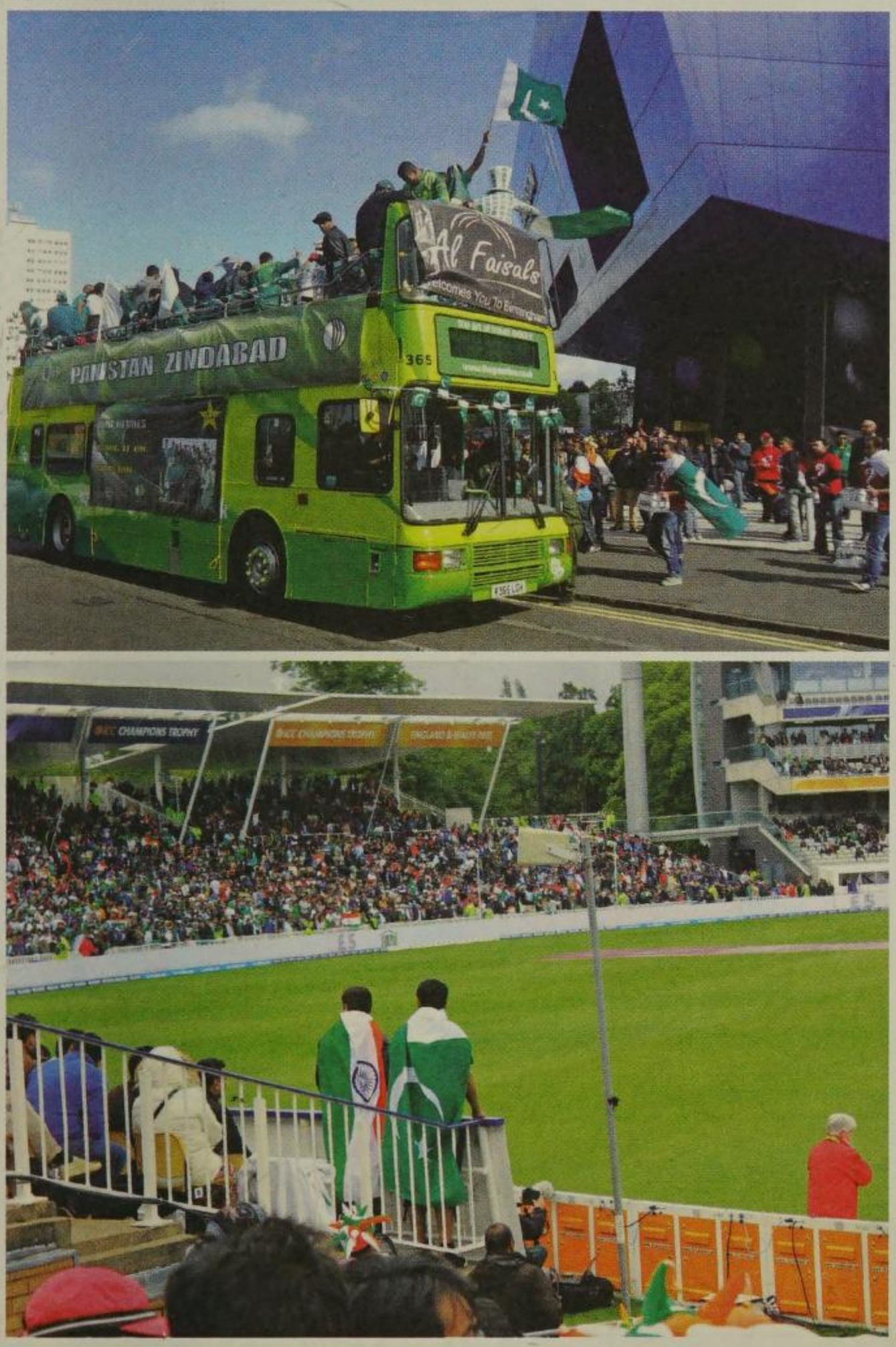
Shashi Tharoor and Shahryar Khan, in *Shadows Across the Playing Field,* eloquently put this unfortunate development in context: 'Sadly, many Pakistanis looked at cricket with India entirely from a communal perspective.'

Tharoor drives his point home while commenting on the abject Pakistani surrender in India in 1979-80 under skipper Asif Iqbal:

> The tour put paid to the career of Pakistani captain Asif Iqbal. He had lost a great deal of weight, began taking tranquillizers and decided he could not handle the strain, announcing his retirement as soon as he got home. Carrying Pakistan's national pride on one's shoulders at a time of stress is never easy; doing it while losing to India at cricket is impossible.

Between 1961 and 1978 and again between 1990 and 1999, there was no diplomatic dialogue between India and Pakistan due to escalating tensions over Kashmir. In both these cases, cricket tours were used to break the diplomatic ice. Shahryar Khan, former chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board, documents these acts of cricket diplomacy at length in his book, *Cricket: A Bridge of Peace*:

'After a lifetime in diplomacy, attempting, most unsuccessfully, to overcome tension, hostility and conflict, I realized that cricket could act as bridge of peace.'



/ The India-Pakistan match, Edgbaston, 23 June 2013

> I had not intended to publish my impressions until the unexpectedly warm welcome by the people of India to the 'enemy' team … After a lifetime in diplomacy, attempting, most unsuccessfully, to overcome tension, hostility and conflict, I realized that cricket could act as bridge of peace.

Despite Khan extolling the virtues of cricket diplomacy, there is little doubt that India-Pakistan cricketing confrontations are also a barometer of Indian-Pakistani political relations. The acutely politicized nature of India-Pakistan cricket contests continued unabated between 1980 and 2016. This was best evidenced at the World Cup after India's victory on 1 March 2003 in the match at Centurion in South Africa. Soon after the match was over, the streets and lanes of Kolkata reverberated with sounds of conch-blowing, fire crackers and chanting of slogans. At Kalighat, the city's premier religious shrine, many were seen waving national flags with pictures of Sachin Tendulkar in the centre of the Ashok Chakra. Army chief N.C.Vij congratulated the team for their win over telephone. It no longer mattered whether India made it to the semi-final or final.

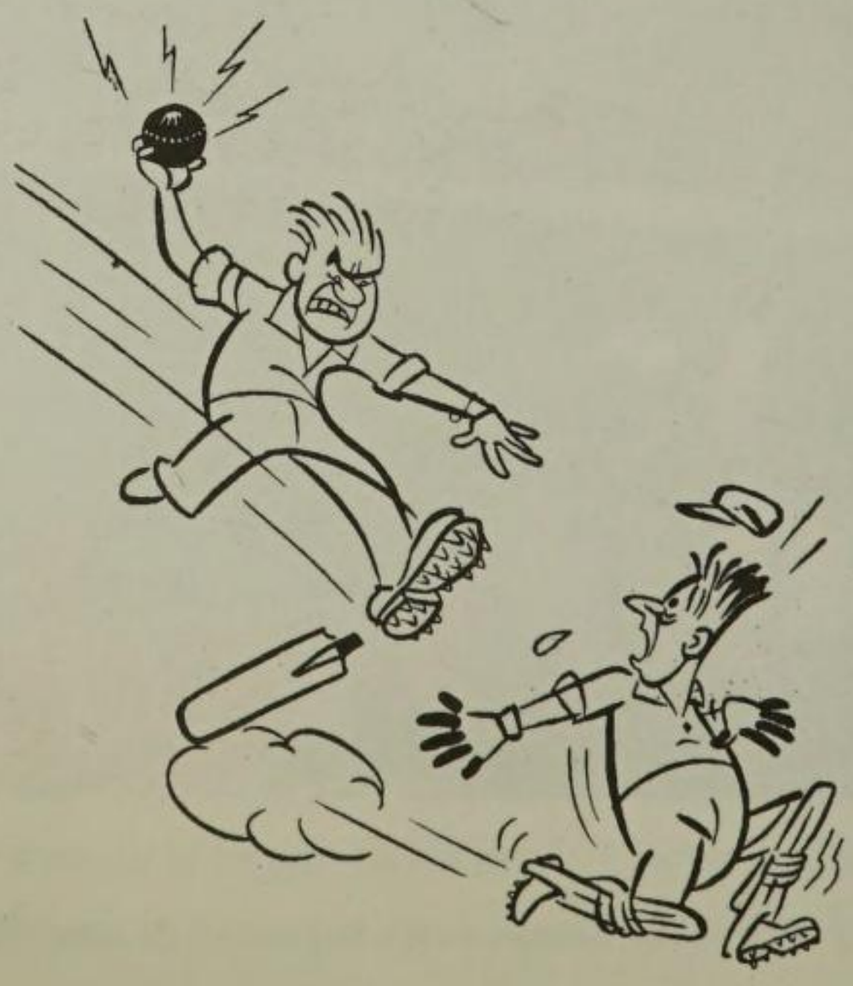
The question that surfaces in the context of this extreme communalization and politicization is whether this is a constant insofar as India-Pakistan cricket is concerned or can it ever be reversed. Interestingly, there have been occasions in the past where cricket has actually played a key role in dousing cross-border tensions. Scenes of people-to-people contact and cross-border camaraderie were best seen when thousands of Indians travelled to Pakistan on cricket visas on the occasion of the 2004 Friendship Tour. The passion evoked by the 2004 tour was such that even the world media, uninterested in cricket per se, was forced to sit up and take notice. Witness the *Chicago Tribune*:

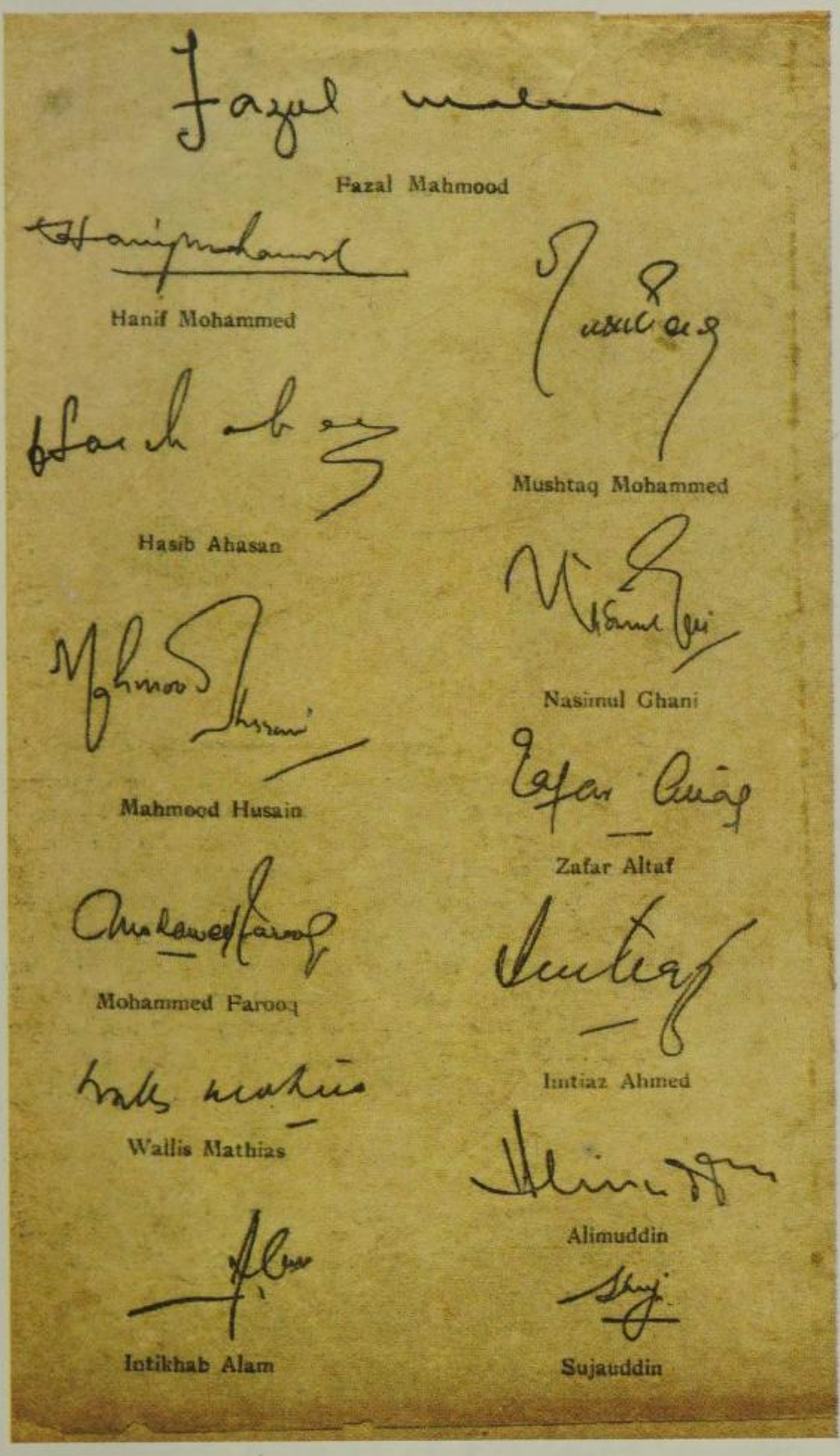
> It's a match that drew an estimated 600 million viewers worldwide … Many of Chicago's South Asian community (which numbers about 100,000 Pakistanis and 150,000 Indians, according to community groups), said it was well worth spending (for satellite television connections) to witness this cross-border classic, this sub-continental series, this Super Bowler-athon of South Asia …

While a bilateral series on Indian or Pakistani soil seems improbable now, an India-Pakistan encounter amongst the diaspora in the UK and Australia throws up fascinating scenes of bonhomie, as was recently witnessed during the 2015 World Cup in Australia.

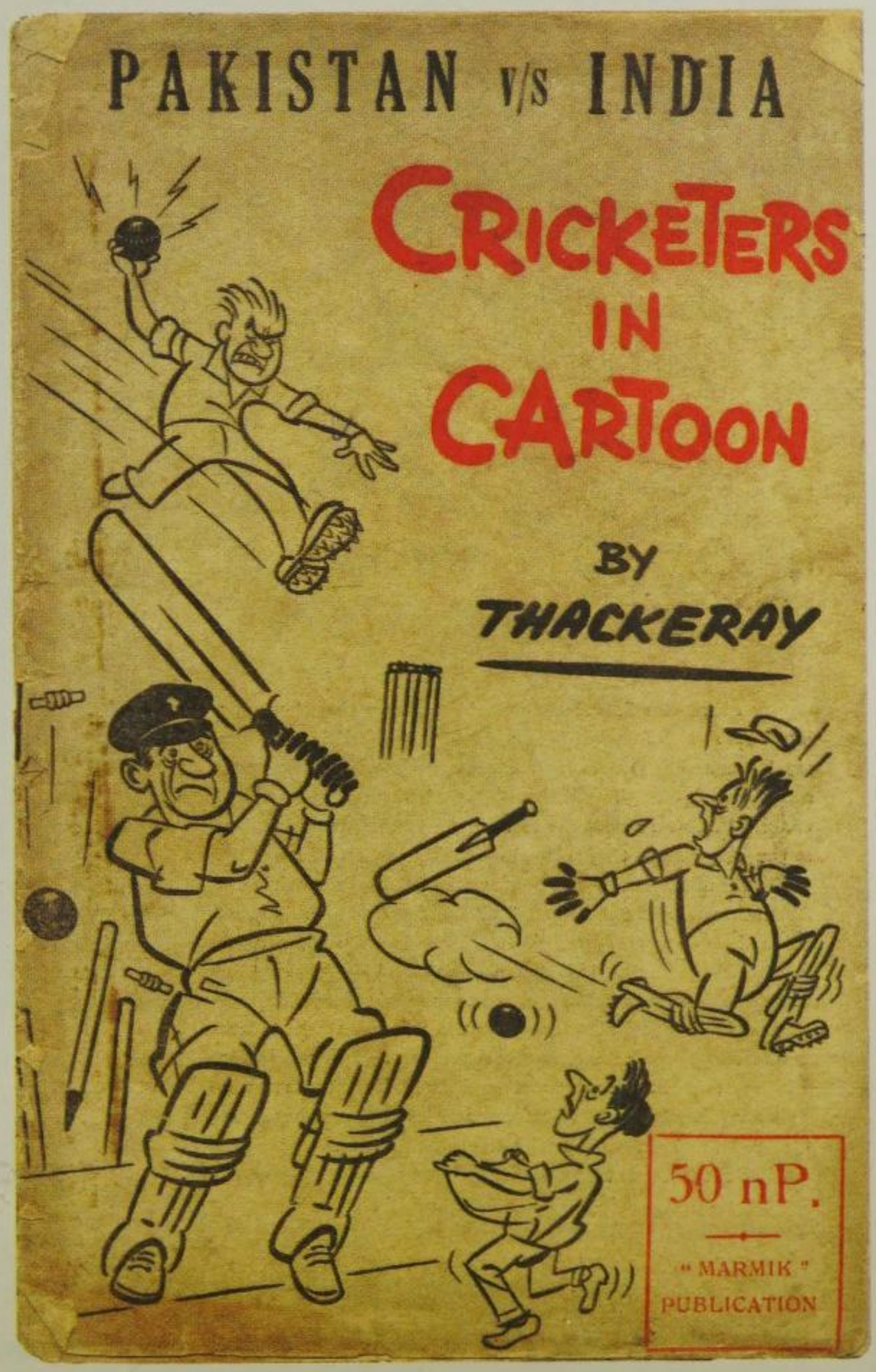
It remains to be seen what happens on 4 June 2017 when these two teams play each other in Birmingham in the ICC Champions Trophy. But one thing is clear – even before a ball has been bowled – it is a final before the final and the biggest match of the competition by quite a distance.

Believe it or not, Balasaheb Thackeray, in his avatar as a cartoonist, had made caricatures of all India-Pakistan cricketers during Pakistan's first tour of India in 1951-52.





Left: Autographs of the Pakistan team members, 1951-52



Right: Pakistan vs India – *Cricketers in Cartoon* by Balasaheb Thackeray

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/ Ticket of the fifteenth Olympiad, 1952, Helsinki

/ March-past of the Indian Olympic team, fifteenth Olympiad, 1952, Helsinki

Having beaten Britain in London, India was clearly the team to beat in world hockey, and the competition at Helsinki in 1952 was not stiff enough to challenge them. Faced with a serious financial crisis, there were question marks over the Indian team's training ahead of the Olympics. To its credit, the IOA finally managed to send the hockey team to Copenhagen, allowing them to acclimatize to the Scandinavian weather.

The Indians started their title defence, defeating the Austrians 4-0. The performance, however, was at best scratchy and it was widely reported that the Indians had lost the edge which had won them four consecutive Olympic Gold medals. In their semi-final against the British, however, they were a transformed side. They won 3-1 thanks to a hat-trick from Balbir Singh Sr. This is how Balbir Singh Sr described the performance against Britain:

> We were a completely changed lot in the semi-final against Britain. We moved swiftly and smoothly and scythed their defence with copybook moves … It was an accident that I got that (first) goal. But I scored two more before the interval to get my second hat-trick in Olympic hockey – my first was in my maiden appearance in the

'We were showered with small gifts, baskets of fruit and sweets and garlands – these constituted the people's simple way of showing their gratefulness.'

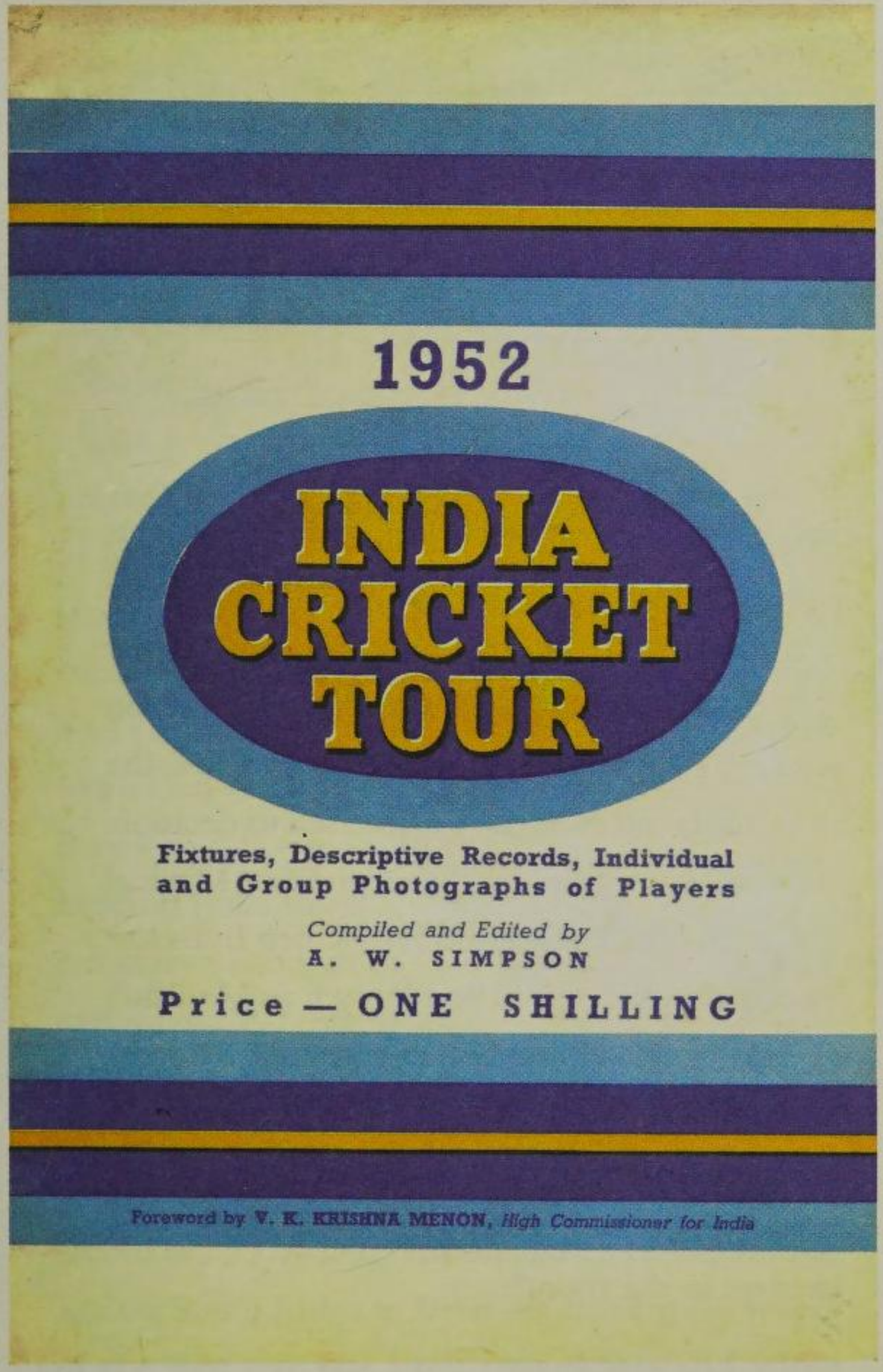
London Olympics. Britain reduced the margin (1-3), but that was all they could do. India had reached the final.

Even after a better Indian showing in the semi-final, the final against Holland was expected to be a close affair because the rains had made the ground wet and slippery, conditions that were expected to favour the Dutch more than the Indians. These predictions proved inaccurate, as the Indians retained the title convincingly, defeating Holland 3-1. Balbir Singh Sr was once again the star, scoring his third Olympic hat-trick in style. He ended up scoring nine out of the thirteen Indian goals at Helsinki.

If anything, the number of felicitation functions far exceeded those in 1948 and the celebrations continued for nearly a month. At the official function in Delhi, the Olympic team played a match against a Rest of India XI in a packed stadium. Present in the audience were President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru. That the players were overwhelmed by the response in India is evident from the recollections of Balbir Singh Sr:

The train in which we travelled was literally mobbed by enthusiastic hockey fans. People surged around our compartment and waited for our darshan. When we emerged from the train, they almost crushed us with bear hugs and shows of affection. We endured it all with a smile. The four Punjab Police players – Dharam, Udham, Raghbir and I – were taken in open jeeps in a huge procession in Jalandhar. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered us from treetops and housetops. We were showered with small gifts, baskets of fruit and sweets and garlands – these constituted the people's simple way of showing their gratefulness.

/ 36



/ Brochure of India's cricket tour of England, 1952

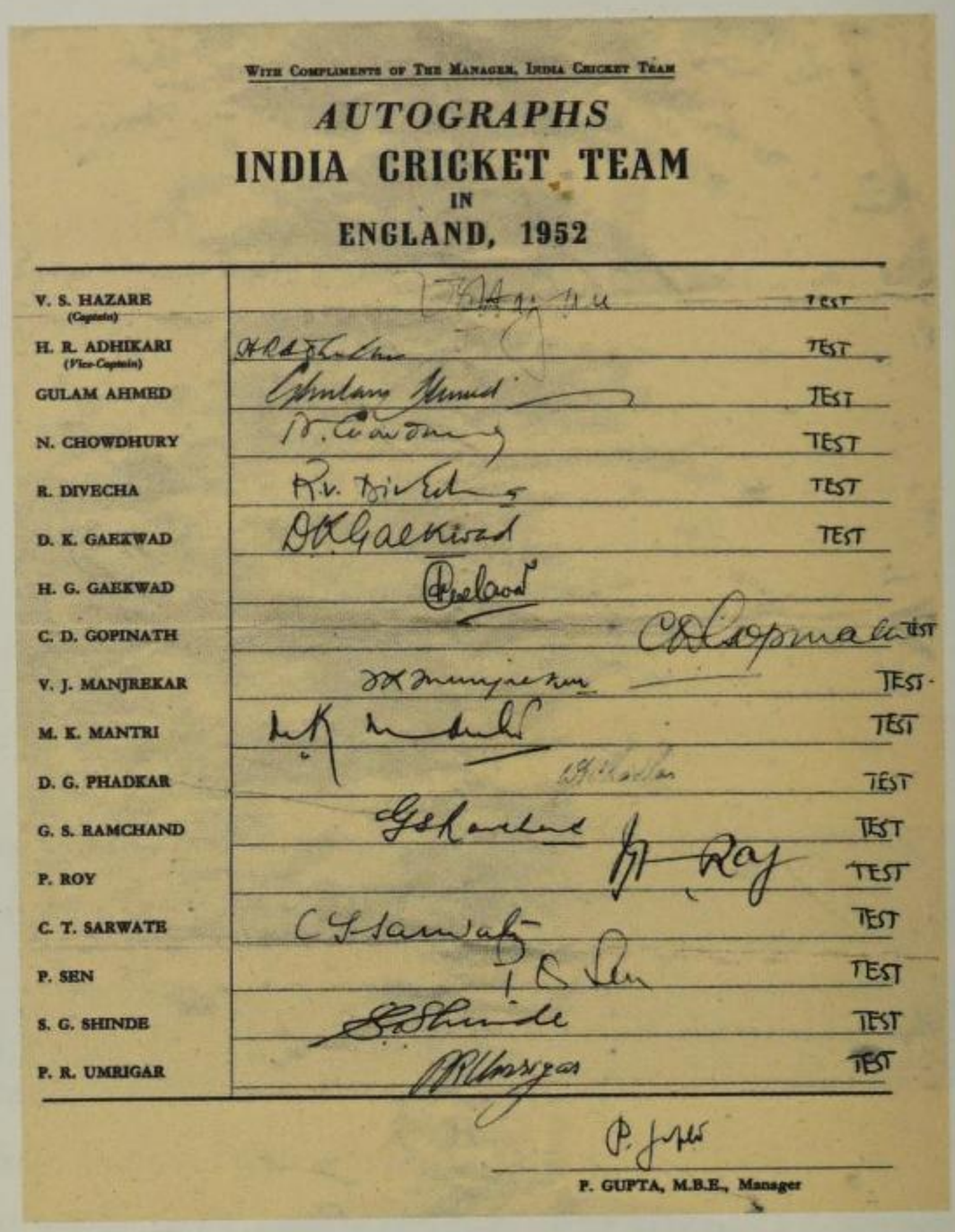
India's tour of England in 1952 will have to rank as one of the worst the Indians have undertaken. With Freddie Trueman bowling at his best, it was on this tour that the Indians suffered the ignominy of being reduced to 0/4 at Leeds in the first Test. If there was one bright spot, it had to be Vinoo Mankad, who, for reasons that defy logic, was dropped from the touring Indian team in the first instant. One of the selectors even decreed that Mankad was not special and that Indian cricket had dozens of players of his calibre.

But as fate would have it, Vijay Hazare's team faced disaster at every step in England. The irony was completed by Mankad's rousing form, playing for Haslingden Club in the Lancashire league. In his first appearance, Mankad was unbeaten on 71 in a score of 118 for 5, and even before the first Test at Leeds, 5-9 June 1952, Hazare was forced to turn to Mankad for assistance. This was after two players, Ghulam Ahmed and Dattu Phadkar, had got injured.

On its part, Haslingden Club was apprehensive about releasing Mankad, knowing it would

Right: Autographs of the Indian cricket team touring England, 1952

Below: Scorecard, India vs England, June 1952


With Compliments of The Manager, India Cricket Team

AUTOGRAPHS

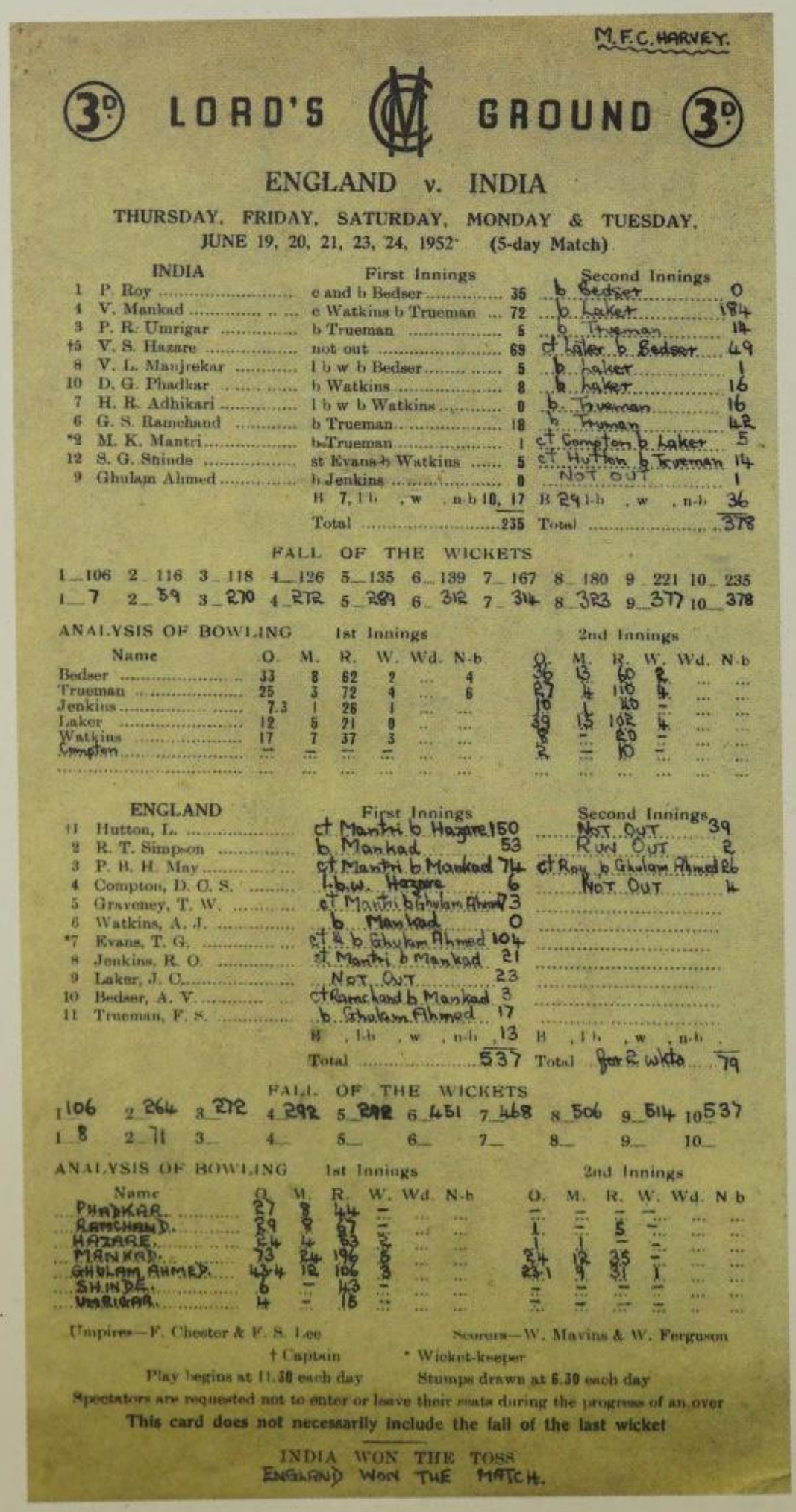
INDIA CRICKET TEAM

IN

ENGLAND, 1952

V. S. HAZARE (Captain)		TEST
H. R. ADHIKARI (Vice-Captain)		TEST
GULAM AHMED		TEST
N. CHOWDHURY		TEST
R. DIVECHA		TEST
D. K. GAEKWAD		TEST
H. G. GAEKWAD		
C. D. GOPINATH		TEST
V. J. MANJREKAR		TEST
M. K. MANTRI		TEST
D. G. PHADKAR		TEST
G. S. RAMCHAND		TEST
P. ROY		TEST
C. T. SARWATE		TEST
P. SEN		TEST
S. G. SHINDE		TEST
P. R. UMRIGAR		TEST

P. GUPTA, M.B.E., Manager


M. F. C. HARVEY.

3d LORD'S GROUND 3d

ENGLAND v. INDIA

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY,
JUNE 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 1952 (5-day Match)

INDIA	First Innings		Second Innings	
1 P. Roy	c and b Bedser	35	b Bedser	0
4 V. Mankad	c Watkins b Trueman	72	b Laker	184
3 P. R. Umrigar	b Trueman	5	b Trueman	14
†5 V. S. Hazare	not out	69	c Laker b Bedser	49
8 V. L. Manjrekar	l b w b Bedser	5	b Laker	1
10 D. G. Phadkar	b Watkins	8	b Laker	16
7 H. R. Adhikari	l b w b Watkins	0	b Trueman	16
6 G. S. Ramchand	b Trueman	18	b Trueman	42
*2 M. K. Mantri	b Trueman	1	c Compton b Laker	5
12 S. G. Shinde	st Evans b Watkins	5	c Hutton b Trueman	14
9 Ghulam Ahmed	b Jenkins	0	NOT OUT	1
	B 7, l-b , w , n-b 10,	17	B 29 l-b , w , n-b	36
	Total	235	Total	378

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1_106	2_116	3_118	4_126	5_135	6_139	7_167	8_180	9_221	10_235
1_7	2_59	3_270	4_272	5_289	6_312	7_314	8_323	9_377	10_378

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	1st Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Bedser	33	8	62	2	...	4	30	15	60	2	...	...
Trueman	25	3	72	4	...	6	44	4	110	4	...	...
Jenkins	7.3	1	26	1	...	...	15	4	45	1	...	...
Laker	12	5	21	0	...	...	15	1	102	4	...	...
Watkins	17	7	37	3	...	...	10	2	50	1	...	...
Compton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGLAND	First Innings		Second Innings	
†1 Hutton, L.	c Mantri b Hazare	150	NOT OUT	39
2 R. T. Simpson	b Mankad	53	RUN OUT	2
3 P. B. H. May	c Mantri b Mankad	74	c Roy b Ghulam Ahmed	26
4 Compton, D. C. S.	l.b.w. Hazare	6	NOT OUT	4
5 Graveney, T. W.	c Mantri b Ghulam Ahmed	73		
6 Watkins, A. J.	b Mankad	0		
*7 Evans, T. G.	c & b Ghulam Ahmed	104		
8 Jenkins, R. O.	st Mantri b Mankad	21		
9 Laker, J. C.	NOT OUT	23		
10 Bedser, A. V.	c Ramchand b Mankad	3		
11 Trueman, F. S.	b Ghulam Ahmed	17		
	B , l-b , w , n-b ,	13	B , l-b , w , n-b ,	
	Total	537	Total for 2 wkts	79

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1_106	2_264	3_272	4_292	5_292	6_451	7_468	8_506	9_514	10_537
1_8	2_71	3_	4_	5_	6_	7_	8_	9_	10_

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	1st Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
PHADKAR	27	8	44	1	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...
RAMCHAND	29	8	67	1	...	...	1	—	5	—	...	...
HAZARE	24	4	83	1	...	...	1	—	—	—	...	...
MANKAD	73	24	196	5	...	...	24	12	35	—	...	...
GHULAM AHMED	43.4	12	106	3	...	...	23.1	9	31	1	...	...
SHINDE	6	—	43	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...
UMRIGAR	4	—	16	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...

Umpires—F. Chester & F. S. Lee Scorers—W. Mavins & W. Ferguson

† Captain * Wicket-keeper

Play begins at 11.30 each day Stumps drawn at 6.30 each day

Spectators are requested not to enter or leave their seats during the progress of an over

This card does not necessarily include the fall of the last wicket

INDIA WON THE TOSS
ENGLAND WON THE MATCH.

affect both the club's championship prospects and its revenues. Accordingly, it initially refused permission and India was forced to play the first Test match without Mankad, losing by seven wickets. Before the start of the second Test, the club, under intense pressure, reversed its decision. Included in the team for the second Test, Mankad was at his best. The second Test, which India lost by eight wickets, is still best known as 'Mankad's Test'. He scored 72 and 184, and also took 5 for 196 in the first innings. Even after this performance, however, the BCCI did not honour Mankad and he was forced to return to play for Haslingden later on in the month.

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Vinoo Mankad and Madras was a serious love affair. Mankad had played a stellar role in winning India its first-ever Test match against Nigel Howards's England in 1952 at Chepauk. He was yet again at his best against New Zealand in January 1956 at the same venue. It was an incredible feat of batsmanship from two of India's leading batsmen – Mankad and Pankaj Roy. Leading India to an emphatic victory of an innings and 109 runs in the fifth and final Test of the series in 1955-56 against New Zealand, their partnership of 413 runs surpassed the previous world record of 359 by Len Hutton and Cyril Washbrook against South Africa in 1948-49. Batting the whole of the first day was itself remarkable and when looked upon in the context of the match, it proved priceless for India. Showing grit and determination, the duo batted out some hostile spells of bowling from Harry Cave and Johnny Hayes and by the end of the day, the Kiwis had thrown in the towel. The partnership flowered on Day 2, with both batsmen essaying free-flowing strokes. As evident from their batting charts, runs were scored all around the wicket and the New Zealand bowling was simply toyed with. Some spectacular stroke-making delighted the crowds and when Mankad finally got out for 231, he had become the highest scorer for India. Roy, with 173, registered the highest Test score of his career and with two centuries in the series, was one of the prime architects of India's second home series win.

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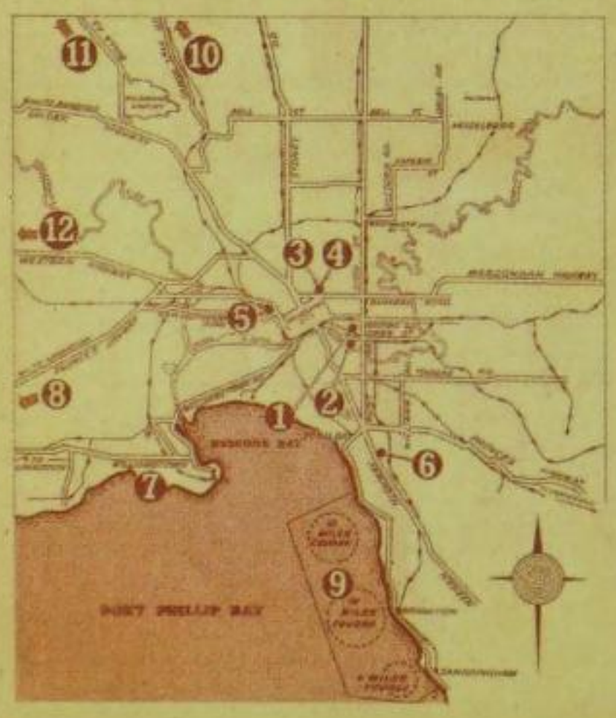
OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OLYMPIC GAMES 1956

EVENT	NOVEMBER										DECEMBER						VENUE
	22 Thu	23 Fri	24 Sat	26 Mon	27 Tue	28 Wed	29 Thu	30 Fri	1 Sat		3 Mon	4 Tue	5 Wed	6 Thu	7 Fri	8 Sat	
Opening Ceremony	A																Main Stadium
Athletics		MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA								Main Stadium
Basketball		MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN								Exhibition Annexe
Fencing		MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN		MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN			St. Kilda Town Hall
Football (Soccer)		MA	MA	MA	A	A	A	A	MA			A	A		A	A	Main Stadium and Olympic Park
Modern Pentathlon		M	M	M	A	M											Oaklands Hunt Club and various streets
Weight-lifting			AN	AN	AN												Exhibition Building
Rowing			M	AN	AM	AN	AM	AM	AN	N							West Melbourne Stadium
Hockey		MA	MA		MA	MA	MA	MA		MA	A			A			Main Stadium and Olympic Park
Yachting					A	A	A	A			A	A	A				Port Phillip Bay
Shooting								MA MA	MA MA		MA	MA	MA				Williamstown, Range and R.A.A.F. Station, Laverton
Rowing		MA	MA		MA	A											Lake Wendouree, Ballarat
Swimming							AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN		Olympic Park
Wrestling						M	NM	NM	NM	NM	M	NM	NM	NM	N		Exhibition Building
Cycling											AN	N		NM		M	Olympic Park and country road course, Broadmeadows
Gymnastics											MA	MA	MA	MA	MA		West Melbourne Stadium
Canoeing									A	MA							Lake Wendouree, Ballarat
Demonstrations										A						A	Main Stadium
Closing Ceremony																A	Main Stadium

M — MORNING A — AFTERNOON N — NIGHT ▭ — MAIN STADIUM (MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND)

COMPETITION VENUES



1. MAIN STADIUM — Opening Ceremony, Athletics, Football (Soccer), Hockey, (Finals), Demonstration and Closing Ceremony.
2. OLYMPIC PARK — Cycling, Football (Soccer), Hockey and Swimming.
3. EXHIBITION BUILDING — Wrestling and Weight-lifting, Modern Pentathlon, Fencing.
4. EXHIBITION ANNEXE — Basketball.
5. WEST MELBOURNE STADIUM — Boxing and Gymnastics.
6. ST. KILDA TOWN HALL — Fencing.
7. WILLIAMSTOWN — Shooting.
8. R.A.A.F. STATION, LAVERTON — Clay Pigeon Shooting.
9. PORT PHILLIP BAY — Yachting Course.
10. BROADMEADOWS — Cycling Road Race.
11. OAKLANDS — Modern Pentathlon, Riding Event.
12. TO BALLARAT — Rowing and Canoeing.

OLYMPIC GAMES

XVI[TH] OLYMPIAD

MELBOURNE 1956

MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA

1956

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

MAIN STADIUM

(Melbourne Cricket Ground)

MATCH for 3rd and 4th Places

DEMONSTRATION OF AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL

FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1956

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME - ONE SHILLING

/ Brochure for a football event, sixteenth Olympic Games, Melbourne, Australia, 1956

The AIFF, acting on this realization, resolved to make boots mandatory for Indian players. This step, albeit much delayed, was a momentous measure in the history of Indian football and seemed to pay immediate dividends.

Riding high on confidence after a spectacular show in London, India began with a bang at the Asian circuit and clinched the gold medal in the first Asian Games in 1951 by beating a booted Iran side in the final by a solitary goal. Playing at home in front of a partisan crowd, this will forever rank as one of the most memorable victories in the annals of India's football. However, the illusion of barefooted brilliance was shattered in the Helsinki Olympics of 1952, when a formidable Yugoslavia drubbed India 10-1. The debacle drove home the most important point to players, officials and football lovers: the time had come to bid adieu to barefooted football. The AIFF, acting on this realization, resolved to make boots mandatory for Indian players. This step, albeit much delayed, was a momentous measure in the history of Indian football and seemed to pay immediate dividends. India had their best-ever results in the next Olympics at Melbourne in 1956 and reached the semi-final, the first Asian nation to do so. The team eventually finished fourth. Beating Australia 4-2, thanks to a Neville D'Souza hat-trick, marked the high point of India's campaign, with D'Souza finishing as the joint highest scorer of the tournament with four goals in three games. The 1956 team, which is often touted as the best Indian football side of all time, went down to Yugoslavia 1-4 in the semi-final and subsequently lost to Bulgaria 0-3 in the third place playoff.

Scoreboard Abbreviations

AFG.	Afghanistan	ISR.	Israel
ARG.	Argentine	ITA.	Italy
AUS.	Australia	JAM.	Jamaica
AUT.	Austria	JAP.	Japan
BAH.	Bahamas	KEN.	Kenya
BEL.	Belgium	KOR.	Korea
BER.	Bermuda	LEB.	Lebanon
BRA.	Brazil	LIB.	Liberia
BRG.	British Guiana	LUX.	Luxembourg
BUL.	Bulgaria	MAL.	Malaya
BUR.	Burma	MEX.	Mexico
CAN.	Canada	NZL.	New Zealand
CEY.	Ceylon	NIG.	Nigeria
CHI.	Chile	NOB.	North Borneo
COL.	Colombia	NOR.	Norway
CUB.	Cuba	PAK.	Pakistan
CZS.	Czecho-Slovakia	PAN.	Panama
DEN.	Denmark	PEK.	Peking China
ESP.	Spain	PER.	Peru
ETH.	Ethiopia	PHI.	Philippines
FIJ.	Fiji	POL.	Poland
FIN.	Finland	POR.	Portugal
FOR.	Formosa China	PUR.	Puerto-Rico
FRA.	France	RUM.	Rumania
GER.	Germany	SIN.	Singapore
GBI.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	SOA.	South Africa
		SWE.	Sweden
GRE.	Greece	SWI.	Switzerland
HOL.	Holland	THA.	Thailand
HOK.	Hong Kong	TRI.	Trinidad
HUN.	Hungary	TUR.	Turkey
ICE.	Iceland	UGA.	Uganda
IND.	India	USR.	U.S.S.R.
INA.	Indonesia	USA.	U.S.A.
IRN.	Iran	URU.	Uruguay
IRQ.	Iraq	VEN.	Venezuela
IRE.	Ireland	VET.	Viet-nam
		YUS.	Yugoslavia

Roll of Honour

In the Olympic Games there is no scoring by countries. A Roll of Honour in alphabetical order of names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the Organising Committee and delivered to the International Olympic Committee.

The Games of the

XVI OLYMPIAD MELBOURNE 1956

Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

International Olympic Committee:

President:
Mr. Avery Brundage

Executive Board:

Mr. Avery Brundage *(President)*
Mr. Armand Massard *(Vice-President)*
The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G. *(Vice-President)*
H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark
H.E. Mohammed Taher
Dr. Miguel A. Moenck
Count Paolo Thaon de Revel
Mr. Otto Mayer *(Chancellor)*

President of the Games:
The Right Honourable R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C., M.P.

Chairman of the Organising Committee:
The Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.

Executive Committee:

Mr. C. R. Aitken
Sir Harold Alderson, M.B.E.
Hon. W. Barry
Mr. J. R. Berkery
Hon. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A.
Cr. W. Brens
Mr. E. Broad
Hon. A. A. Calwell, M.P.
Mr. N. D. Carlyon, O.B.E.
Hon. G. L. Chandler, M.L.C.
Cr. The Hon. P. L. Coleman
Mr. C. J. Gray
The Rt. Hon. H. Holt, M.P.
Mr. J. F. Howson
Mr. L. Luxton, O.B.E.
Mr. G. Moir
Mr. J. C. Pollack, J.P.
Mr. A. Priest
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Frank Selleck, M.C.
Mr. W. T. J. Uren
Sir George Wales
Mr. R. H. Wallman
Mr. H. R. Weir, O.B.E.

Honorary Secretary to the Organising Committee:
Mr. E. S. Tanner, E.D., M.L.A.

Chief Executive Officer:
Lt.-General Sir William Bridgeford, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Technical Director:
Mr. E. J. Holt, C.B.E.

Administrative Director:
Mr. P. W. Nette

FOOTBALL

December 7th.

MAIN STADIUM
(Melbourne Cricket Ground)

3rd/4th PLACE
BULGARIA v. INDIA.

★

GOVERNING BODIES.
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION
President: Mr. Arthur Drewry, C.B.E., J.P., *Great Britain.*
Secretary General: Mr. Kurt Gassmann, *Switzerland.*
AUSTRALIAN SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LTD.
Chairman: Mr. S. A. Storey, M.L.A.
Secretary: Mr. F. R. Druery.

★

Technical Committee:
Mr. James McGuire, *U.S.A.;* Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., J.P., *Great Bri*
Mr. Kurt Gassmann, *Switzerland (Secretary General, F.I.F.A.).*
Jury of Appeal: Mr. S. A. Storey, *Australia;* Mr. H. Huber, *Germany*
Mr. L. Kingston, *Great Britain;* Mr. K. Ziauddin, *India;*
Dr. Andrejevic (President), *Yugoslavia.*
Technical Adviser: Mr. W. R. Thomas.
Arena Manager: Mr. A. Kerr.
Asst. Arena Manager: Mr. N. Rothfield.
Australian Soccer Olympic Committee: Mr. S. A. Storey, M.L.A. (Chairm
Mr. F. R. Druery (Secretary); Messrs. H. Barwick, R. Telfer, D. Abra
G. L. Smith and V. Tuting.
Officials and Stewards: Dr. O. Mate, Messrs. R. J. Mitchell, M. Buckne
Parker, A. Balish, D. Defris, A. Kiburg, R. Lawrence, Z. Lukinovic, J. Ha
J. Olsen, H. J. Docherty, J. Oliphant, H. J. Corrigan, C. Connolly, W. Sim
A. Cameron, C. Dodd, F. Lang, R. Jones, D. Hamilton, S. Horrobin, J.
S. Delves, H. Lawson-Scott, J. S. McNiven, S. Beaton, J. Stewart, W
Bradshaw, L. Van Pelt, J. Skolnik, Dr. C. Walker and Miss J. Wh

REFEREES:

E. Hecht, *Australia;* R. Wright, *Australia;* K. Urwin, *Australia;* D. Mal
Australia; R. Karney, *Australia;* R. H. Mann, *Great Britain;* S. Takeno
Japan; N. Latrychev, *U.S.S.R.;* R. Lund, *New Zealand;* M. Swain, *New Zea*
C. H. Wensveen, *Indonesia.*

Played under the Rules of the
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATIO

★

FINAL, MAIN STADIUM
2.15 p.m., Saturday, 8th December.
U.S.S.R. v. YUGOSLAVIA

Clockwise: Sixteenth Olympic Games, Melbourne, Australia 1956 – Inside pages of the football event brochure

DEMONSTRATION

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL

VICTORIAN AMATEUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee:

President: Mr. E. F. Atkins
Chairman: Mr. P. A. Matthews
Members: Messrs. F. H. Coldrey, H. W. Heathershaw, E. J. Jane, J. S. McCann, O. J. Meehan, L. S. Pepper, A. G. Perrin, R. A. Smith, S. R. Pitt *(Treasurer)*, J. Fullerton *(Secretary)*

★

OFFICIALS.

Manager V.A.F.A. Team: Mr. A. G. Perrin
Coach V.A.F.A. Team: Mr. J. W. Kelly
Manager Combined V.F.L. and V.F.A. Team: Mr. E. O. McCutchan
Coach Combined V.F.L. and V.F.A. Team: Mr. C. B. Andrew
Field Umpire: Mr. L. F. Wenker
Reserve Umpire: Mr. S. G. Birtles
Boundary Umpires: Mr. W. H. Quinn, Mr. J. C. Wilson
Goal Umpires: Mr. R. H. Coldrey, Mr. O. J. Meehan
Timekeepers: Mr. N. W. Hector, Mr. P. A. Matthews

Organiser:
Mr. J. Fullerton

AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR FOOTBALL COUNCIL.
President: Mr. E. J. Coulter
Hon. Secretary: Mr. David Gunn

★

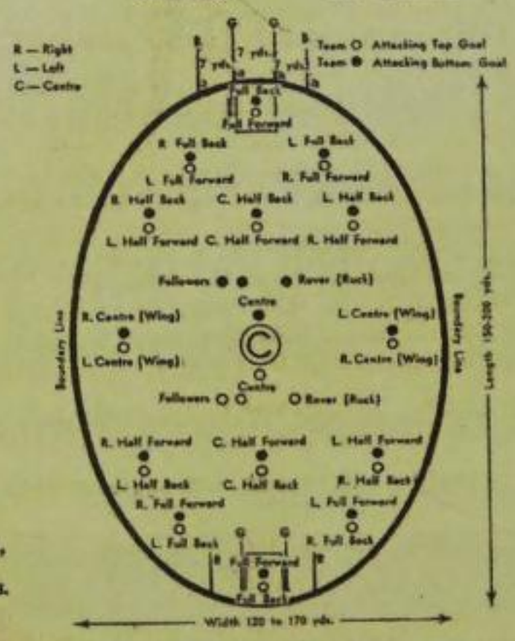
QUARTER BY QUARTER SCORES.

	V.A.F.A.			V.F.L. and V.F.A.		
	Gls.	Bhds.	Pts.	Gls.	Bhds.	Pts.
1st Quarter						
2nd Quarter						
3rd Quarter						
FINAL						

VICTORIAN AMATEUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Colours:—*Guernsey:* White, green trimmings. *Shorts:* White. *Socks:* White, green tops.
The team will be selected from the following players:—

1.	G. W. Hibbins, (Capt.)	Follower	15.	R. F. Pettigrove	Rover
2.	W. M. Mitchell, (V.-Capt.)	Half-Forward	16.	P. Rochow	Half-Back
3.	J. D. Anderson	Full Forward	17.	W. B. Thomas	Centre-Wing
4.	R. C. Fenton-Smith	Follower	18.	R. W. Tindale	Centre
5.	A. G. Capes	Half-Back	19.	L. J. Wakeling	Full Back
6.	R. Collins	Back Pocket	20.	L. E. Williams	Half-Back
7.	C. W. Empey	Centre-Wing			
8.	G. J. Gill	Half-Forward	Emergencies:—		
9.	L. Grant	Follower		P. D. Craw	Half-Back
10.	I. N. Hannan	Half-Forward		D. Douglas	Follower
11.	P. K. Harkness	Follower		J. Byrne	Centre Half-Forward
12.	M. Keogh	Rover		B. J. Hill	Rover
13.	J. R. Hayes	Follower		S. P. Hawthorn	Rover
14.	L. Merrick	Centre-Wing			



Playing Area, M.C.G. 167 x 140 yds.

COMBINED VICTORIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE AND VICTORIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Colours: *Guernsey:* Green, white trimmings. *Shorts:* Black. *Socks:* Green, white tops.
The team will be selected from the following players:—

1.	D. Cordner, (Capt.)	Follower	15.	T. J. Hussey	Half-Forward
2.	K. Woolnough, (V. Capt.)	Follower	16.	D. T. Tobin	Rover
3.	R. A. Allsopp	Rover	17.	K. E. Turner	Half-Forward
4.	B. T. Collopy	Half-Back	18.	J. S. Sassella	Half-Back
5.	F. X. Dunin	Half-Back	19.	B. J. Walsh	Half-Back
6.	L. J. Dwyer	Centre-Wing	20.	J. B. Westacott	Follower
7.	B. C. Edwards	Centre-Wing			
8.	R. A. Gabelich	Follower	Emergencies:—		
9.	B. J. Gaze	Centre		K. C. Anderson	Half-Forward
10.	B. J. Gray	Half-Forward		L. J. Gaze	Centre-Forward
11.	N. McNeill	Half-Back		B. A. Muir	Follower
12.	K. C. Marshall	Rover		B. P. Turner	Follower
13.	V. H. Naismith	Full-Back			
14.	D. J. Plunkett	Full Forward			

1.30 p.m.

3rd/4th PLACE

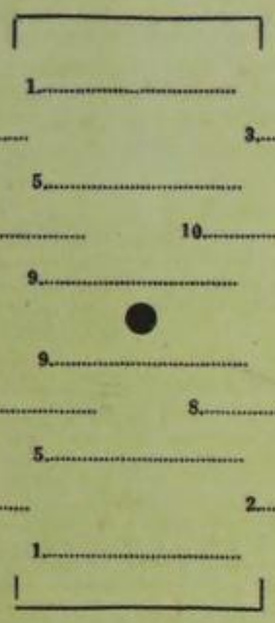
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ULGARIA (BUL)

Colours:—*Shirt:* White. *Shorts:* White.

The team will be selected from the following players:—

Yanev, K. I.	7. Kolev, I. P.	13. Manolov, M. T.
Stoyanov, G. T.	9. Yordanov, Y. Y.	14. Kirtchev, I. K.
Diev, T. N.	10. Nikolov, M. G.	18. Kovatchev, N. D.
Naydanov, G. S.	11. Bakarov, K. M.	19. Mikolov, G. D.
Stoyanov, D. M.	12. Panayotov, P. M.	20. Stefanov, S. B.



DIA (IND)

Colours:—*Shirt:* Sky Blue with navy blue pockets. *Shorts:* Navy Blue with sky blue tape line both sides.

The team will be selected from the following players:—

Banerjee, S.	6. Kempiah, M. K.	11. Noor, N. M.	16. Thangaraj, P. R.
Kittu, K. S.	7. Kannayan, M. K.	12. Ahmed, A. H.	17. Narayan, S. S.
Pal, K. C.	8. Rahaman, T. A.	13. Salaam, M. A. S.	18. Zulfakar, M. Z.
Nundy, N. K.	9. Axis, S. K. A.	14. D'souza, N. S.	
Banerjee, P. K.	10. Lateef, S. A. L.	15. Balaram, T. B.	

Referee: N. Latrychev, *U.S.S.R.*

Linesmen: C. H. Wensveen, *Indonesia;* R. Lund, *New Zealand.*

If-time...../.....Result...../.....Winner.....

ABRIDGED LAWS.

LAW 2 — THE BALL. The ball shall be spherical (the circumference not more than 28in. nor less than 27in.); the weight at the start of the game not more than 16 oz. nor less than 14 oz.

LAW 3 — THE NUMBER OF PLAYERS. The game shall be played by two teams of eleven players, one of whom shall be the goalkeeper. One of the other players may change places with the goalkeeper, provided prior notice is given to the referee.

LAW 4 — PLAYERS' EQUIPMENT. A player shall not wear anything which is dangerous to another player. A goalkeeper shall wear colours which distinguish him from field players.

LAW 5 — REFEREES. A Referee shall:—(a) enforce the laws and decide any disputed point. His decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final. (b) Keep a record of the game; act as timekeeper, adding to the full time all time lost through accident or other cause. (c) Have discretionary power to stop the game for any infringement, and to suspend or terminate the game whenever, by reason of the elements interference by spectators or other cause, he deems it necessary. (d) Have discretionary power to caution any player guilty of misconduct, and, if he persists, to suspend him from further participation in the game. (e) Allow no person other than players and linesmen to enter the field of play without his permission. (f) Stop the game if, in his opinion, a player has been seriously injured, and have the player removed from the field of play as soon as possible.

LAW 6 — LINESMEN. Two linesmen shall be appointed to indicate when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in. They shall also assist the Referee to control the game.

LAW 7 — DURATION OF THE GAME. The duration of the game shall be two equal periods of 45 minutes. At half-time, the interval shall not exceed five minutes.

LAW 8 — THE START OF PLAY. (a) Choice of ends, and the taking of the kick-off, shall be decided by the winner of the toss of a coin. The game shall be started by a player taking a place-kick into his opponents' half of the field of play, and it shall not be deemed in play until it has travelled the distance of its own circumference. Every player shall be in his own half of the field. (b) After a goal has been scored, play shall be re-started in like manner by a player of the team losing the goal. (c) After half-time, ends shall be changed, and the kick-off taken by a player of the opposite team to that of the player who started the game. (d) After a temporary suspension of play, the Referee shall drop the ball where it was when play was suspended, and it shall be deemed in play when it has touched the ground.

LAW 9 — BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY. The ball is out of play when it has wholly crossed the goal-line or touch-line, or when the game has been stopped by the Referee.

LAW 10 — METHOD OF SCORING. A goal is scored when the whole of the ball has passed over the goal-line, between the goal-posts and under the cross-bar, provided it has not been propelled by hand or arm, by a player of the attacking side.

LAW 11 — OFF-SIDE: A player is off-side if he is nearer his opponents' goal-line than the ball AT THE MOMENT THE BALL IS PLAYED, unless:—(a) He is in his own half of the field of play. (b) Two of his opponents are nearer to their own goal-line than he is. (c) The ball last touched an opponent or was played by one. (d) He received the ball direct from a goal-kick, corner-kick, or throw-in. An indirect free kick shall be taken by a player of the opposing team from the place where an infringement occurs.

LAW 12 — FOULS AND MISCONDUCT. A player who intentionally commits any of the following nine offences shall be penalised by the award of a DIRECT free kick:—(a) Kicks or attempts to kick an opponent. (b) Trips an opponent. (c) Jumps at an opponent. (d) Charges an opponent in a violent manner. (e) Charges an opponent from behind unless the latter be obstructing. (f) Strikes or attempts to strike an opponent. (g) Holds an opponent with his hand or arm. (h) Pushes an opponent with his hand or arm. (i) Carries, strikes, or propels the ball with his hand or arm (this does not apply to the goalkeeper within his own penalty area). Should a player of the defending side commit any of the above offences within the penalty area, he shall be penalised by a PENALTY kick.

A player committing any of the five following offences shall be penalised by an INDIRECT free kick:—(1) Playing in a manner considered dangerous by the Referee. (2) Charging in a fair manner, but when the ball is not within playing distance. (3) When not playing the ball, intentionally obstructing an opponent. (4) Charging the goalkeeper except when he is holding the ball, obstructing an opponent, or has passed outside his goal area. (5) Carrying the ball when playing as a goalkeeper, that is, taking more than four steps with the ball without bouncing it on the ground.

A player shall be cautioned, and an INDIRECT free kick awarded if:—(i) He persistently infringes the laws of the game. (ii) He shows, by word or action, dissent from the Referee's decision. (iii) He is guilty of ungentlmanly conduct.

A player shall be sent off the field of play if he is guilty of violent conduct, uses foul or abusive language, or is guilty of serious foul play.

LAW 13 — FREE KICKS. Free kicks shall be classified under two heads: DIRECT, from which a goal can be scored; and INDIRECT, from which a goal cannot be scored unless first touched by another player.

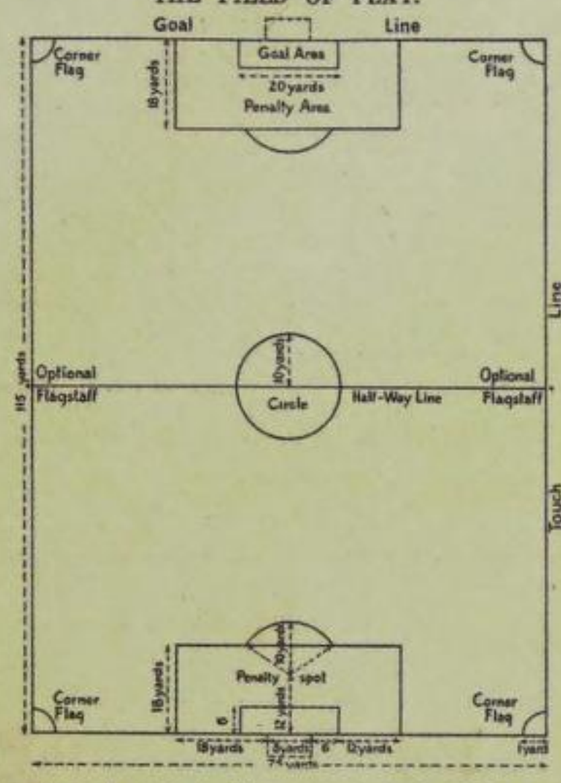
LAW 14 — PENALTY KICK. When a penalty kick is taken from the penalty mark, all players other than the player taking the kick and the opposing goalkeeper shall be outside the penalty area and at least 10 yards from the penalty mark. The goalkeeper must stand on his own goal-line between the goal-posts, and shall not move his feet until the ball is kicked.

LAW 15 — THROW-IN. When the ball passes over a touch-line, it shall be thrown in by a player of the team opposite to that of the player who last touched it. The feet of the thrower shall be either on or outside the line, he shall use both hands, and the ball shall be delivered over his head.

LAW 16 — GOAL KICK. When the ball passes over the goal-line, excluding that portion between the goal-posts, having last been played by one of the attacking team, it shall be kicked into play, beyond the penalty area, by a defender.

LAW 17 — CORNER KICK. When the ball passes over the goal-line, excluding that portion between the goal-posts, having last been played by one of the defending team, it shall be kicked into play by a member of the attacking team from within the quarter-circle at the nearest corner flag.

THE FIELD OF PLAY.



Dimensions. The field of play shall be rectangular, its length being not more than 130 yards nor less than 100 yards and its breadth not more than 100 yards nor less than 50 yards. The playing area at Olympic Park and Main Stadium is 115 yards x 75 yards.

PREVIOUS RESULTS: 1/8 Finals, Germany 1 — U.S.S.R. 2. Thailand nil — Great Britain 9. Australia 2 — Japan nil. **Quarter Finals:** U.S.A. 1 — Yugoslavia 9. Indonesia nil — U.S.S.R. nil, after extra time. Replay Indonesia nil — U.S.S.R. 4. Bulgaria 6 —Great Britain 1. India 4 — Australia 2. **Half Finals:** Yugoslavia 4 — India 1. U.S.R.R. 2 — Bulgaria 1, after extra time.

PREVIOUS OLYMPIC WINNERS.

1908—GREAT BRITIAN.	1928—URUGUAY.
1912—GREAT BRITAIN.	1936—ITALY.
1920—BELGIUM.	1948—SWEDEN
1924—URUGUAY.	1952—HUNGARY.

ABRIDGED RULES, AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL.

1. **THE GROUND: Oval**—120 to 170 yards wide, 150 to 200 yeards in length.
Markings—(a) Centre Circle, 10 feet in diameter. (b) Distance between all Posts, 7 yards. (c) Kick Off Rectangle extends 10 yards from goal posts into playing arena.

2. **TEAMS** consist of 18 players and 2 reserves. There are 3 Full Forwards, 3 Half Forwards, 3 Centres, 3 Half Backs, 3 Full Backs, and 3 Players known as the Ruck—who move over the entire ground. The Ruck consists of 2 Followers and a Rover. The Reserves can be used to replace injured players at any time during the match, but once a player has been replaced he cannot return to the field.

3. **OFFICIALS:**
There are 5 Umpires (Referees): (a) The Field Umpire is in sole control of the match. He interprets the Laws of the Game during play, and awards "free kicks" for infringements. (b) Two Boundary Umpires—one on each side of the playing arena. They signal to the Field Umpire when the ball goes "out of bounds" (out of the playing arena). (c) Two Goal Umpires—one situated at each end of the ground. They determine whether a goal or behind has been scored and signal the score by means of flags—Two flags are waved for a goal; One flag is waved for a behind (or point).

4. **SCORING:**
(a) A Goal is scored when the ball is kicked between the two inner tall posts (goal posts) by a player of the attacking side, without having been touched by any other player. A goal represents 6 points. (b) A Behind is scored when—(i) The ball travels between a goal post and an outer short post (behind post). (ii) The ball is kicked between the two goal posts, but is touched by a player in transit. (iii) Any player takes the ball through the goal or behind posts. (iv) The ball hits or passes over a goal post. (If a ball hits or passes over a behind post it is Out of Bounds.) A Behind registers one point.

5. **HOW IS THE MATCH STARTED ?**
The Field Umpire bounces the ball in the centre circle. (It is here that the Rucks go for the "hit out".) This is repeated each time a goal is scored.

6. **WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE BALL GOES OUT OF BOUNDS ?**
The Boundary Umpire stands on the boundary line, faces away from the arena and throws the ball high in the air over his head 10 to 15 yards back into the arena. (The Rucks usually go for these "throw-ins", but any player can go for the hit-out if the Rucks are not up with the play.)

7. **IS SHEPHERDING ALLOWED ?**
Yes, a player may "check" or block an opponent from tackling a team-mate who is in possession of the ball, provided the "stopping" or "shepherding" is done fairly, without any infringement of the laws. However, shepherding is not permitted at the centre bounce, or boundary throw-ins.

8. **CAN A PLAYER TACKLE ?**
Yes, by meeting an opponent, who is in possession of the ball, with his hip or shoulder, pushing him on the side, or grabbing him around the waist.

9. **WHAT CAN A PLAYER DO IN THE MATCH ?**
There is no "knock on" or "off side" laws in Australian Football, so the player can—(a) Run with the ball provided it is bounced at least once every ten yards. (b) Kick the ball off the ground. (c) Pass the ball to a team mate in any direction by either a kick or a hand pass. (d) Kick for goal. (e) Mark the ball. When a player takes a mark he is allowed a kick without interference. (f) Shepherd—or Block—an opponent from tackling a team mate. (g) Receive a FREE KICK if an opponent infringes the laws. A FREE KICK is taken without interference from an opponent.

10. **WHAT IS A HAND PASS ?**
In HAND PASSING the ball must be held firmly with one hand and hit with the other hand. The clenched fist is the most popular method of hitting the ball, but the open hand is also used. Throwing is not permitted.

11. **WHAT IS A MARK ?**
A MARK is given when a player catches the ball which has been kicked MORE THAN 10 yards by another player. From the time it is kicked until it is marked, it must not touch the ground, or be touched by another player.

12. **WHY "FREE KICKS" ARE GIVEN.**
(a) Throwing the ball. (b) Grasping an opponent around the neck, shoulder or legs. (c) Holding the ball when firmly held by an opponent—except as provided for in (b) above. A player must kick or handball the ball immediately he is firmly held by an opponent. (d) Dropping the ball when firmly held by an opponent. As stated in (c), a player must dispose of the ball by kicking it, or handpassing it immediately he is firmly held by an opponent. He must not drop it, or hold on to it—but, dispose of it immediately. (e) Pushing a player in the back or face. (f) Tripping, or attempting to trip. Striking or attempting to strike an opponent. (g) Charges an opponent. (h) Wilfully wastes time, or wilfully kicks or forces the ball out of bounds. (i) Running more than ten yards without bouncing the ball.

NOTE.—With reference to (d) above. The player shall not be penalised if, when in the act of kicking or handballing, he is swung off his balance, and his foot or hand does not connect with the ball, the decision is PLAY ON. It is also PLAY ON if the player is bumped and the ball falls from his hands. . . . When his arms are pinned to his sides causing him to drop the ball. . . . When he is knocked on the arm or elbow causing him to drop the ball. . . When the ball is held to his body by another player the Umpire bounces the ball.

13. **GENERAL:**
It should be remembered that these Points are for guidance only, and should not be mistaken for the official Laws of the Game, which are available from the State Controlling Bodies. Australian Football has more registered players than any other winter sport in the Commonwealth. More people watch Australian Football per head of population than any other sport in the world. It is the ideal football game for schoolboys, as the non-stop, open play develops skill which enables boys of different sizes and weights to play in the same team.

Programme by C. G. Mechan Pty. Ltd., Wynyard Street, South Melbourne, Victoria.
Cover by Sands & McDougall Pty. Ltd., Spencer Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Transport Services

MAIN STADIUM (Melbourne Cricket Ground)
Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics, Field Games including Football and Hockey Semi-finals and Finals. Take **Trams** east in Flinders Street or **Trains** from Princes Bridge Station to Jolimont Station.

OLYMPIC PARK
Cycling, Swimming, Diving, Football and Hockey preliminaries. **Trams** east in Batman Avenue.

BROADMEADOWS
Road Cycling. **Trains** from Flinders Street Station.

BALLARAT
Rowing and Canoeing. **Trains** from Spencer Street Station.

EXHIBITION BUILDING
Wrestling, Weightlifting and Basketball. **Trams** east in Bourke Street.

LAVERTON
Clay Pigeon Shooting. **Trains** from Spencer Street Station.

OAKLANDS
Modern Pentathlon, Riding. **Cars** from city.

St. KILDA TOWN HALL
Fencing. **Trams** from city along Swanston Street and St. Kilda Road. **Trains** to Balaclava Station from Flinders Street.

WEST MELBOURNE STADIUM
Boxing and Gymnastics. **Buses** from Elizabeth Street and Corner Flinders and Queen Streets.

WILLIAMSTOWN
Rifle Shooting. **Trains** from Flinders Street Station.

Yachting. (St. Kilda, Mid. Brighton and Sandringham).
Trains from Flinders Street Station, **Trams** from Swanston Street to St. Kilda and Brighton foreshores.

Frequent trains depart from City and Suburban Stations to most venues.

Visitors are advised to ask if in any doubt regarding destination of trains trams or buses.

Photographs. Action Photographs taken by the Olympic Photo Association can be purchased at 314 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C.1. (These photographs are not available for reproduction).

Box Office. For details of tickets still available for all events apply to the Olympic Games Box Office, Tel. FB 044 or 314 Bourke Street.

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The Indian dominance in hockey continued at Melbourne in the 1956 Olympics, where India went on to win its sixth consecutive gold medal. But those in charge of Indian hockey had reasons to worry about the warning signs that emerged at the Games.

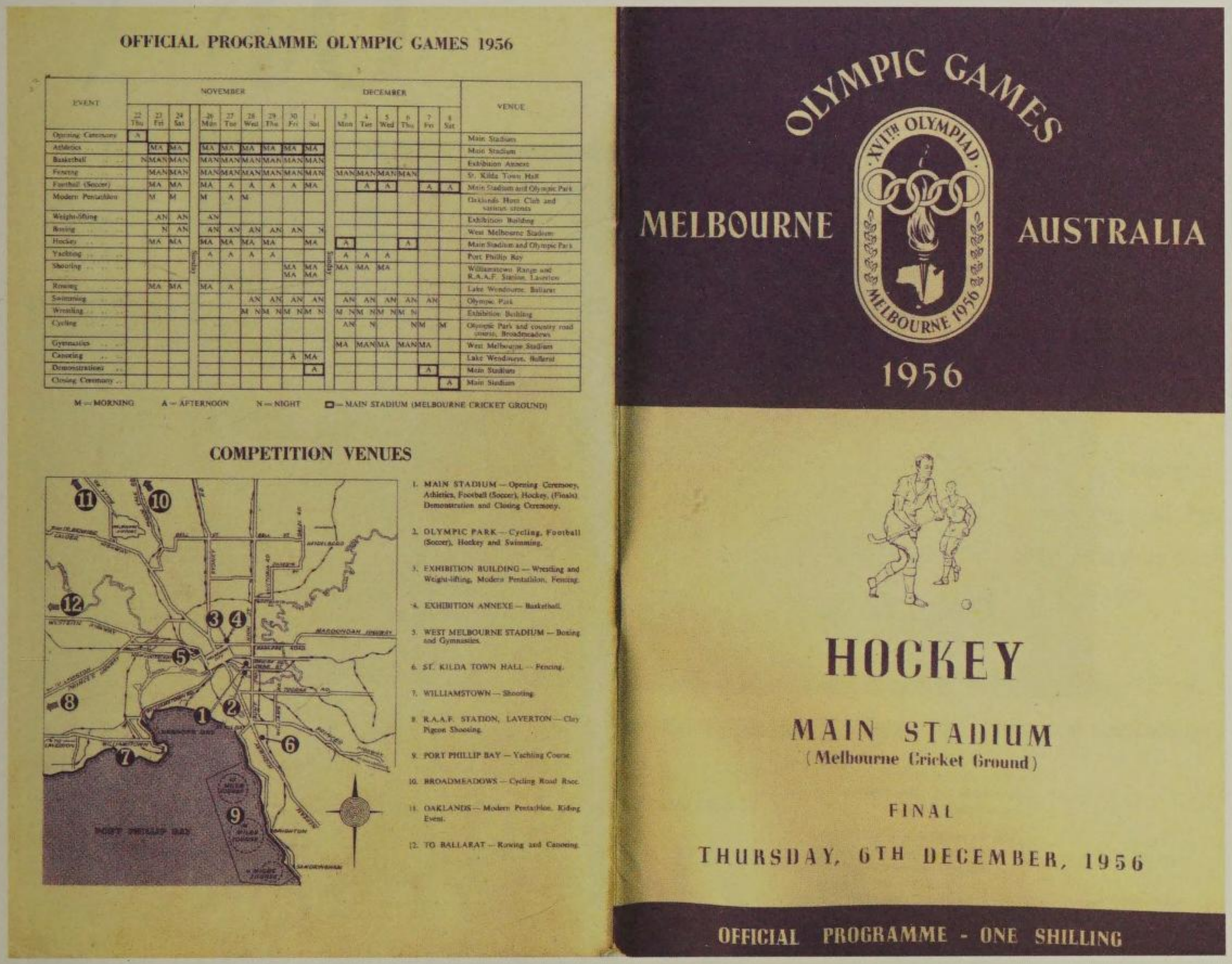
India started in style, humbling the Afghans 14-0 in their opening engagement and then bulldozed their way past the US 16-0 before beating Singapore 6-0. However, reality dawned in the semi-final when India found it difficult to go past Germany. They ultimately won the encounter by a solitary goal. Clearly, for India, the final against Pakistan was not going to be easy.

That the final in Melbourne was India's first meeting against Pakistan on the Olympic stage was weighing on the minds of both teams. The tension was greater for the Indians because they had more to lose than Pakistan had to gain. For Pakistan, a silver medal would be a triumph, whereas for India anything but gold would be a disappointment. The Indians were under intense pressure on the eve of the final, a state of affairs palpable in the reminiscences of Balbir Singh Sr:

> I could not sleep that night [on the eve of the final], and after tossing about restlessly for a while, I went out for a stroll. It was quite late in the night when someone called out my name. Turning, I saw Ashwini Kumar, his face creased with worry. Ashwini put his arm around my shoulder and guided me to my room. He talked cheerfully, gave me a tablet, made me lie down, and sat next to me.

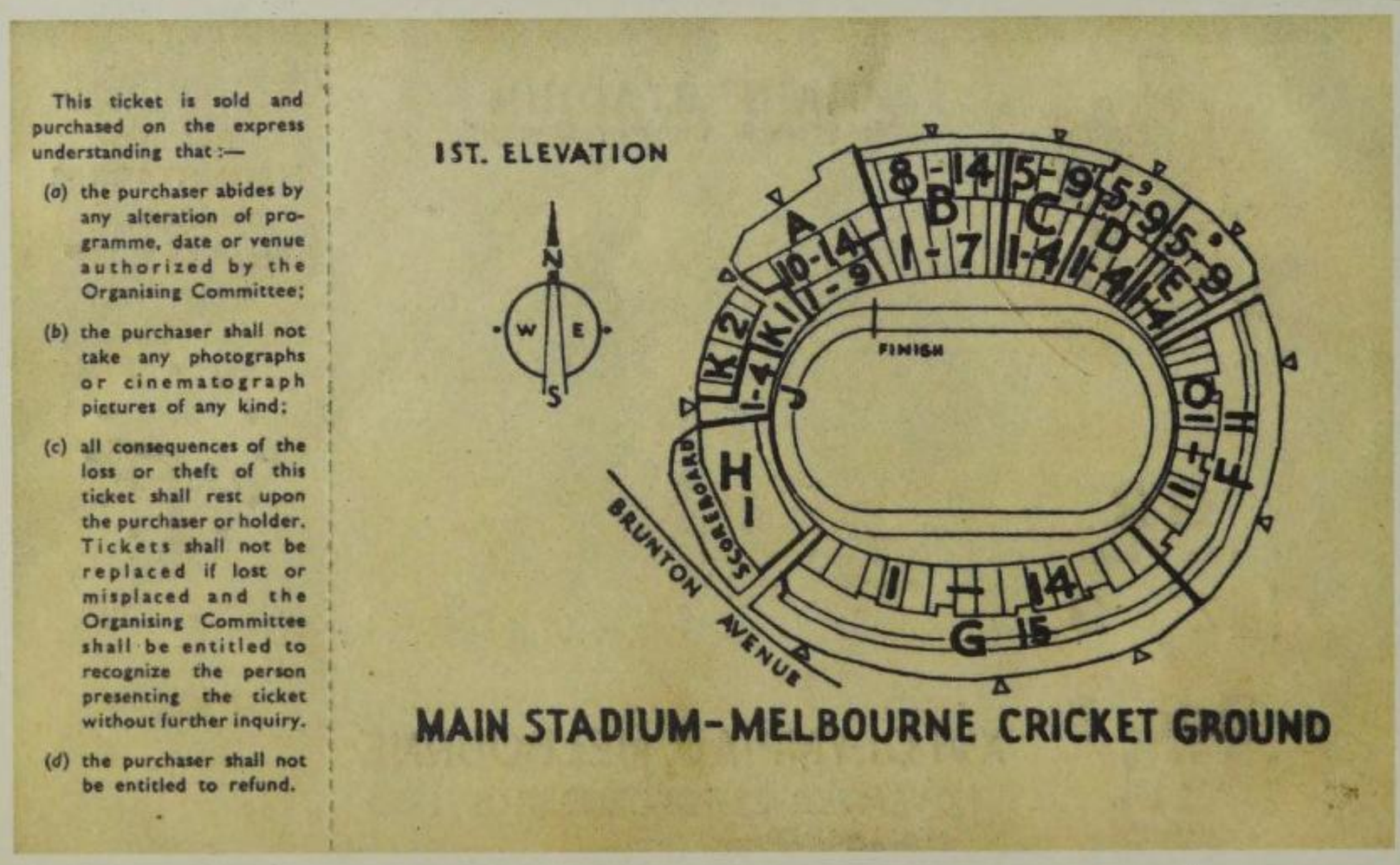
This explains the unrivalled scenes of jubilation following India's narrow 1-0 victory in the final. The celebrations were more out of relief than anything else. India, despite the criticism, had managed to retain the crown. As Balbir Singh Sr said,

> Victory casts its own spell; every nation rejoices in it, and we were no exception. There were the usual rounds of celebrations and hugging and kissing among players and officials. We were feted



Brochure for the hockey event, sixteenth Olympics, Melbourne, Australia, 1956

and felicitated and hunted down for autographs. I had been through this remarkable experience at London and Helsinki. But Melbourne was different. Our supporters, hundreds of them Australians and New Zealanders, were flushed with the thrill that India had beaten Pakistan in the Olympic final. Several hundreds of enthusiastic friends we made on our 1955 New Zealand tour met us again in Melbourne. They were among our most vociferous fans … That day when I led my team out to the victory rostrum, I swelled with pride. Sharing the rostrum on either side of me were the captains of Pakistan and Germany, the silver- and the bronze-medal winners. The crowd cheered us. It was a thrilling experience to acknowledge their applause. The National Anthem sounded sweet, and the tricolour, fluttering proudly in the stiff breeze, looked a grand sight.


This ticket is sold and purchased on the express understanding that :—
(a) the purchaser abides by any alteration of programme, date or venue authorized by the Organising Committee;
(b) the purchaser shall not take any photographs or cinematograph pictures of any kind;
(c) all consequences of the loss or theft of this ticket shall rest upon the purchaser or holder. Tickets shall not be replaced if lost or misplaced and the Organising Committee shall be entitled to recognize the person presenting the ticket without further inquiry.
(d) the purchaser shall not be entitled to refund.
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MAIN STADIUM-MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND

/ Ticket for the hockey event at Melbourne Cricket Ground, sixteenth Olympics, Melbourne, 1956; The back of the ticket

/ 40

/ Official souvenir of the Indian contingent to the Cardiff Commonwealth Games, 1958

In July 1952, with the field left clear by the withdrawal of Nigeria and Singapore, Lord Aberdare, president of the Wales Council, declared that Wales would formally put forward a bid to host the 1958 CWG. Once public, the lord mayor of Cardiff immediately pledged his support and that of his parliamentary committee and soon, a detailed organizational plan had evolved. Finally, at the Vancouver Games of 1954, a bid was put forward. Australia seconded the motion and, by a unanimous vote, Wales was confirmed as the host country for the sixth CWG in 1958.

The spectacular success of the Games was driven home by the Queen in her message at the closing ceremony:

> The British Empire and Commonwealth Games ... have made this a memorable year for the principality. I have decided to mark it further by an act which will, I hope, give as much pleasure to Welshmen as it does to me. I intend to create my son Charles, Prince of Wales today.

It has to be noted that the Commonwealth Games of the 1950s and 1960s were of a far higher standard than their recent counterparts and that's what makes Milkha Singh's gold medal in the 400 metres that much more significant. This was to be India's only gold medal in athletics until Krishna Poonia won gold at the 2010 CWG in New Delhi.

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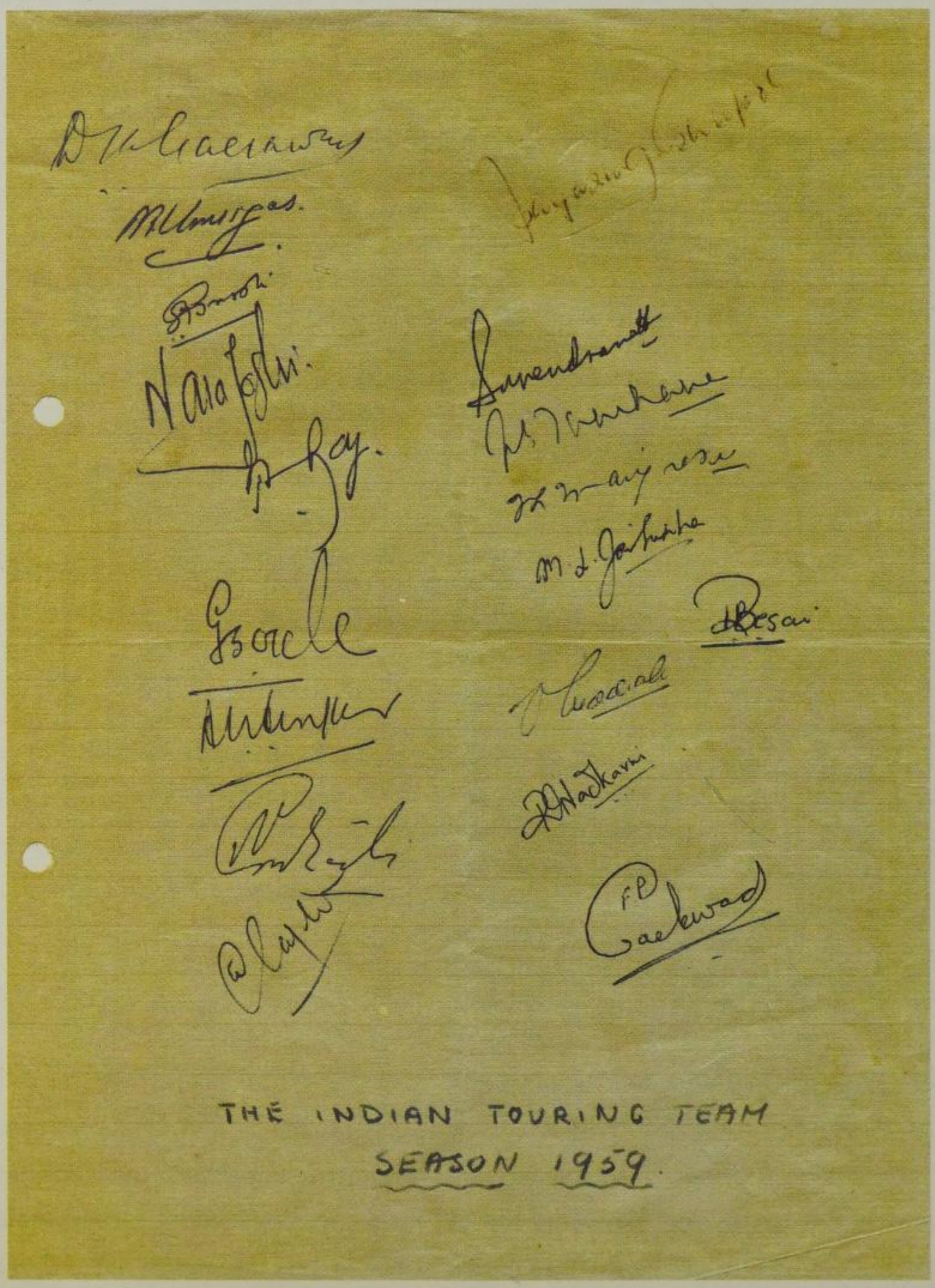
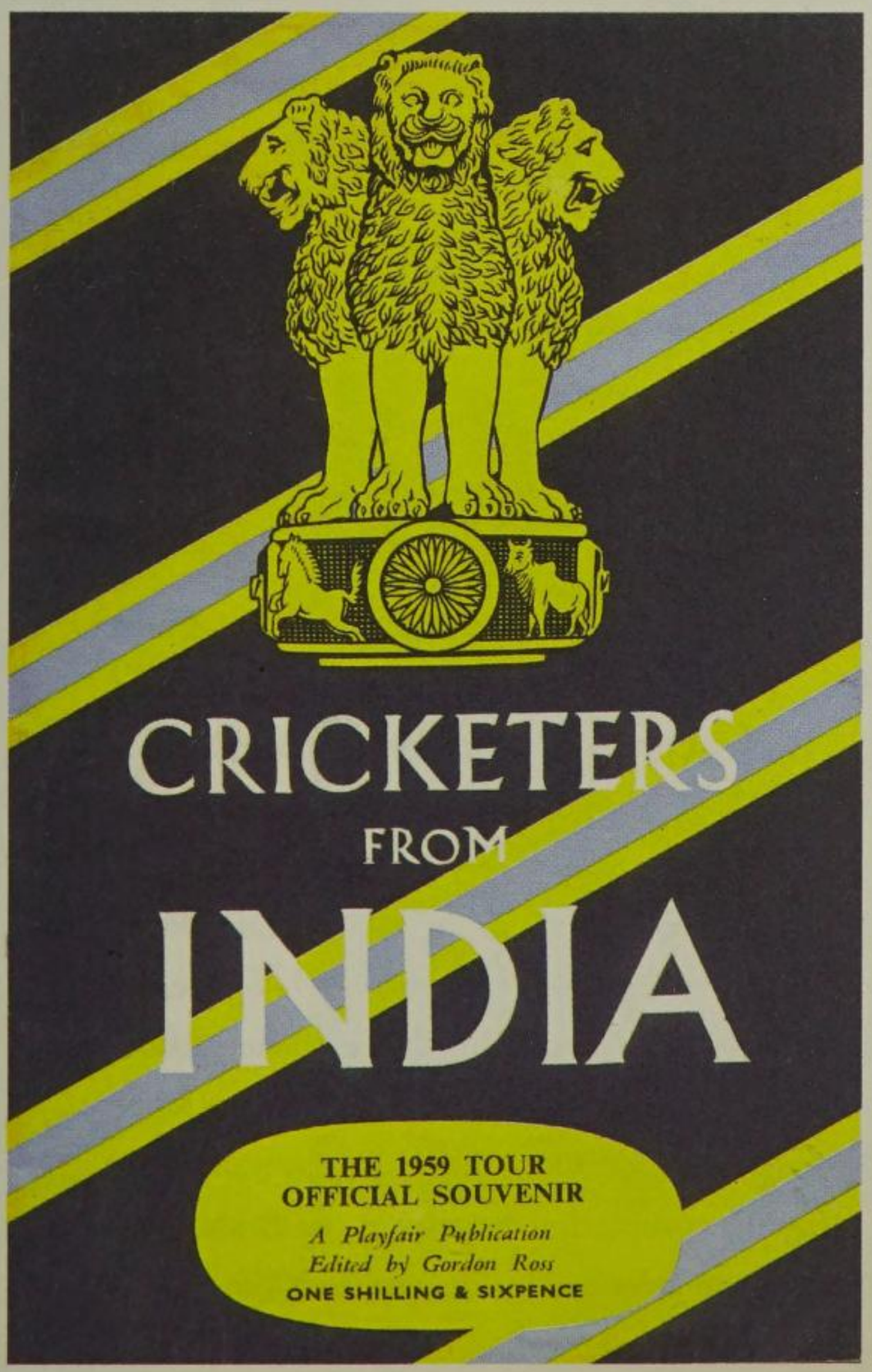


/ Signatures of the Indian players on India's tour of England, 1959

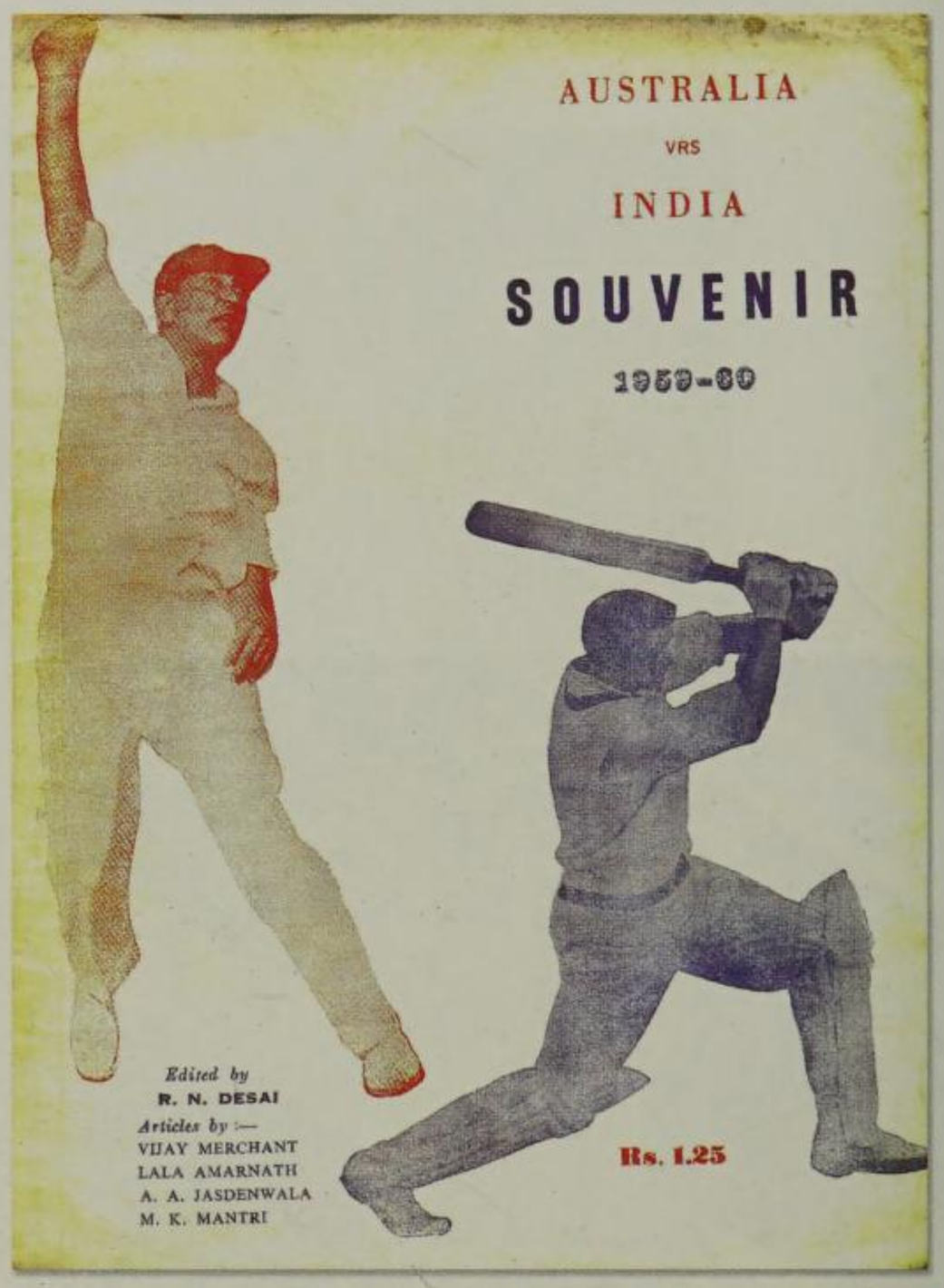
There was no acceptable leader in the team and India ended up with four different captains leading the side in the series.

India's poor run continued in England with the 1959 team deeply divided and the players openly campaigning against each other. This had become a feature of Indian cricket of the 1950s and many in the team, like Pankaj Roy, felt victimized as a result. Little cliques were forever trying to win favours with the BCCI and alienate players from the rival camp. The result in such a scenario was expected and India ended up losing the series 5-0. There was no acceptable leader in the team and India ended up with four different captains leading the side in the series. In the wake of a poor series against the West Indies at home, this could easily be labelled one of the worst phases of Indian Test cricket. The serious weakness against quality seam bowling was exposed yet again and Indian cricket was badly in need of a new leader who could get things back on track.



/ Official souvenir, India's tour of England, 1959

/ 42



/ Souvenir, India-Australia series, 1959-60

Although India lost the series 1-2 to Australia in 1959-60, it was a much better result in comparison to the disastrous tour of England in 1959. Jesu Patel was the star for the Indians with his 14 wickets in the Kanpur Test. Taking full advantage of a poor wicket, Patel ran through the Australians after they were off to a good start and were sitting pretty at 128/1, chasing a poor Indian first innings score of 152. India did better in the second innings and left Australia to chase down 225, which was near impossible on a deteriorating pitch. Eventually, Australia was bowled out for 105 and the Indians won the match by 119 runs. This was India's first victory against the Australians and Patel's 14 for 124 remained the best Test bowling figures by an Indian bowler for nearly thirty years until Narendra Hirwani picked 16 wickets against the West Indies in 1987. Playing a really good supporting hand was Polly Umrigar, who finished with match figures of 25-11-27-4. In the course of this series, Abbas Ali Baig became the first Indian cricketer to be kissed on the ground. He was thus rewarded by a lady on completing his fifty at the Brabourne Stadium in Bombay in December 1959.

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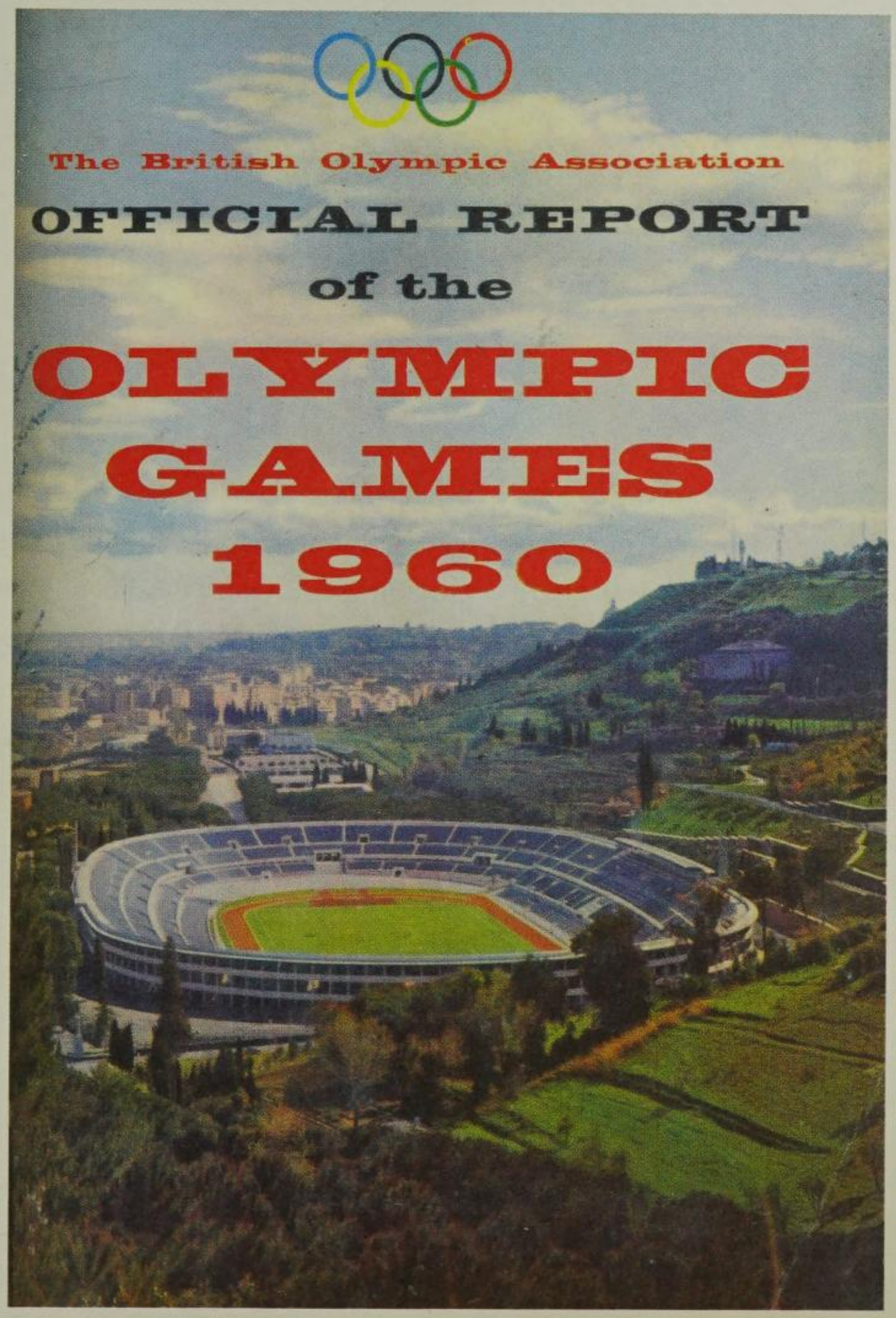

/ Official report, Olympic Games, 1960

This was a rare race where the first four finishers broke the existing world record and was hailed as the best-ever 400-metre race in Olympic history.

Even a week before the start of the Rome Olympics in 1960, Milkha Singh was considered to be the favourite for the 400-metre gold. Vince Reel, the American assistant coach of the Indian track team, was confident that Singh would win a medal, maybe even gold. Such hope was based on the fact that Milkha was in peak physical condition at Rome. His training was described by the *Hindu* in some detail: 'India's great hope has been devoting between an hour and an hour and a half to training every day since his arrival in Rome. He is cutting the distances to sprints of about 150 yards with the object of speeding up.'

'If he has not the stamina now, he will never have it,' said Vince Reel, explaining the reason for reducing the distances.

What was expected to go in his favour in Rome was the tremendous heat which, Milkha Singh was confident, would bother the others in the fray. Christopher Brasher, steeplechase winner at the Melbourne Games, also fancied Milkha and suggested that he had a great chance of a podium finish for two reasons: his form and, more importantly, the schedule, which ensured that the semi-final and final were run on consecutive days and not on the same day, as had been a practice in the past. This was expected to help Milkha more than some of the other competitors. Eventually, Milkha Singh finished fourth, despite having broken the Olympic record in the process with a time of 45.6 seconds. This was a rare race where the first four finishers broke the existing world record and was hailed as the best-ever 400-metre race in Olympic history.

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THE "M. C. C." ENGLAND
TOUR TO INDIA
1961-62

	Name	*County*
1.	E. R. Dexter *(Captain)*	(Sussex)
2.	M. J. K. Smith	(Warwickshire)
3.	D. A. Allen	(Gloucestershire)
4.	R. W. Barber	(Lancashire)
5.	K. F. Barrington	(Surrey)
6.	A. Brown	(Kent)
7.	B. R. Knight	(Essex)
8.	G. A. R. Lock	(Surrey)
9.	G. Millman	(Nottinghamshire)
10.	J. T. Murray	(Middlesex)
11.	P. H. Parfitt	(Middlex)
12.	G. Pullar	(Lancashire)
13.	P. E. Richardson	(Kent)
14.	W. E. Russell	(Middlesex)
15.	D. R. Smith	(Gloucestershire)
16.	D. W. White	(Hampshire)

Manager :
T. N. PEARCE (Essex)

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PROGRAMME

OF

TOUR IN INDIA

BY

THE "M. C. C." ENGLAND

1961-62

/ The official programme of England's tour of India, 1961-62

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TOUR IN INDIA
BY
THE "M. C. C." ENGLAND
1961-62

27th October 1961

to

16th January 1962

	1961 27th October	Arrive BOMBAY by AIR	
	POONA *(Grass Wicket)*		
	27th Oct.	Arrive Poona by Deccan Queen	20-10 Hrs.
1. SAT.	28th, 29th & 30th Oct.	*Vs* THE COMBINED INDIAN UNIVERSITIES XI	
	31st Oct.	Rest	
	1st Nov.	Leave for Ahmedabad	15-15 Hrs.
		Arrive Bombay	19-30 Hrs.

BOMBAY *(Grass Wicket)*

	6th Nov.	Arrive Bombay	7-35 Hrs.
3. TUES.	7th, 8th & 9th Nov.	*Vs* NATIONAL CHAMPIONS (Bombay Cricket Association)	
	10th Nov.	Rest	
4. SAT.	11th, 12th Nov. 13th Mon—*Rest* 14th, 15th, 16th Nov.	*Vs* **FIRST TEST MATCH**	
	17th Nov.	Leave for Hyderabad by Air	7-00 Hrs

HYDERABAD

	17th Nov.	Arrive Hyderabad	9-30 Hrs.
5. SAT.	18th, 19th & 20th Nov.	*Vs* 'CRICONTROL'	

KANPUR *(Grass Wicket)*

	29th Nov.	Arrive Kanpur by Charter	12-30 Hrs.
	30th Nov.	Rest	
8. FRI.	1st, 2nd & 3rd Dec. 4th Mon—*Rest* 5th & 6th Dec.	*Vs* **SECOND TEST MATCH**	
	7th Dec.	Leave for Jullundur by Charter	9-00 Hrs.

JULLUNDUR *(Grass Wicket)*

	7th Dec.	Arrive Jullundur (Adampur) by Charter	12-00 Hrs.
9. FRI.	8th, 9th & 10th Dec.	*Vs* NORTH ZONE XI	
	10th Dec.	Leave for Delhi by Frontier Mail (ACC)	22-05 Hrs.

CALCUTTA *(Grass Wicket)*

	24th Dec.	Arrive Calcutta	20-10 Hrs.
	25th Dec.	Rest (Boxing Day)	
12. TUES.	26th, 27th & 28th Dec.	*Vs* SERVICES XI	
	29th Dec.	Rest	
13. SAT.	30th, 31st Dec. & 1st Jan. 1962 2nd Tues—*Rest* 3rd & 4th Jan.	*Vs* **FOURTH TEST MATCH**	
	5th Jan.	Leave for Bangalore by Air	10-20 Hrs.

BANGALORE *(Grass Wicket)*

	5th Jan.	Arrive Bangalore by Air	18-25 Hrs.
14. SAT.	6th, 7th & 8th Jan.	*Vs* SOUTH ZONE XI	
	8th Jan.	Leave for Madras by Air	19-00 Hrs.

MADRAS *(Grass Wicket)*

	8th Jan.	Arrive Madras by Air	20-15 Hrs.
	9th Jan.	Rest	
15. WED.	10th, 11th Jan. 12th Fri—*Rest* 13th, 14th & 15th Jan.	*Vs* **FIFTH TEST MATCH**	

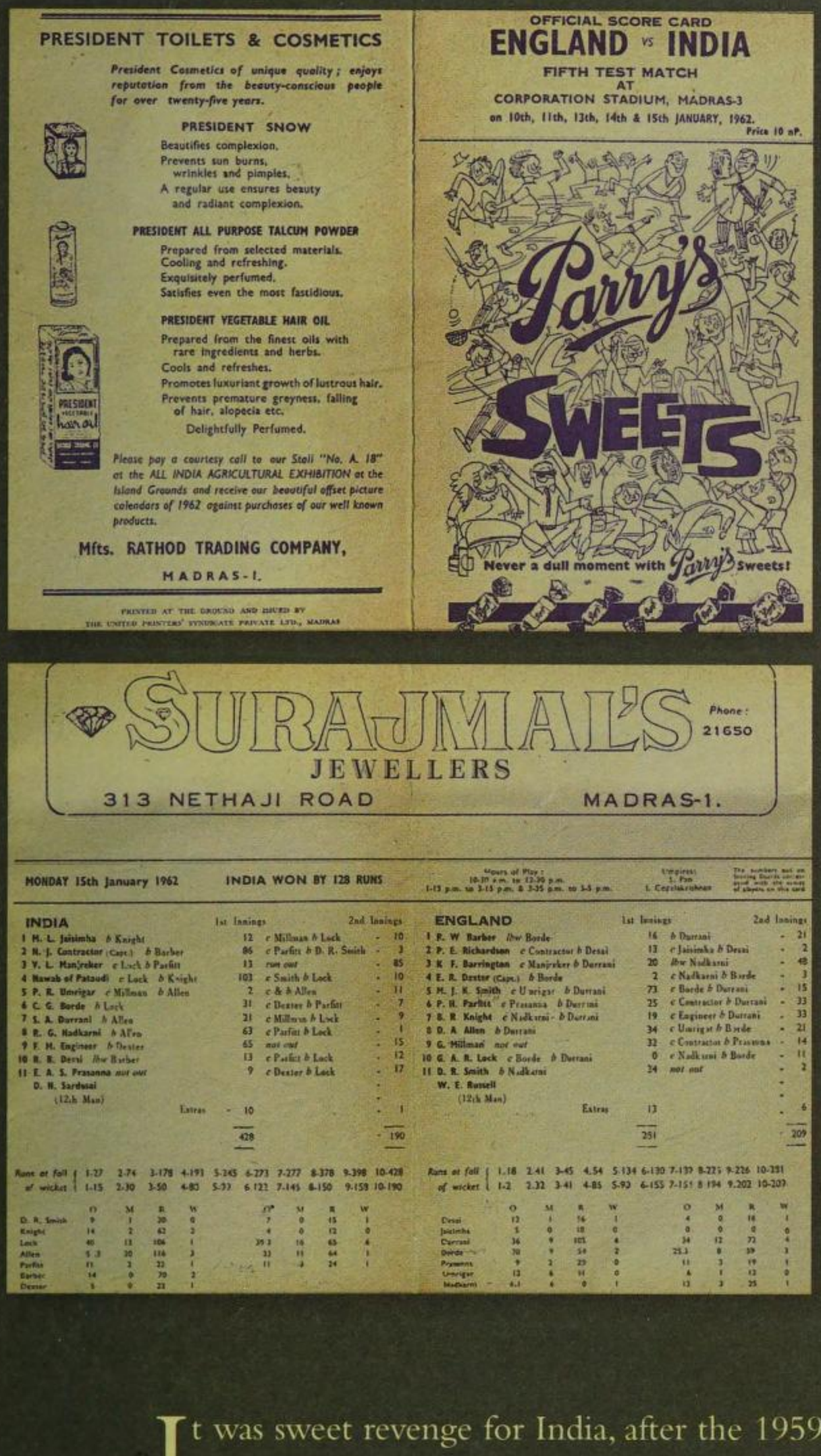
LEAVE FOR DACCA (EAST PAKISTAN)

Timings indicated above are subject to changes according to the AIR LINES and RAILWAYS schedule then operating.

Names of the Clubs, Hotels, Guest Houses where the M. C. C. Team will be accommodated at various centres.

1.	POONA	Turf Club
2.	AHMEDABAD	Cama Hotel
3.	BOMBAY	Cricket Club of India
4.	HYDERABAD	Government Guest House
5.	JAIPUR	Guest House
6.	NAGPUR	Guest House
7.	KANPUR	Kamala Retreat
8.	JULLUNDUR	ATWAL HOUSE (Late Sardar Guru Buchan Singh Atwal's Bunglow
9.	DELHI	Maidans Hotel
10.	CALCUTTA	Great Eastern Hotel
11.	CUTTACK	Kalinga Guest House
12.	BANGALORE	West End Hotel
13.	MADRAS	Hotel Oceanic

/ Inside pages of the official programme of England's tour of India, 1961-62



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MONDAY 15th January 1962 — **INDIA WON BY 128 RUNS**

Hours of Play: 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 1-15 p.m. to 3-15 p.m. & 3-35 p.m. to 5-5 p.m.
Umpires: S. Pan, I. Gopalakrishnan
The numbers not on batting sheets correspond with the names of players on this card

INDIA	1st Innings		2nd Innings
1 M. L. Jaisimha *b* Knight	12	*c* Millman *b* Lock	10
2 N. J. Contractor (Capt.) *b* Barber	86	*c* Parfitt *b* D. R. Smith	3
3 Y. L. Manjrekar *c* Lock *b* Parfitt	13	*run out*	85
4 Nawab of Pataudi *c* Lock *b* Knight	103	*c* Smith *b* Lock	10
5 P. R. Umrigar *c* Millman *b* Allen	2	*c* & *b* Allen	11
6 C. G. Borde *b* Lock	31	*c* Dexter *b* Parfitt	7
7 S. A. Durrani *b* Allen	21	*c* Millman *b* Lock	9
8 R. G. Nadkarni *b* Allen	63	*c* Parfitt *b* Lock	1
9 F. M. Engineer *b* Dexter	65	*not out*	15
10 R. B. Desai *lbw* Barber	13	*c* Parfitt *b* Lock	12
11 E. A. S. Prasanna *not out*	9	*c* Dexter *b* Lock	17
D. N. Sardesai (12th Man)			
Extras	10		1
	428		190

Runs at fall of wicket: 1-27 2-74 3-178 4-191 5-245 6-273 7-277 8-378 9-398 10-428 / 1-15 2-30 3-50 4-80 5-93 6-122 7-145 8-150 9-159 10-190

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
D. R. Smith	9	1	30	0		7	0	15	1
Knight	14	2	62	2		4	0	12	0
Lock	40	13	106	1		39.3	16	65	4
Allen	53	20	116	3		33	11	64	1
Parfitt	11	3	33	1		11	4	24	1
Barber	14	0	70	2					
Dexter	5	0	23	1					

ENGLAND	1st Innings		2nd Innings
1 P. W. Barber *lbw* Borde	16	*b* Durrani	21
2 P. E. Richardson *c* Contractor *b* Desai	13	*c* Jaisimha *b* Desai	2
3 K. F. Barrington *c* Manjrekar *b* Durrani	20	*lbw* Nadkarni	48
4 E. R. Dexter (Capt.) *b* Borde	2	*c* Nadkarni *b* Borde	3
5 M. J. K. Smith *c* Umrigar *b* Durrani	73	*c* Borde *b* Durrani	15
6 P. H. Parfitt *c* Prasanna *b* Durrani	25	*c* Contractor *b* Durrani	33
7 B. R. Knight *c* Nadkarni *b* Durrani	19	*c* Engineer *b* Durrani	33
8 D. A. Allen *b* Durrani	34	*c* Umrigar *b* Borde	21
9 G. Millman *not out*	32	*c* Contractor *b* Prasanna	14
10 G. A. R. Lock *c* Borde *b* Durrani	0	*c* Nadkarni *b* Borde	11
11 D. R. Smith *b* Nadkarni	24	*not out*	2
W. E. Russell (12th Man)			
Extras	13		6
	251		209

Runs at fall of wicket: 1-18 2-41 3-45 4-54 5-134 6-130 7-139 8-225 9-226 10-251 / 1-2 2-32 3-41 4-85 5-93 6-155 7-155 8-194 9-202 10-209

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Desai	12	1	56	1		4	0	16	1
Jaisimha	5	0	18	0		0	0	0	0
Durrani	36	9	105	6		34	12	72	4
Borde	30	9	54	2		25.3	8	59	3
Prasanna	9	2	23	0		11	3	19	1
Umrigar	12	6	11	0		6	1	12	0
Nadkarni	6.1	4	0	1		13	3	25	1

/ Official scorecard, England vs India, 15 January 1962

It was sweet revenge for India, after the 1959 disaster, when England toured in 1961-62. After three consecutive draws, the fourth Test at Calcutta put an end to the monotony with India winning by an innings and 187 runs. Chandu Borde, with knocks of 66 and 61 and a steady bowling effort of 4-65, was the star. Salim Durrani with a match haul of 8/113 also played his part.

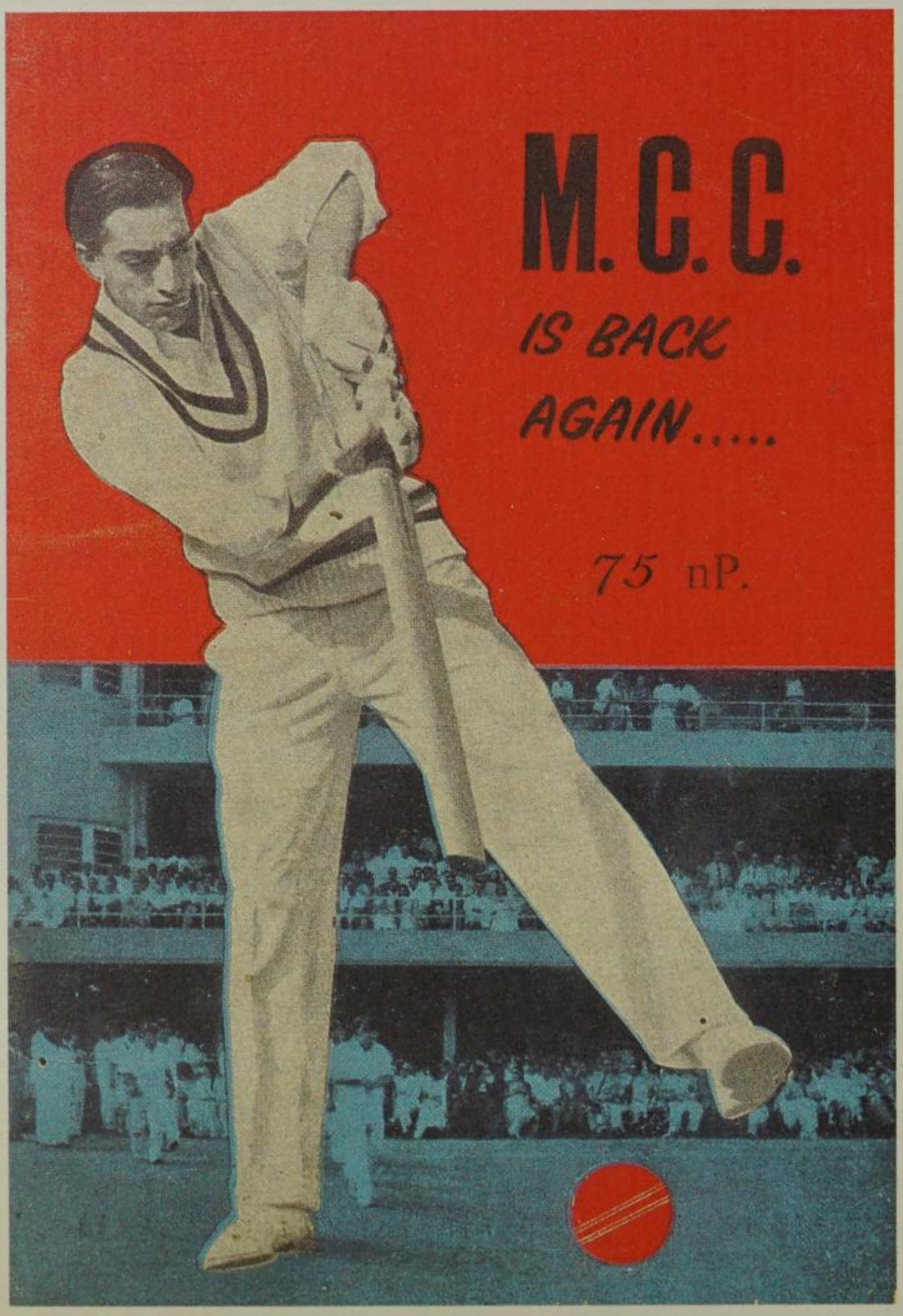
Captaining England was Ted Dexter, who, according to the late Jagmohan Dalmiya, could well have been a co-opted Bengali. 'Married to Tom Longfield's daughter, Ted is an honorary Bengali. Tom Longfield had captained Bengal to our very first Ranji trophy win in 1938-39.'

That this victory was no flash in the pan was proved in Madras, where the tourists were comprehensively beaten by 128 runs. Once again, it was Durrani who ran through the English with 10 wickets in the match. Borde with 5 gave him good company. With sixteen fours and two sixes, Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi delighted the crowd in the course of his 103 in the first innings, while in the second innings, it was the veteran Sanjay Manjrekar (85) who was in command.

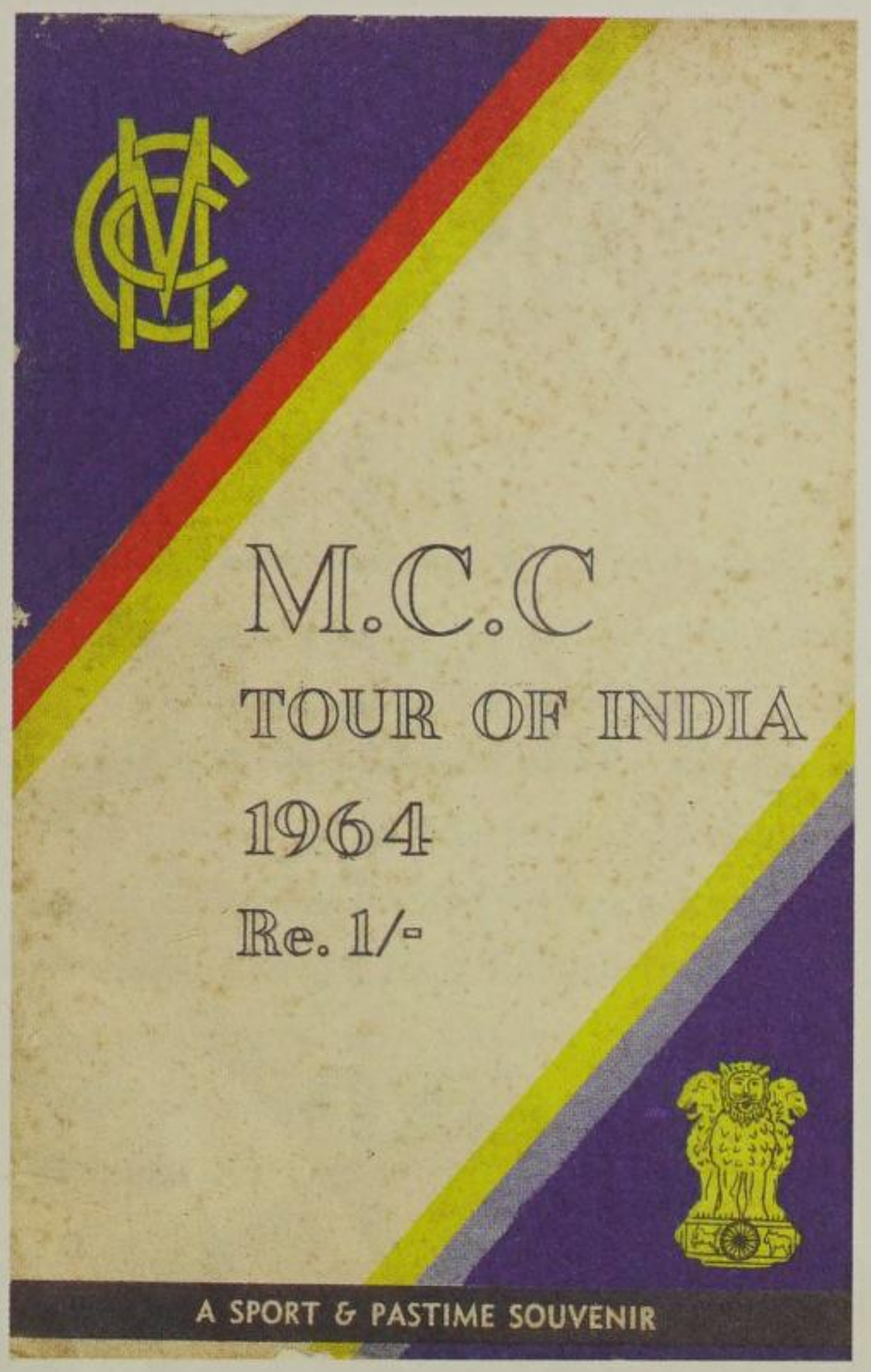
A lot of credit should also go to Nari Contractor, who, as contemporary reports noted, 'deserved this honour, for from the time he was asked to lead India in the Test matches against Pakistan… he has shown a marked improvement in handling each situation as it arose…and moved with great confidence…India's victory was a triumph of teamwork.'

Unfortunately for him, he got hit by a Charlie Griffith beamer in the tour to the West Indies in 1962 and never captained India again.

/ 45



/ Souvenir titled 'MCC is back again'



Unlike now, when publications on cricket tours have turned extremely rare, in the 1960s and '70s, a tour was often preceded by the publication of multiple brochures or tour books. These contained useful information on the history of the teams playing, the players in the two teams, brief synopses of the rivalry, the venues where the Test matches would be played and a lot more. The MCC tour of India in 1963-64 witnessed the publication of three different tour books; each is now rare and serves as valuable material on the history of India-England cricket.

Above and far right: Souvenirs, England's tour of India, 1963-64

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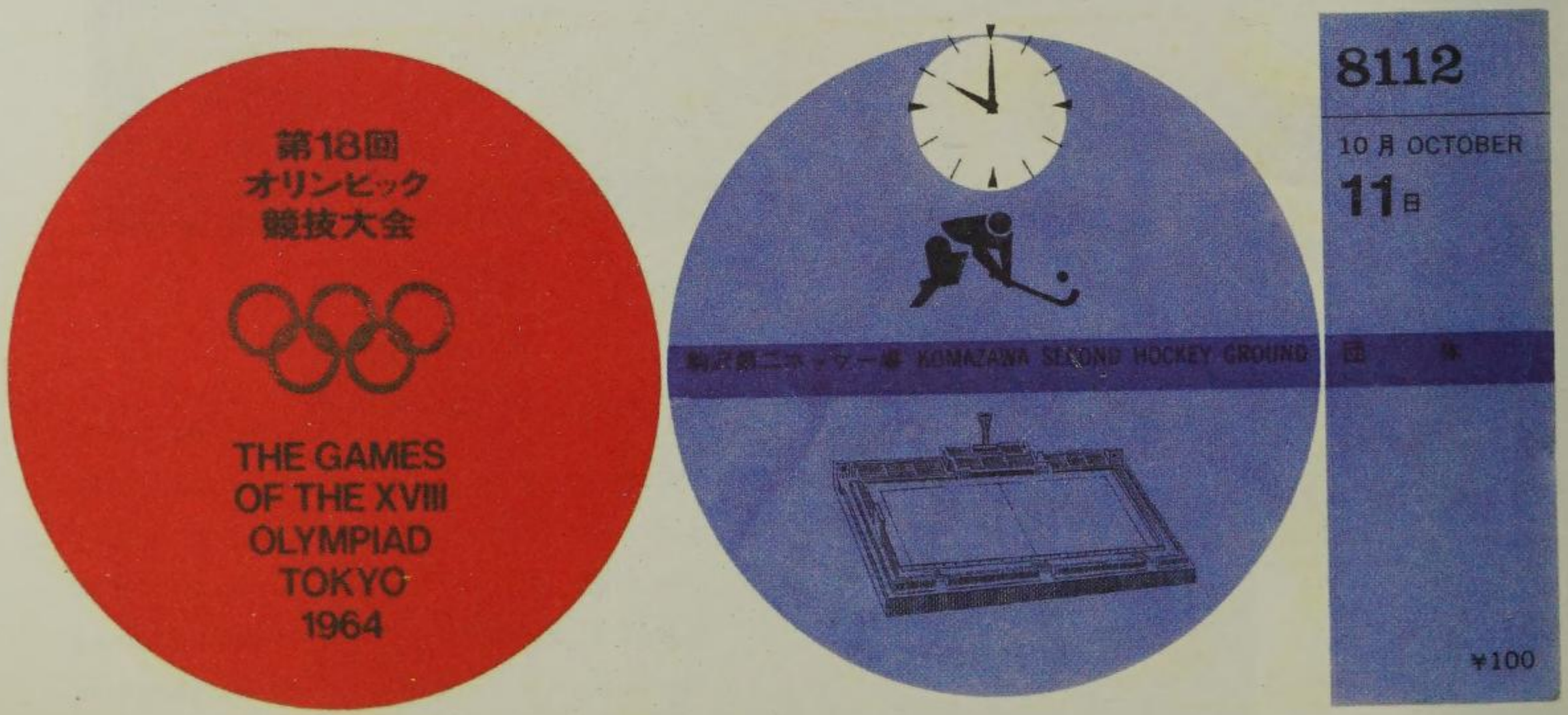


/ Ticket for the Tokyo Olympics, 1964

...The victory was followed by 'indescribable scenes of joy [which lasted] for many minutes'. That it meant much to a troubled India, ravaged by a war against China in 1962...

The defeat to Pakistan in Rome in 1960 had a profound impact on Indian hockey and the next four years leading to the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo were spent in plotting ways to regain the title. As the Indians were about to embark on their revenge, the media back home was optimistic about the team's chances of wresting the crown back from Pakistan at Tokyo.

That the gap had indeed narrowed was evident in the first match itself, when the Indians struggled to beat Belgium in a hard-fought encounter. Things were even more difficult in the second engagement against Germany as the Indians struggled to hold them to a 1-1 draw. Eventually, India managed to scrape through to the semi-final with a 2-1 win against Holland. In the semi-final against Australia, the Indians fared better, winning the contest 3-1 and setting up a title clash against Pakistan in the final.

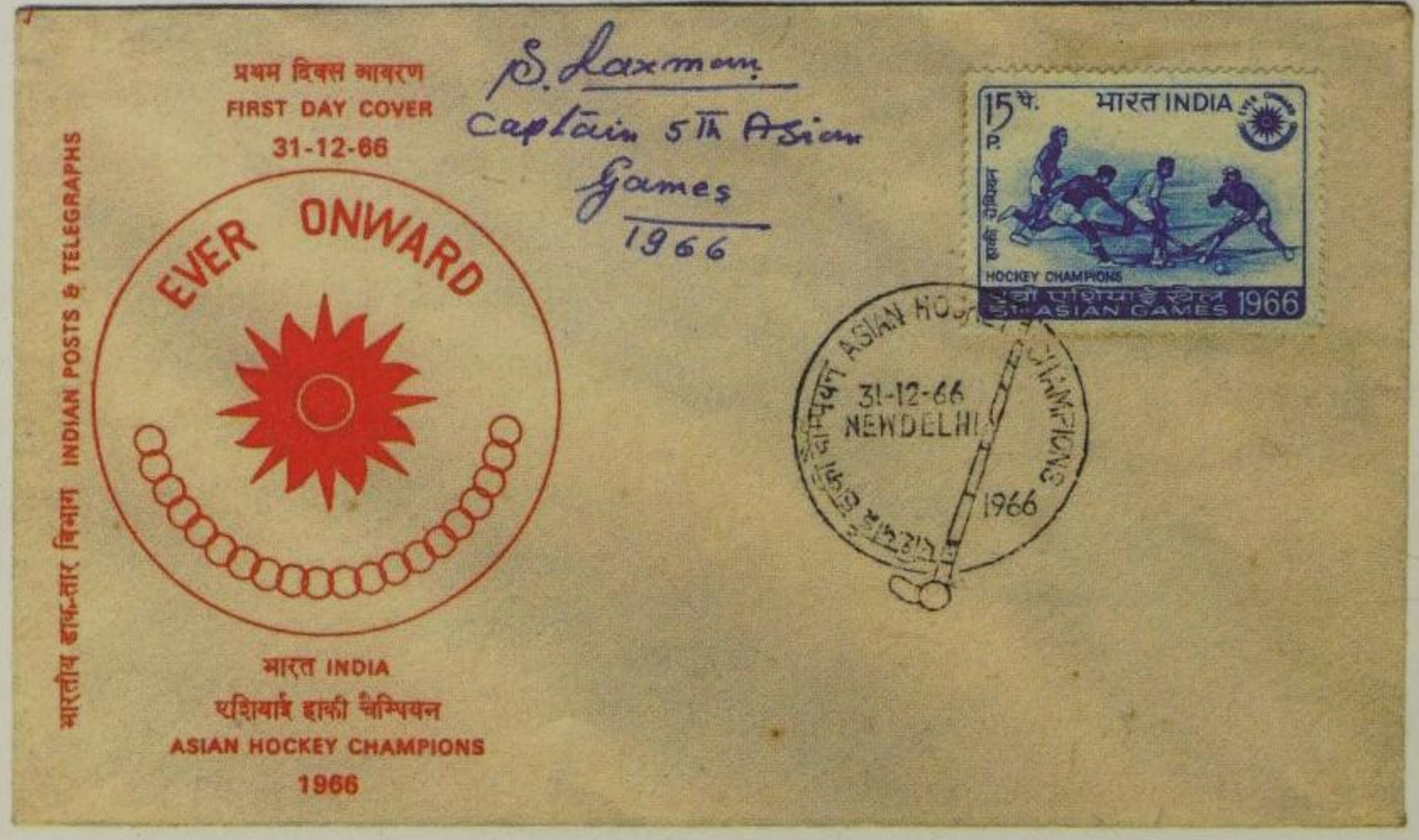
It was a real close final with the Indians edging out Pakistan by a solitary goal. Rene G. Frank, the secretary-general of International Hockey Federation, has left a moving description of this final and the emotions that both teams experienced:

> The India-Pakistan final which was played in a highly charged emotional atmosphere was really extraordinary. It was one of the best and probably the best of the matches which I have had opportunity to attend. Two fine teams of appreciably equal strength were each doing their utmost to win ... If India finally proved a winner by a narrow margin, this was because in my personal opinion its players seemed to me to be inspired with a greater will than their opponents to carry off this victory which enabled them to regain the title of Olympic Champion which they had always held and which was wrested from them for the first time in 1960 by Pakistan.

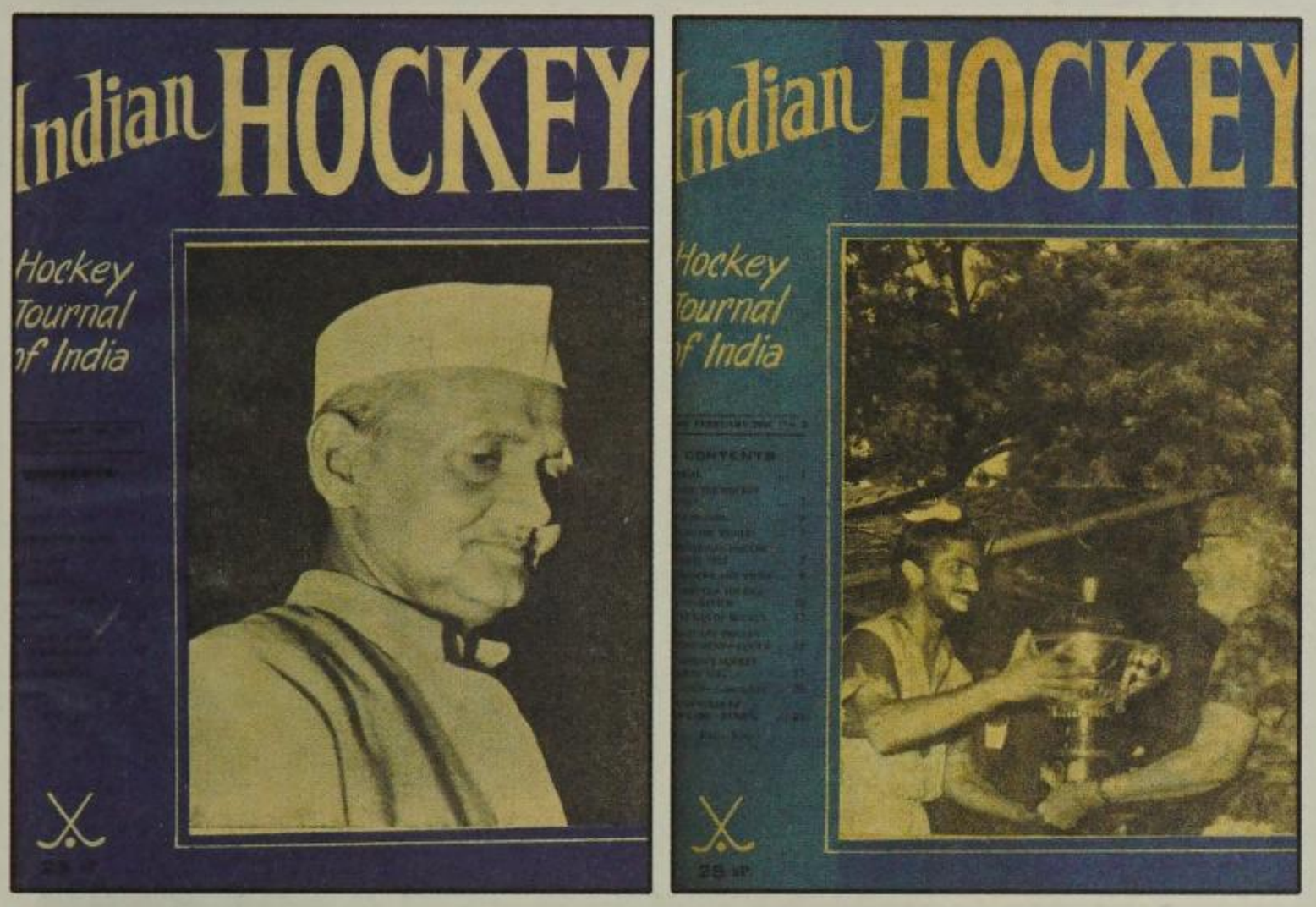
The victory was followed by 'indescribable scenes of joy [which lasted] for many minutes'. That it meant much to a troubled India, ravaged by a war against China in 1962, is evident in the way the press back home wrote about the victory.

> Eleven gallant men will import eleven pieces of gold into India next week and they will be allowed through the customs with smiles and congratulations. We never expected it to be an easy job but we worked for it most sincerely ... We started shakily but as the tournament progressed we have gained strength and courage and we made it.

/ 47



/ Asian Hockey Champions First Day Cover, 1966



/ *Far left: Indian Hockey*, Vol.3, No.1, January 1966; *Left: Indian Hockey*, Vol.3, No.2, February 1966

India's hockey victory in the 1966 Asian Games capped a phenomenal three-year run, which included a gold in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo. Like the Olympic final in 1964, the Bangkok Asiad witnessed a momentous India-Pakistan final in 1966. Interestingly, no substitutions were allowed in hockey at the time and when Balbir Singh (one of the three Balbir Singhs who played in the game) was stretchered off in the first few minutes of play following an injury, India had to play the rest of the encounter with ten men. This hurt the team's chances and for most of the match, it was Pakistan who had the ascendancy. During extra time, however, the players in the bench coaxed and coerced Balbir to get back to the park, even resorting to jeering at him to put back the fire in his belly.

Novy Kapadia, the well-known sports commentator, has described it nicely: 'The reserve players taunted Balbir Singh saying, "*Tu kis tarah ka sardar hai ke chot khane ke baad dar raha hein khelne se. Bahadur bannja aur khel.* (What kind of a sardar [Singh means 'lion'] are you that a mere injury can put you off playing? Be brave, get out there and play)."'

A limping Balbir joined the action in the second half of extra time and fortuitously scored the match winner, becoming an instant hero. Centre forward Harbinder Singh recalls the winning goal just three minutes before the final whistle:

> Our team made a long clearance and Balbir trapped the ball in the dee and tried to send a reverse hit to me at the top of the striking circle. Somehow he went off balance, maybe because of his injury and the ball struck one corner of his stick and rolled into the goal at the near post. The Pakistan goalkeeper had advanced to try and narrow the angle, thinking it will be a reverse cross, but instead the ball entered the goal. We played out the remaining three minutes with ease and won the Asian Games hockey gold medal for the first time and Balbir was hailed as a hero for scoring the winning goal from a zero angle.

Hastings Belting
Bombay office
17 Rampart Row, Bombay-1.

Printed and Published from Bombay and Delhi
REGD. NO. PH 8
ESTABLISHED 1838
The Times of India
Largest net sales among all Daily Newspapers in India.
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ARMY CALLED OUT TO CLEAR RIOTING CRICKET FANS

Eden Gardens Turned Into Battle-Field

By K. N. PRABHU

CALCUTTA, January 1.

EDEN GARDENS was ablaze, the Riot Act was read and play was abandoned without a ball being bowled in the Second Test between India and the West Indies here today.

But rumours that the true itself would be called off were dispelled late this evening when top officials of the Indian Board were able to persuade the West Indies to trust tomorrow as the off day and then consider the possibility of resuming the match on Tuesday.

It was a black day for Indian cricket as, following a lathi charge and the use of tear-gas by the police, the seats from the popular stands spilled on to the field to fight a pitched battle with the police and fire the canvas hoardings over the galleries near the pavilion.

FLAGS SAVED

CALCUTTA, January 1.

Conrad Hunte, vice-captain of the West Indies team, rescued from a raging fire the flag of the West Indies Cricket Board and the Indian National flag flying over the NCC pavilion at Eden Gardens during today's violent clashes.

As the flames were approaching a position of the pavilion, Hunte, who was the last man to go, noticed one and shouted to the local manager of the West Indies team that they should try to save the flags which were among products their duty bound." The local manager, hearing the flags and gave them to Hunte.—UNI.

Rioting crowds invaded the field at Eden Gardens and made play impossible on Sunday, the second day of the second Test between the West Indies and India in Calcutta. In the picture above, a section of the crowd is seen making a bonfire of furniture from the stands. Below, one of the rioters pulls out a stump and attempts to dig up the pitch with it.

Sen Orders A Probe

"The Times of India" News Service

CALCUTTA, January 1.

A COMPREHENSIVE inquiry into the incidents leading to today's "unfortunate conclusion" at Eden Gardens would be held, the Chief Minister, Mr. P. C. Sen, announced this evening.

After a conference with officials of the Board of Cricket Control in India and the Cricket Association of West Bengal, Mr. Sen said proper steps would be taken to ensure that there was no recurrence of such incidents.

The Chief Minister said efforts were being made to restore the peace in Calcutta. The conference had decided to adopt certain measures to provide more facilities to spectators, including rearrangement of seats and allowing even outside enclosures to ensure wider vision.

EXTRA TICKETS

Regarding the steps were taken which led a shortage of Calcutta's Eden Gardens and the violence at one of sports, Mr. Sen denied that everyone would come forward to re-establish the city's good name in the world of sports.

The Chief Minister said members of volunteer organisations would be admitted free for gates when the match was resumed and the number of volunteers would be extended to the police and officials of the Cricket Association of West Bengal. He agreed that the number of tickets sold was in excess of the accommodation available.

A group of hate-wielding rioters attacks a police officer at Eden Gardens. (Another picture on Page 9)

CHINA WORKING ON "DIRTY" BOMB

U.S. Experts' View: Debris From Blast Analysed

By H. R. VOHRA

"The Times of India" News Service

WASHINGTON, January 1.

THE U. S. Atomic Energy Commission announced on Friday that its preliminary analysis of the radioactive debris from the latest Chinese nuclear explosion contained some ordinary uranium-238 as a "noticeable material."

The surprise intensity set off speculation that the Chinese were experimenting with the "dirtiest" and the most powerful thermo-nuclear bomb capable of producing tens of megatons of explosive power.

In a night-mare scenario the fantastic power is visualised from a fission-fusion-fission chain reaction.

In the first stage, a fission trigger exploding at a U-235 device is exploded. It produces the required heat to bring about the fusion of the hydrogen atoms. The resultant explosion gives off high-energy neutrons to fission the outer casing of unenriched U-238 which ordinarily is a stable element.

In this way, it is possible to multiply greatly the destructive power of a nuclear bomb. It also adds to the radio-active fall-out of the explosion. If such a device is used, many people would ultimately die of the fall-out than of the explosion itself.

With the possibility of China developing this atomic device known large, there is scientific explanation for the presence of ordinary uranium in the debris. This is that China is still low capable of manufacturing, separating U-235 from the U-238 ore which fractions in the bigger of an explosion.

The fear of repercussions in the immediate fall-out from the products of the previous five explosions revealed no sign of U-238. Its presence in the latest explosion, it is presumed, must be the result of a planned presence

Christmas Climb

KATHMANDU, January 1. British Hillary, noted mount, made a Christmas climb to the 23,000-foot snow cone from which has fallen, Mr. Edmund, conquered the Everest in 1953.

Sir Edmund has been at the Everest region since October, supervising the construction of a hospital.—Reuter.

Krishna Menon To Be Non-Party Candidate

FORMAL SELECTION AT CONVENTION SOON

By A Staff Reporter

MR. V. K. Krishna Menon announced at a mammoth rally at Shivaji Park in Bombay on Sunday that he would contest the general election from the Bombay North (East) parliamentary constituency as a "non-party" candidate.

His candidature, he said, was subject to his "formal" selection as a candidate to contest the election from the constituency by a North Bombay Voters' Convention to be held on January 8.

Mr. Menon wanted the voters to select a "progressive" candidate for the Bombay North (West) parliamentary constituency also.

He said the constituency which he now represented in the Lok Sabha had been split into two—the North (East) and North (West) constituencies. If the voters elected a "progressive" candidate for the North (East) and a "reactionary" from the North (West) it would lead to an absurd political situation, like a "circus watch."

ASSEMBLY SEATS

He said he wanted his candidature to be "formally approved" by a voters' convention, because he believed in parliamentary democracy and democratic processes. He wished that the voters themselves should decide who should be their candidate.

Besides electing candidate for the two parliamentary seats, the convention would select the candidates to be supported for the assembly seats covered by the North (East) and North (West) constituencies.

The convention, during it held the committee was moved by Mr. Rajni Patel.

Mr. Menon explained the reasons why he resigned from the Congress and doubted as well the sufficiency of his voters' right as a non-party candidate.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mr. P. K. Atre, a leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, and Mr. Rajni Patel addressed the rally held under the joint auspices of the Zilla National Committee, North Bombay Voters' Council and other organisations. Mr. S. K. Kanekar presided.

Kamat Quits Congress

By A Staff Reporter

Mr. D. G. Kamat, president of the "P" Ward District Congress Committee, and four other active Congressmen from "P" ward have resigned from the Congress. Mr. Kamat said in a statement in Bombay on Sunday.

Mr. A. V. T. Rajaraman, a former member of BPCC, said in a statement yesterday that Mr. active Congress workers from Bhandup, Nahur, Mulund, Kanjur, Kolekalyan, Vikhroli and Nandkeol had met in their respective areas the Congress to the president of BPCC.

You Said It

By LABHAN

A thorough examination of the disputed area shows that it does not belong to Ooh State. Sir, — nor do you!

New Year Truce Extended By Viet Cong

SAIGON, January 1.

THE Viet Cong's National Liberation Front tonight declared new-week truce for the Viet Namese New Year beginning February 8. The announcement came in a declaration "liberation radio."

The Viet Cong truce increases by three days the seven-day ceasefire announced for the same holiday by the South Viet Namese Government and its allies.

The "liberation radio" said the truce would last from 0700 local time on February 3 until 0700 local time on February 12.

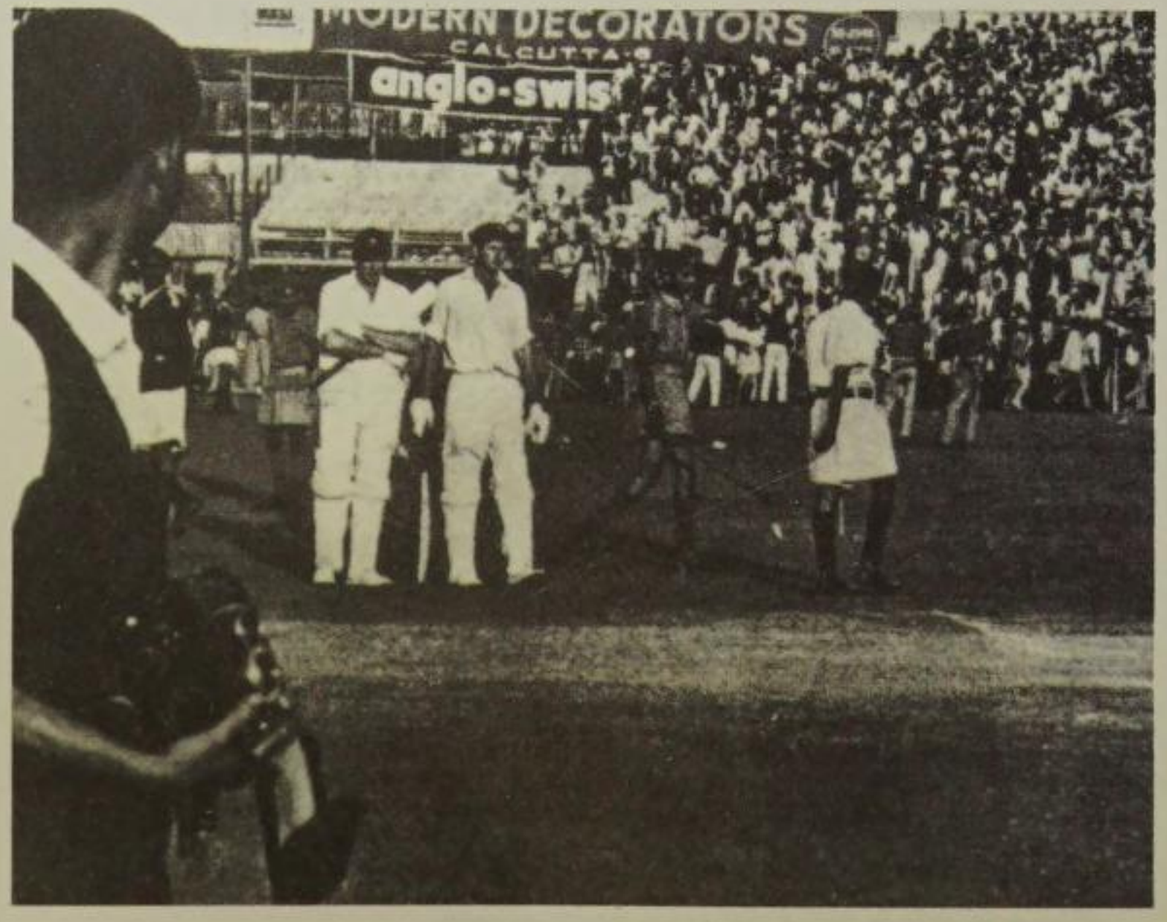
The truce will be the third for the Christmas and New Year holiday periods in the Viet Nam war since December 24.

The Liberation Front said the truce was designed to allow both Government and Viet Cong troops to return to their villages and healthy enjoyment of the ceasefire for the New Year celebrations.

It said troops must go unarmed, unarmed, and not in groups of more than two or in military formation.

The truce conditions would be applied by the Viet Cong during the truce in Admiral and Hoai Nhon, who could similarly observe the Viet Namese celebrations at their request.

The announcement added that all military operations, air strikes or reconnaissance flights by Viet Namese and allied planes during the period would be considered hostile actions.



Above left: The *Times of India* report on the 1967 riots; *Above right*: a photograph from the 1967 riot at Eden Gardens

Below left: The 1969 riot; *Below right:* Frank Worrell with Farokh Engineer a day after the 1967 riot

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Spectator violence in cricket dates back to 1776. In that year, in a match between Essex and Kent, the latter was accused of hiring a foreign player, triggering off major crowd unrest. Both sides went to the extent of using guns, which resulted in the death of a police sergeant. Several others were injured.

While there was no cricket in India in 1776, Indian cricket too has had its share of violence with Kolkata leading the hierarchy of ignominy. Violence in Kolkata cricket can be traced back in earnest to 1964, when large hessian shades were set on fire at the Eden Gardens. The Test match later that year was interrupted four times as frenzied spectators had set fire to the overhead gunny covers.

This trend of rioting reached its peak in Calcutta between 1967 and 1969. Any cricket enthusiast who has watched cricket at the Eden Gardens commemorates the tragedy of 1 January 1967 with deep shame, when the West Indian players had to flee the ground for safety and when the crowd went wild in retaliation against alleged police oppression. It was only at Frank Worrell's request that they agreed to let the Test match be completed. On this occasion, Conrad Hunte had to climb up the flagstaff to prevent the West Indian flag from being set alight and Gary Sobers had to run wildly around the maidan to save himself from the wrath of the violent mob.

The stampede of 16 December 1969 in search tickets was even more tragic. It left six dead and twenty-two injured. While the 1967 riot is at least remembered with shame, the martyrs of 1969, who literally died for the game, have been lost to posterity. Despite my utmost efforts, I have been unable to find their names in contemporary newspapers of the time. The cause of the violence was an acute shortage of six-rupee daily tickets, once again testifying to the immense popularity of the sport more than three decades ago.

Any history of cricket in Kolkata is incomplete without mentioning these unpleasant incidents, which could have had the Eden Gardens blacklisted as an international cricket venue.

PS: Violence occurred at the Eden Gardens yet again during Indian's 1996 World Cup semi-final against Sri Lanka, a match that was eventually abandoned because of crowd unrest; and in 1999 during the India versus Pakistan Test match.

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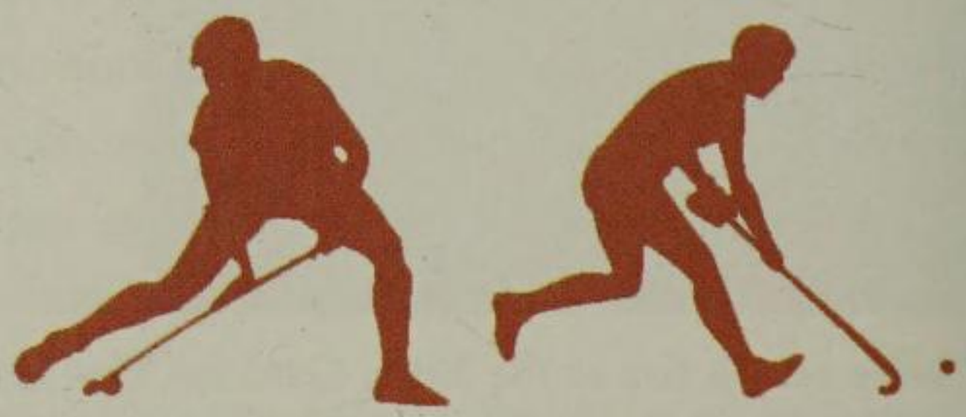
Why would India support the move to astro-turf when the team was dominant on grass? This remains one of the most-asked questions in world hockey. The answer lies in the internal fighting in the country for the control of Indian hockey. In this fight with the north Indian administrators, the southern bloc led by M.A.M. Ramaswamy enlisted the support of the Federation of International Hockey in the early 1970s. Evidence in the IOC's archives proves beyond doubt that the Ramaswamy faction won control and retained it despite severe opposition, only because of the legitimacy bestowed upon it by the international federation. This alliance pre-empted the possibilities of a strong Indian protest when the shift to artificial turf was proposed in the mid-1970s. As a close ally of the International Hockey Federation and its president Rene Frank, Ramaswamy, having assumed presidency of the Indian federation, had little choice but to offer tacit consent to the move to astro-turf. More than the shift to astro-turf, however, it was regional power play that resulted in the disappearance of hockey from its position of centrality in the Indian sporting landscape.



More than the shift to astro-turf, however, it was regional power play that resulted in the disappearance of hockey from its position of centrality in the Indian sporting landscape.

Fédération Internationale de Hockey

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION

Boulevard du Régent 55 - 1000 BRUXELLES (Belgique) - ☎ (2) 512.68.81 - Hockey - Bruxelles

Private and Confidential

RENE G. FRANK
PRESIDENT

27th February, 1978

Lord Killanin
President of the I.O.C.
Lansdowne Road 30
DUBLIN 4

RECEIVED 1978

Dear President,

I acknowledge receipt with thanks of your telex of 22nd February, in reply to mine, apologizing for not having answered as yet, your letter dated 23rd January, in connection with the recent events of Indian hockey.

I am really concerned by these events, also somewhat embarrassed to inform you of the true facts, some good friends of mine being involved whose actions I disapprove.

The events in question are only a new phase of the fight started in 1973/74 by some sports leaders of the North, having close links with the Sikh community, in order to avoid that the hockey leadership should go to the South.

In fact, that leadership had been held for a long period by the North, when Mr Ashwini Kumar the President of the Indian Hockey Federation resigned (I think it was in 1973) due to a strong opposition against him.

This was followed in 1974 and 1975 by a long struggle for the Presidency between Mr M.A.M. Ramaswamy, a personality belonging to the South (Madras) and Mr P.N. Sahni, a friend of Mr Kumar.

The group led by Sahni made every effort to prevent Ramaswamy from becoming President, contesting his election in spite of the fact that the ballot had been controlled by a Judge appointed by the Government.

The dispute ultimately ended in 1975, Ramaswamy being duly recognised by all the States as the President of the I.H.F. I have the strong feeling that this could have happened much earlier, had it been the wish of the I.O.A.

I myself made big efforts and took many steps for nearly three years to have peace restored, and am therefore fully aware of every detail of all that occurred in the course of the dispute.

Fédération Internationale de Hockey

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION

Boulevard du Régent 55 - 1000 BRUXELLES (Belgique) - ☎ (2) 512.68.81 - Hockey - Bruxelles

- 2 - 27.2.1978

It may now be supposed that those who opposed Ramaswamy a few years ago, found that the action taken against some players who misbehaved was a good opportunity to resume the war in order to have the President out, if possible.

It must be noted that the players involved are most probably all Punjabis, three of them belonging to a team of which Kumar is the chief.

As far as the suspension of the Indian Hockey Federation by the I.O.A. is concerned, we fully disapprove it. I intend to inform Air Chief Marshal Mehta, who is also a former hockey official, as well as the I.O.A. Secretary General Air Vice-Marshal Mehra. It must also be noted that all the people involved belong to the North.

I presume you are already aware that the ban on the Indian Hockey Federation has been provisionally lifted by a judgment of the High Court in Madras of January 18th (a copy is enclosed).

You also need to be informed that Ramaswamy, who is at present a Member of our Council, is an eminent personality of the South of India, director of a number of companies and also a fair and generous sportsman who has helped his Association financially since becoming the President.

In order that you should know all the aspects of the affair, I cannot do better than to enclose herewith a copy of a letter recently received from Ramaswamy.

I am at your disposal to let you have any additional information you may require.

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Rene G. Frank

P.S. I received this morning your letter of 21st February, for which I thank you. Sorry to say that I do not entirely share the views of Mr Raja Balindra Singh. Anyway, the matter will be on the Agenda of the Meeting of our Council to be held next month in Buenos Aires in

A.G.P. C.G. I.O.A. I.O.C

Telegraphic Address: INDOLYMPICS

Indian Olympic Association

RECEIVED 1978

National Stadium
India Gate
New Delhi-110 001. (INDIA)

No.IOA/1/Hockey. 18th February 1978.

Lord Killanin,
President,
International Olympic Committee,
Landsdowne Road 30,
DUBLIN 4 (IRELAND)

Dear Lord Killanin,

The suspension of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) from membership of the Indian Olympic Association was reported to you vide my letter of even reference dated 17th January 1978. Since writing this letter, the undermentioned developments have taken place which I feel should be known to you and the International Hockey Federation.

2. A press statement was given by me on 16th January 1978, which received wide coverage, that there was no intention on the part of IOA to interfere in the arrangements being made by the IHF in connection with the forthcoming INDO-Pakistan test series nor in the preparation and participation of the Indian Hockey Contingent in the forthcoming world cup championships at Buenos Aires. This was done because some members of the press wanted to know the views/approach of the IOA in the matter. A copy of the press coverage is enclosed. This you will notice was done the day after the meeting of the IOA at which IHF was suspended and before writing to President of IHF my letter of 17th January 1978.

3. After the issue of our letter dated 17th January 1978 to the President Indian Hockey Federation, a copy of which was endorsed to you, a further telegram was sent to the President IHF urging upon him the necessity of holding a meeting so that the points of dispute which led to the suspension of the IHF could be discussed and a mutually acceptable solution found. Copy of the telegram is attached. In reply to all the efforts made by the IOA, the President Indian Hockey Federation wrote in vide his letter dated 31st January 1978 (copy attached), stating that no useful purpose will be served in holding discussions between Indian Hockey Federation and Indian Olympic Association unless the order of suspension in respect of the IHF is withdrawn by the Indian Olympic Association. This approach of the Indian Hockey Federation virtually closes the doors to any negotiations that may be possible in the matter.

4. In addition to the above the Indian Hockey Federation instituted a court case against the IOA on 18th January in the Madras High Court restraining the IOA from giving effect to the resolution passed by the IOA General Assembly meeting. The IOA, placed as it is, has no other alternative but to defend the legal suit. This is being done.

.....2/

President
Air Chief Marshal
O. P. Mehra, PVSM (Retd.)

Secretary-General
Air Vice Marshal
C. L. Mehta, AVSM (Retd.)

Joint-Secretaries
Mr. L. N. Khurana
Mr. G. Somasetharappa

Treasurer
Mr. Ravi Mehta

Olympic Association — Continuation Sheet No. 2

5. You must have read about the result of the INDO Pakistan Hockey test matches upto date. The IOA, on its part, has not done anything to interfere either in the conduct of these test matches or the future preparations for the participation of the Indian Hockey Team in the world cup, tournament at Buenos Aires. This is purely with a view to avoid any hardship or sufferings to the Hockey players who have done nothing to deserve any penaltion being imposed upon them.

6. As and how the court case developes further reports will be submitted to you.

With warm regards

Yours sincerely,

(O.P. Mehra)
AIR CHIEF MARSHAL (RTD.)
PRESIDENT

CC: Mr. Rene G. Frank,
President,
Federation Internationale de Hockey (F.I.H.).
55, Boulevard du Regent (bte 5), 1000 Bruxelles,
BELGIQUE

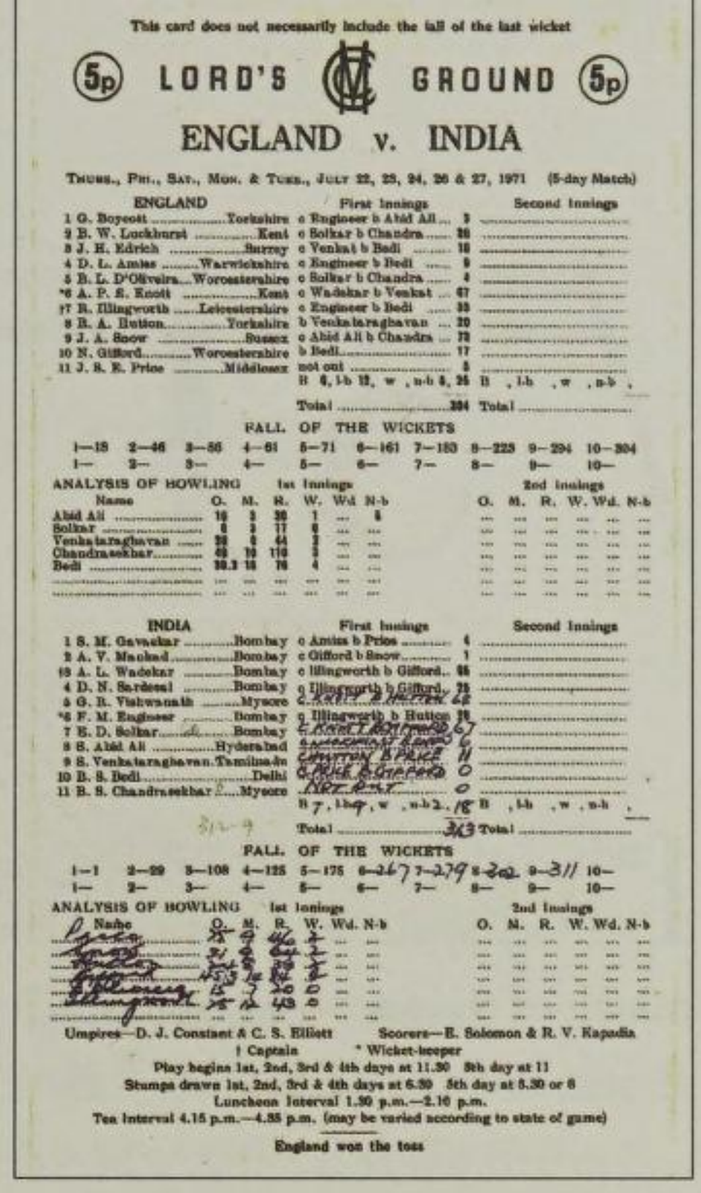
Top: Letter from the International Hockey Federation; *Above*: Letter from the Indian Olympic Association, 1978

Gavaskar's performance in this series could well serve as a theme for a cricket historian. He should serve as a model for all aspiring cricketers.

Above: Tie from the 1971 England tour

Right: First Day Cover – Cricket Victories, 1971

/ 50



This card does not necessarily include the fall of the last wicket

5p LORD'S GROUND 5p

ENGLAND v. INDIA

THURS., FRI., SAT., MON. & TUES., JULY 22, 23, 24, 26 & 27, 1971 (5-day Match)

ENGLAND		First Innings		Second Innings
1 G. Boycott	Yorkshire	c Engineer b Abid Ali	3	
2 B. W. Luckhurst	Kent	c Solkar b Chandra	35	
3 J. H. Edrich	Surrey	c Venkat b Bedi	10	
4 D. L. Amiss	Warwickshire	c Engineer b Bedi	9	
5 B. L. D'Oliveira	Worcestershire	c Solkar b Chandra	4	
*6 A. P. E. Knott	Kent	c Wadekar b Venkat	47	
†7 R. Illingworth	Leicestershire	c Engineer b Bedi	33	
8 R. A. Hutton	Yorkshire	b Venkataraghavan	20	
9 J. A. Snow	Sussex	c Abid Ali b Chandra	73	
10 N. Gifford	Worcestershire	b Bedi	17	
11 J. S. E. Price	Middlesex	not out	5	
		B 6, lb 12, w , n-b 5,	25	B , lb , w , n-b ,
		Total	284	Total

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—18	2—46	3—56	4—61	5—71	6—161	7—183	8—225	9—294	10—304
1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING	1st Innings						2nd Innings					
Name	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Abid Ali	16	3	30	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solkar	6	2	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkataraghavan	28	4	64	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandrasekhar	40	10	110	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedi	30.3	15	76	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA		First Innings		Second Innings
1 S. M. Gavaskar	Bombay	c Amiss b Price	4	
2 A. V. Mankad	Bombay	c Gifford b Snow	1	
†3 A. L. Wadekar	Bombay	c Illingworth b Gifford	45	
4 D. N. Sardesai	Bombay	c Illingworth b Gifford	21	
5 G. R. Viswanath	Mysore	c [illegible] b Price	42	
*6 F. M. Engineer	Bombay	c Illingworth b Hutton	28	
7 E. D. Solkar	Bombay	c Knott b Snow	67	
8 S. Abid Ali	Hyderabad	c Amiss b Price	6	
9 S. Venkataraghavan	Tamilnadu	c Illingworth b Price	14	
10 B. S. Bedi	Delhi	c Price b Gifford	0	
11 B. S. Chandrasekhar	Mysore	not out	0	
		B 7, lb 9, w , n-b 2,	18	B , lb , w , n-b ,
		Total	363	Total

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—1	2—29	3—108	4—125	5—175	6—267	7—279	8—302	9—311	10—
1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING	1st Innings						2nd Innings					
Name	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
[illegible]	18	9	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	24	6	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	34	9	89	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	45.5	12	88	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	15	7	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	15	2	43	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Umpires—D. J. Constant & C. S. Elliott Scorers—E. Solomon & R. V. Kapadia

† Captain * Wicket-keeper

Play begins 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th days at 11.30 5th day at 11

Stumps drawn 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th days at 6.30 5th day at 5.30 or 6

Luncheon Interval 1.30 p.m.—2.10 p.m.

Tea Interval 4.15 p.m.—4.35 p.m. (may be varied according to state of game)

England won the toss

/ *Left:* Scorecard, England vs India, Lord's cricket ground, 1971

The 1971 tour of the West Indies, regarded as a watershed in India's cricket history, saw India compete in all the five Test matches. Victory in the second Test, which culminated in India's first series win in the Caribbean, was followed up by other, no-less-tangible performances against the world's most feared cricket team. K.N. Prabhu, one of India's most senior cricket writers, who covered the tour for the *Times of India*, summed it up in the following words:

> The 1971 tour of the West Indies will be remembered for three distinct achievements. These are: India's first victory in the Caribbean, our players' team spirit through the series and the emergence of a young batsman who can lay claim to a place in cricket's hall of fame.

On Sunil Gavaskar's performance:

> Gavaskar's performance in this series could well serve as a theme for a cricket historian. He should serve as a model to all aspiring cricketers. He learnt as he went along, cutting out his faults and perfecting his strokes. Unspoilt by success, he accepted all the praise showered upon him as the day's routine.

That the win in the Caribbean was no flash in the pan became evident when the Indians beat the mighty English at the Oval, thanks to the magic of Bhagwat Chandrasekhar. In his words:

> My bowling in the first innings at the Oval was nothing special, though I did get the wickets of Basil D'Oliveira and Ray Illingworth. The second innings ... well, that was just one of those days. I had never been a bowler who planned things. Most of the time, I bowled whatever I like, without giving much importance to the conditions or who I was bowling to. I always believed that if I bowled well, I could trouble most batsmen because I could get extra bounce from a placid pitch and get some nip off it. That afternoon everything just fell into place. We won the match, if I'm not wrong, on Chaturthi day – someone had even brought an elephant to the ground. But it was only when we arrived back in India that we realized the enormity of our achievement. They took us from the airport to the Brabourne stadium in open cars and some of those cheers still echo inside my head even today.

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/ The Indian cricket team tie from the 1976 New Zealand and West Indies tour

India had come to Trinidad for the third Test, at Port of Spain, in April 1976, after losing the first match of the four-Test series at Barbados. They had almost won the second Test at the Queen's Park Oval, and when the third Test, scheduled to be played in Guyana, was rained off and the venue shifted back to Trinidad, the Indians were in with a chance. To quote K.N.Prabhu:

> Till the very last day, the outlook did not look promising. Even that inveterate optimist, India's captain Bishen Bedi, believed that the game was lost … for the West Indies with a lead of 131, were set to put up a challenging target … The target of 403 was about the same as what the Australians had faced in Leeds in 1948, when Don Bradman (173 not out) and Arthur Morris (182) had carried the day … The Australians won by seven wickets and India by one less, but in effect India lost only two wickets – Anshuman Gaekwad and Gavaskar to the bowlers; the two others, Gundappa Vishwanath and Mohinder Amarnath, were run out … No pedant could have faulted Gavaskar's approach, though it lacked some of the fluency and certainty of his 156 in the second Test. With this knock, he made sure that the calypso, '*Gavaskar, the little master*', would continue to be played in Trinidad. Amarnath's was an innings of gravitas allied to power, as he forced the ball through the gap in the wide web that Raphick Jumadeen cast in a vain bid to trap him, or drove it through Albert Padmore's widespread leg side dragnet…

When Gavaskar departed for 102, Vishwanath matched his supple grace with a bold outline of Amarnath's strokes in a stand of 159 to carry India to 192/2 by tea … [Eventually] Vishwanath scored his fourth Test century but lost his wicket when there were 70 runs left, as he responded instinctively to Amarnath and lost the race to the stumps to Jumadeen. Five minutes later, came the mandatory count. It was a wise move to send Brijesh Patel ahead of Eknath Solkar. Patel, with his bristling moustache, looked like a Bombay pirate and he played the part by plundering runs. Everything was grist to the mill – mishits, byes – and there were also some dazzling strokes as Patel and Amarnath raced each other. But this was to cost Amarnath his wicket as Lloyd's accurate throw from cover ran him out. All the dejection, weariness and strain showed on Amarnath as he trudged of [sic] the field. He had batted for over 400 minutes and was unlucky to miss a well-deserved century by 15 runs. When Patel pulled Jumadeen to bring up the victory with six mandatory overs remaining, the crowd came racing to the pavilion, and the cheers of the Indian supporters echoed from the Northern Hills, which towered over the skyline. It was a moment to savour, for cricket history had been made.

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TEST CRICKET

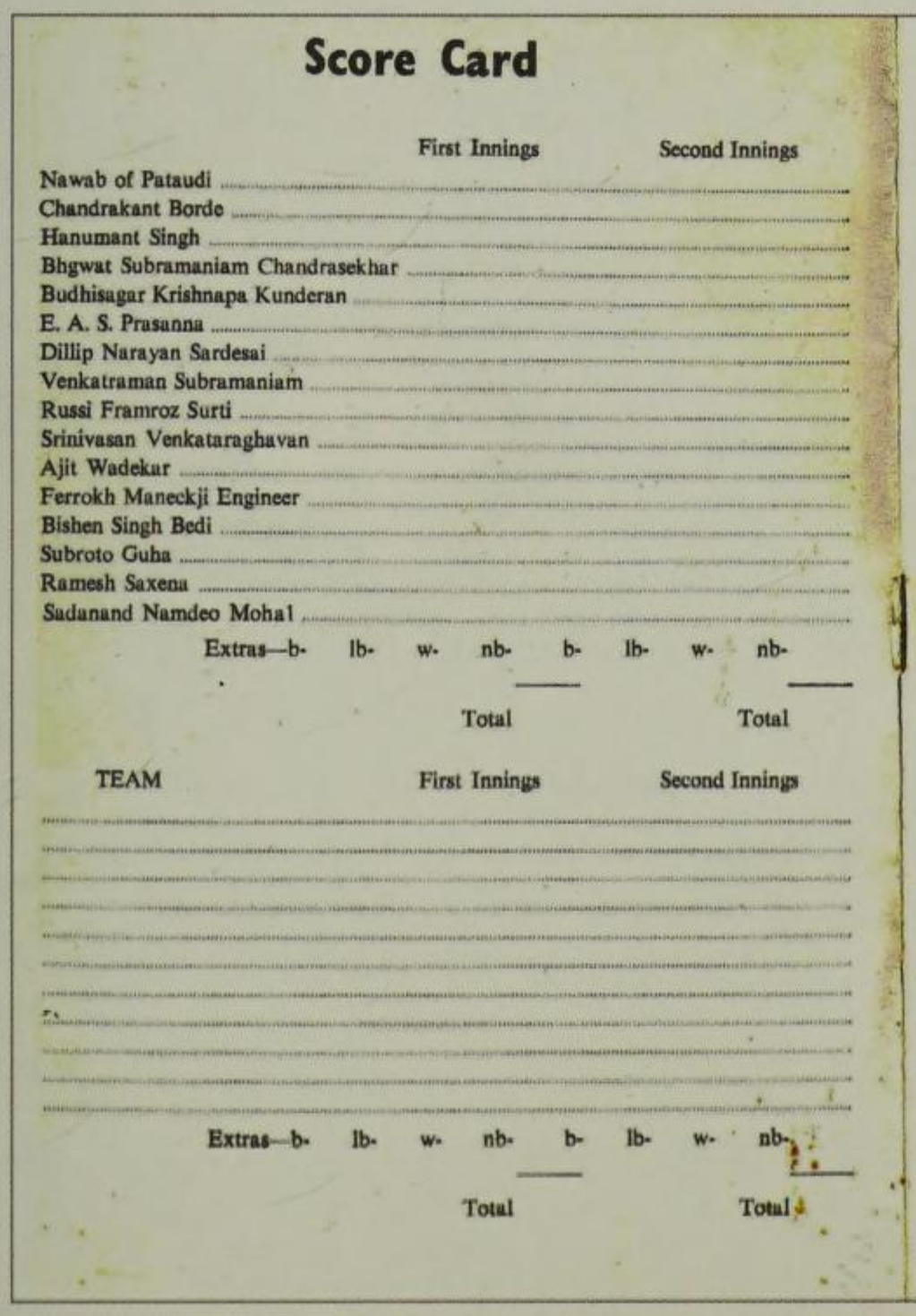
FIRST TEST

INDIA
v.
NEW ZEALAND

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
January 24, 25, 26, 28, 29

EDEN PARK, AUCKLAND

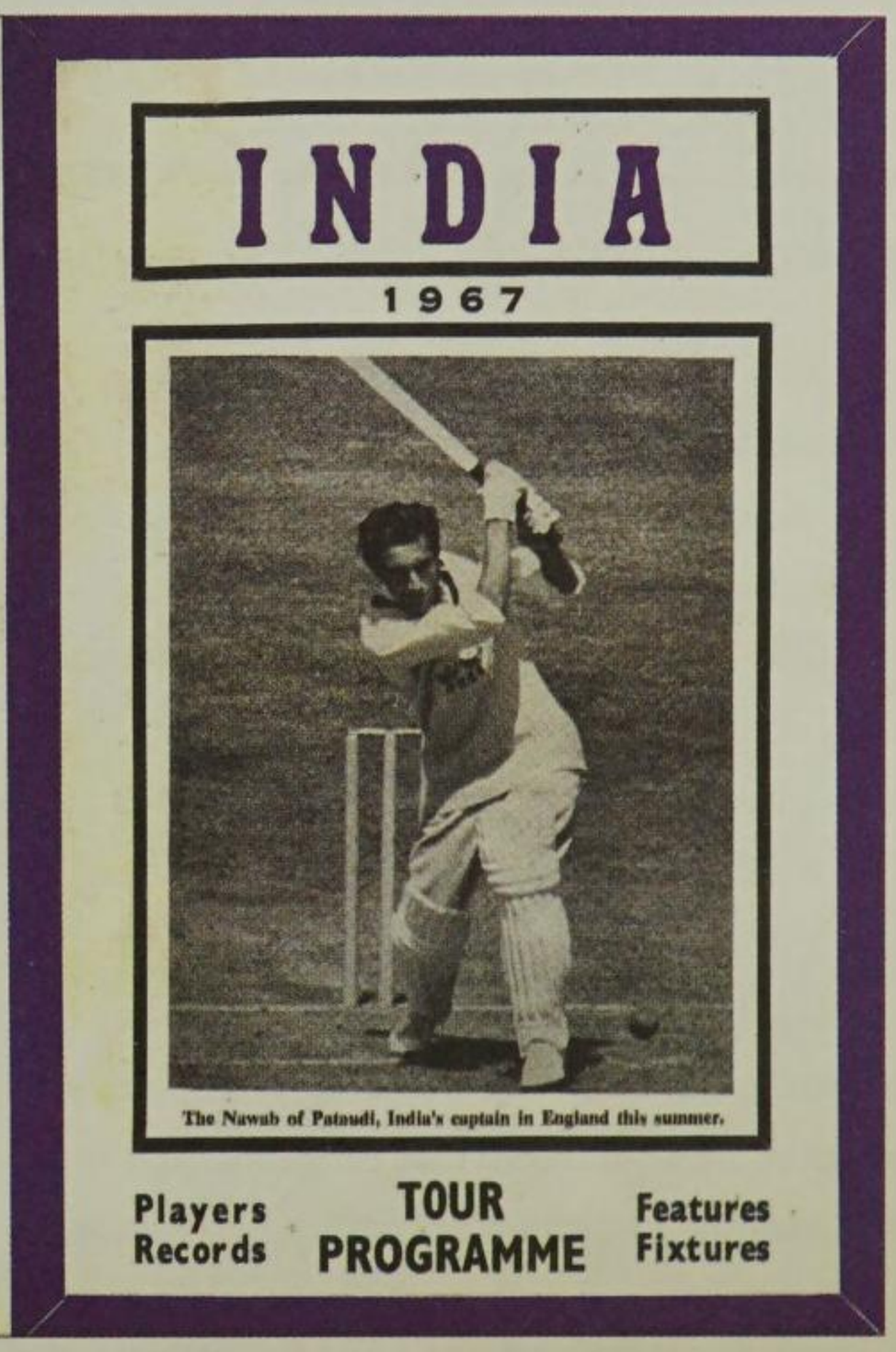
Official Souvenir Programme of the Auckland Cricket Assn. Inc. 50c



Score Card

	First Innings	Second Innings
Nawab of Pataudi		
Chandrakant Borde		
Hanumant Singh		
Bhgwat Subramaniam Chandrasekhar		
Budhisagar Krishnapa Kunderan		
E. A. S. Prasanna		
Dillip Narayan Sardesai		
Venkatraman Subramaniam		
Russi Framroz Surti		
Srinivasan Venkataraghavan		
Ajit Wadekar		
Ferrokh Maneckji Engineer		
Bishen Singh Bedi		
Subroto Guha		
Ramesh Saxena		
Sadanand Namdeo Mohal		
Extras—b- lb- w- nb-		
b- lb- w- nb-		
	Total	Total

TEAM	First Innings	Second Innings
Extras—b- lb- w- nb-		
b- lb- w- nb-		
	Total	Total



INDIA

1967

The Nawab of Pataudi, India's captain in England this summer.

Players Records

TOUR PROGRAMME

Features Fixtures

/ *Top:* Official programme – first Test, India vs New Zealand, Eden Park, Auckland

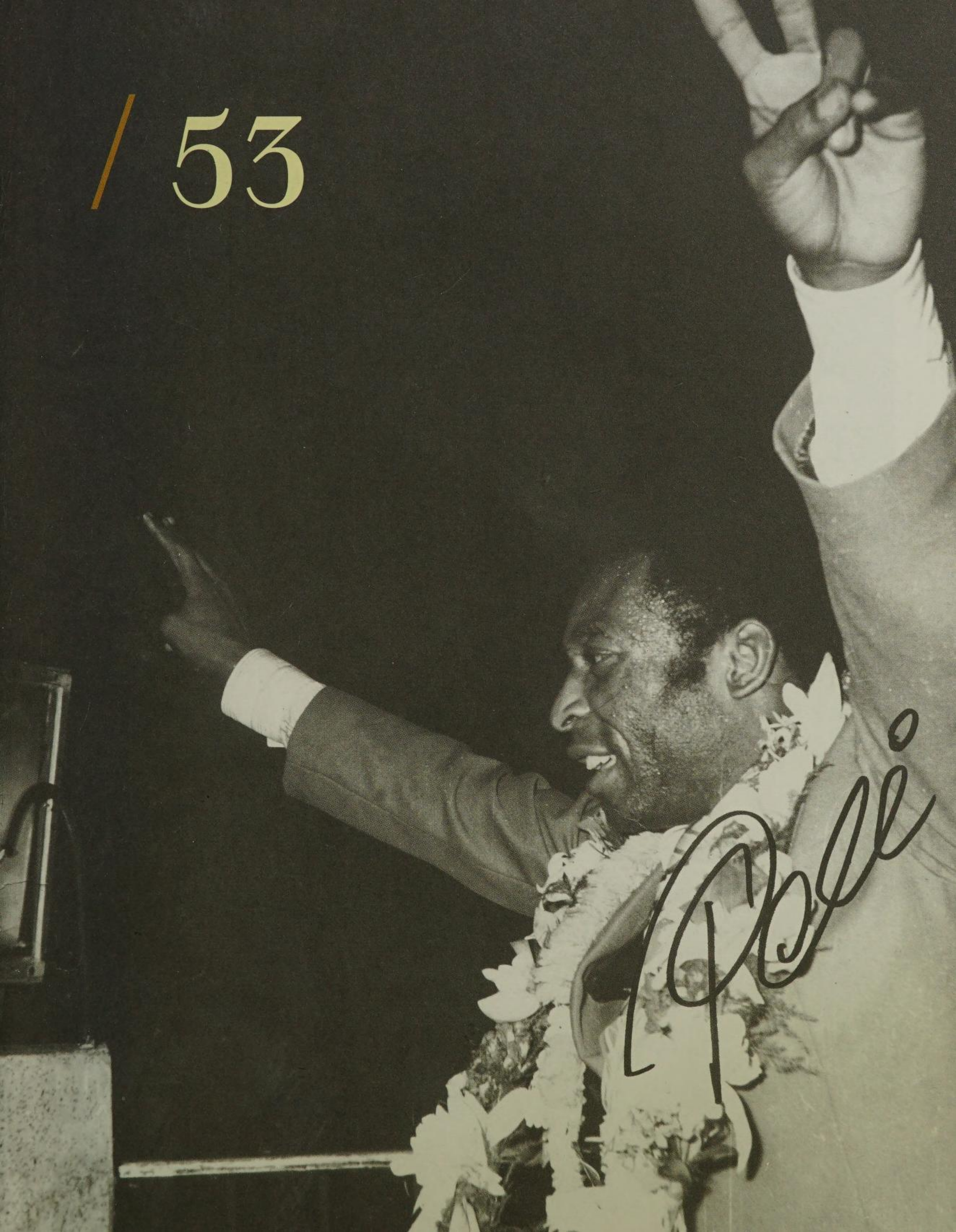
Above: India, 1967 – Players' records, tour programme, features fixtures

Left: Second official souvenir programme – First Test, India vs New Zealand, Lancaster Park, Christchurch

Beating New Zealand in New Zealand has never been easy. In conditions that suit their fast bowlers, the Kiwis have always posed a tough challenge to visiting teams. While India beat New Zealand 3-1 in 1967 under Tiger Pataudi to register their first-ever away series win, in 1976 it was a better New Zealand team with Sir Richard Hadlee bursting through the ranks. While the Indians won the first Test match at Auckland in January, thanks to some fine batting from Sunil Gavaskar and Surinder Amaranth – who scored his maiden Test hundred like his father Mohinder on debut – the Kiwis turned the tide in the third and final Test, levelling the series 1-1. In Auckland, Chandrasekhar bowled superbly in the first innings for a six-wicket haul while E.A.S. Prasanna was at his best in the second, picking up eight wickets. To pick up more than half the New Zealand wickets between them in conditions that weren't the most conducive for spin bowling was a stellar feat and stood testimony to their potential and skill. Right through the 1970s, Bishen Singh Bedi, Prasanna, Chandrasekhar and Venkataraghavan led the Indian attack with distinction after having played together for the first time in 1967 in England under M.A.K. Pataudi.

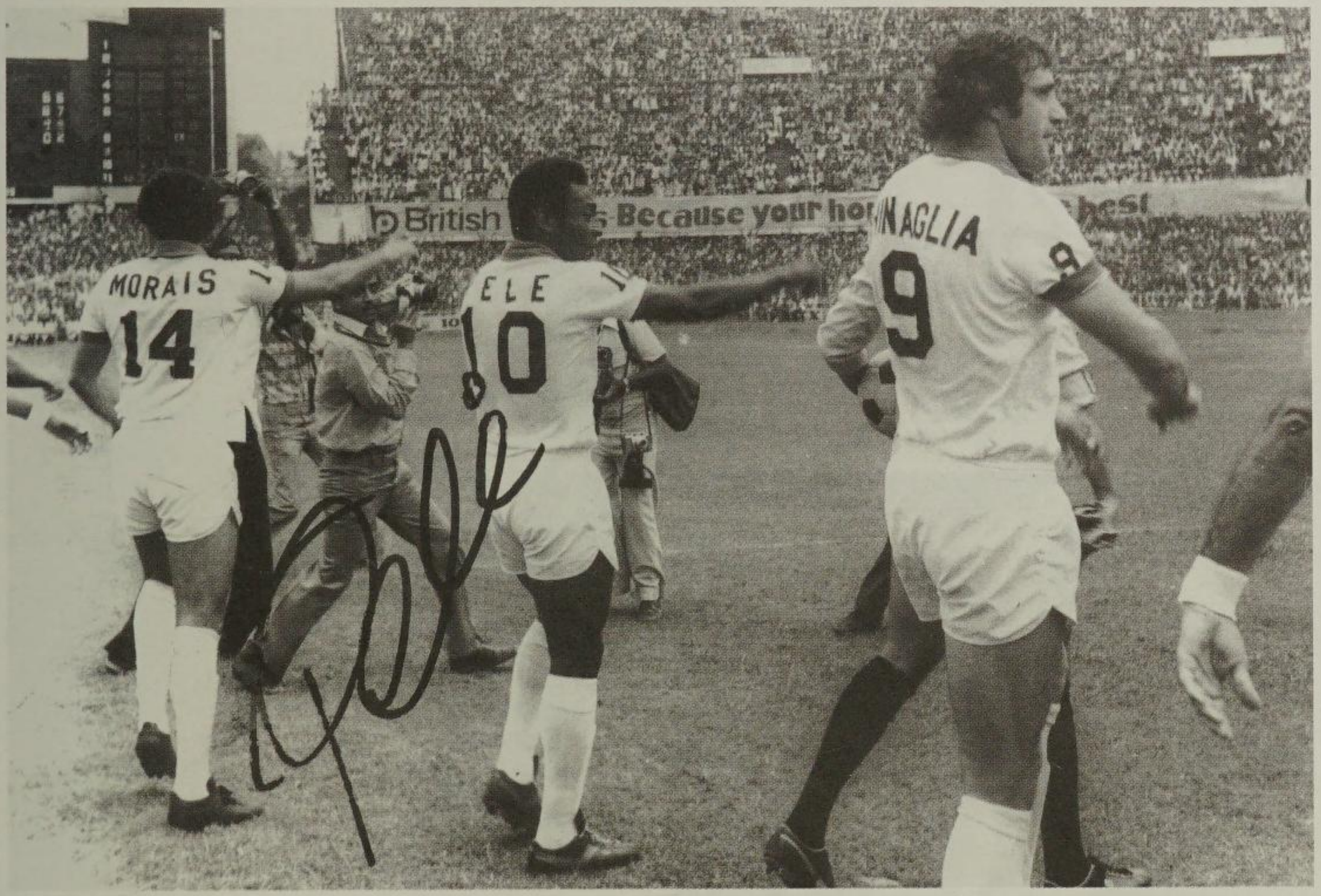
Facing page: Pele on landing at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta, 1977

/ 53



'Just as we were about to land and as some of us looked down, all we could see was a sea of people. There were thousands of people at the airport and one of the players, Giorgio Chinaglia, said to me, "Pele, how could we land here!" There was anxiety in his voice. It was incredible,' said Pele, when asked what he remembers of his visit to Calcutta in September 1977. That was when the King of Football had visited the city as a player for the New York Cosmos, to play against Mohun Bagan at the Eden Gardens. From Dum Dum Airport to the hotel where the team was put up, there were people everywhere just to catch a glimpse of the superstar. Such was Calcutta's love for Pele that for the brief period he was there, the city had almost ground to a halt.

Pele, it is interesting to note, remembers the occasion vividly. When asked to recount the visit from thirty-eight years ago (during his second visit in 2015) he stated, 'I remember we played in a cricket stadium. It had some wooden galleries and was packed with people. The ground condition wasn't the best but the overall feeling was incredible.'


MORAIS
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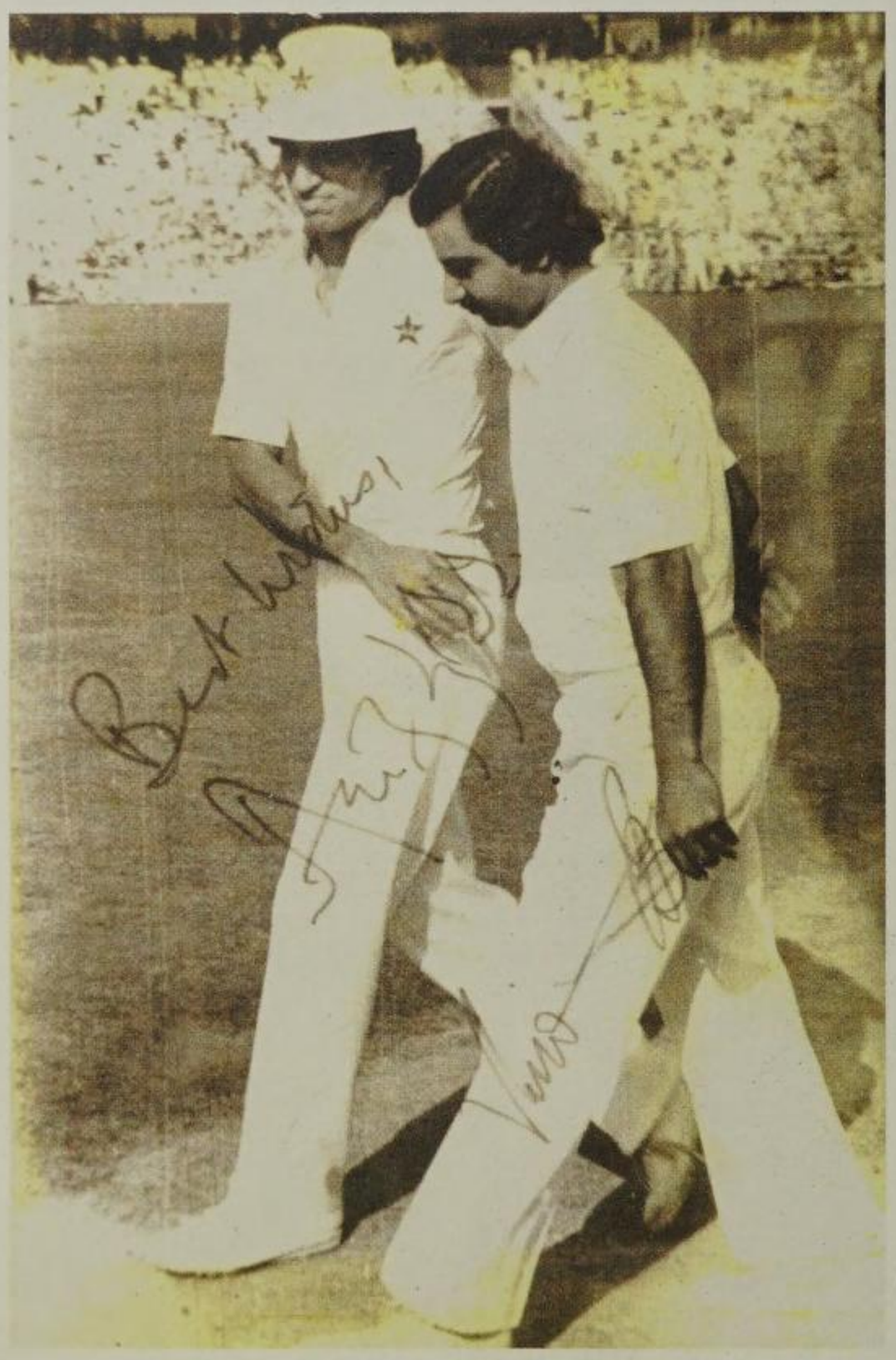

/ Asif Iqbal and Gundappa Vishwanath after the toss

Corruption in cricket isn't something new. 'Fixing', which has continually plagued the game in the last decade and a half, may well have originated at the toss during the India-Pakistan Test match at the Eden Gardens in 1979. Asif Iqbal was the Pakistan captain while GundappaVishwanath was the Indian skipper. Iqbal, despite winning the toss, is said to have decreed Vishwanath the winner. While this is still in the realm of conjecture and there is no conclusive proof, much has since been written and said about what exactly had transpired at the Eden Gardens. India went on to win the series 2-0, a result that cost Asif Iqbal his captaincy. Not only did Iqbal lose his job, he also lost a lot of weight, was forced to take tranquillizers and finally announced his retirement upon reaching Pakistan.

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Cornhill Insurance Test Series

Cornhill Team Awards
Winner of the Series £2,000
England Match win £1,500

Cornhill Player Awards
Player of the Series £600
Player of each Match £300

4-9-79

10p

England v. India
FOURTH TEST

at The Oval, Thursday, Friday, Aug. 30, 31 & Saturday, Monday, Tuesday. Sept. 1, 3, & 4, 1979

Any alterations to teams will be announced over the loud speaker system.

ENGLAND	First Innings		Second Innings	
1 G. Boycott (Yorkshire)	lbw b Kapil Dev	35	b Ghavri	125
2 A. R Butcher (Surrey)	c Singh b Venkataraghvan	14	c Venkataraghavan b Ghavri	20
3 G. A. Gooch (Essex)	c Viswanath b Ghavri	79	lbw Kapil Dev	31
4 D. I. Gower (Leicestershire)	lbw b Kapil Dev	0	c Reddy b Bedi	7
7 P. Willey (Northamptonshire)	c Singh b Bedi	52	c Reddy b Ghavri	31
6 I. T. Botham (Somerset)	st Reddy b Venkataraghavan	38	run out	0
*5 J. M. Brearley (Middlesex)	b Ghavri	34	b Venkataraghavan	11
‡8 D. L. Bairstow (Yorkshire)	c Reddy b Kapil Dev	9	c Gavaskar b Kapil Dev	59
9 P. H. Edmonds (Middlesex)	c Kapil Dev b Venkatarghavan	16	not out	27
11 R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire)	not out	10		
10 M. Hendrick (Derbyshire)	c Gavaskar b Bedi	0		
	B, l-b9, w4, n-b 5	18	B, l-b14, w2, n-b 7	23
	Total (124.5 overs)	305	Total 8 wkts. dec. (116.5 overs)	334

Fall of wickets—First Innings	1—45	2—51	3—51	4—148	5—203	6—245	7—272	8—275	9—304	10—305
Second Innings	1—43	2—107	3—125	4—192	5—194	6—215	7—291	8—334	9—	10—

Bowling Analysis 1st Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N.b.	2nd. Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N.b.
Kapil Dev	32	12	83	3	1	1	Kapil Dev	28.5	4	89	2	2	2
Ghavri	26	8	61	2	1	4	Ghavri	34	11	76	3		5
Bedi	29.5	4	69	2	1		Venkataraghavan	26	4	75	1		
Yajurvindra Singh	8	2	15	0	1		Bedi	26	4	67	1		
Venkataraghavan	29	9	59	3			Yajurvindra Singh	2	0	4	0		

INDIA	First Innings		Second Innings	
1 S. M. Gavaskar (Bombay)	c Bairstow b Botham	13	c Gower b Botham	221
2 C. P. S. Chauhan (Delhi)	c Botham b Willis	6	c Botham b Willis	80
3 D. B. Vengsarkar (Bombay)	c Botham b Willis	0	c Botham b Edmonds	52
4 G. R. Viswanath (Karnataka)	c Brearley b Botham	62	c Brearley b Willey	15
5 Yashpal Sharma (Punjab)	lbw b Willis	27	lbw b Botham	19
6 Yajurvindra Singh (Maharashtra)	not out	43	lbw b Botham	1
7 Kapil Dev (Haryana)	b Hendrick	16	c Gooch b Willey	0
8 K. D. Ghavri (Bombay)	c Bairstow b Botham	7	not out	3
‡9 B. Reddy (Tamil Nadu)	c Bairstow b Botham	12	not out	5
*10 S. Venkataraghavan (Tamil Nadu)	c & b Hendrick	2	run out	6
11 B. S. Bedi (Delhi)	c Brearley b Hendrick	1		
	B2, l-b3, w5, N-b3	13	B15, l-b11, w1, n-b	27
	Total (79.3 overs)	202	Total 8 wkts. (150.5 overs)	429

Fall of wickets—First Innings	1—9	2—9	3—47	4—91	5—130	6—161	7—172	8—192	9—200	10—202
Second Innings	1—213	2—366	3—367	4—389	5—410	6—411	7—419	8—423	9—	10—

Bowling Analysis 1st Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N.b.	2nd. Innings	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N.b.
Willis	18	2	53	3	1		Willis	28	4	89	1	1	
Botham	28	7	65	4	3	1	Botham	29	5	97	3		
Hendrick	22.3	7	38	3	1	2	Hendrick	8	2	15	0		
Willey	4	1	10	0			Edmonds	38	11	87	1		
Gooch	2	0	6	0			Willey	43.5	15	96	2		
Edmonds	5	1	17	0			Gooch	2	0	9	0		
							Butcher	2	0	9	0		

*Captain ‡Wkt.-keeper Scorers: J. Hill & Yashvant Chad
Umpires—D. J. Constant & K. E. Palmer
Toss won by—ENGLAND
RESULT—Match Drawn

NEW BALL the fielding team may not claim a new ball until 85 overs have been bowled

Hours of play—1st 2nd 3rd & 4th days: 11.30—6.30 (or 7.30 in the event of weather interference) 5th day 11.00—5.30 or 6.00 Lunch 1.30—2.10

Cornhill Insurance Group
Head Office: 32 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3LJ
SCORECARD SERVICE PRINTED BY NEWSON PRINTING, LONDON, S.E.6

Cornhill Insurance Test Series

/ *Right:* Scorecard, Cornhill Insurance Test Series, England vs India, August and September 1979; *Above:* The Indian cricket team's tie, 1979 tour of England

Although the Indians lost the 1979 series against England 0-1, they won a lot of hearts by almost chasing down an improbable target of 438 in the famous last Test at the Oval. India eventually finished at 429-8 when stumps were called.

This was the highest total a side had ever been set to win a Test in the fourth innings. But the Indians had already established a record, beating the West Indies at Port of Spain three years ago, by making more than any team had ever made to win a Test while batting last. Gavaskar had been instrumental in that victory. On this occasion, he nearly pulled off yet another sensational win. If critics could point a finger at the 1976 miracle, saying that the West Indians weren't at full strength, no such thing could be said of England in 1979. Yet, Gavaskar went about his task with unrivalled finesse and artistry. He batted for eight hours and nine minutes, and at 389, with India just 48 runs shy of victory, was caught at mid-on for 221. His innings was studded with twenty-one fours and was justifiably chosen by John Arlott as part of the BBC's package of special Test match performances. By the end of the mandatory overs, the Indians had reached 429-8, a mere two hits away from what would have been an incredible victory.

ПАМЯТКА ДЛЯ ЗРИТЕЛЕЙ

1. Пользуйтесь при посещении олимпийских мероприятий городским общественным транспортом.
2. Занимайте места на трибунах согласно Вашему билету. Сохраняйте билет до окончания мероприятия.
3. Лица с сумками, чемоданами, портфелями, свертками и т. п. на спортивные сооружения не допускаются.
4. Курить на спортивных сооружениях запрещается.

NOTE POUR LES SPECTATEURS

1. Pour arriver aux lieux de compétition, utilisez les moyens de transport publics.
2. Occupez les places dans les tribunes conformément aux numéros figurant sur vos billets d'entrée.
3. Les personnes portant des sacoches, des valises, des cartables, des colis, etc. ne seront pas admises aux installations sportives.
4. Il est interdit de fumer dans les installations sportives.

NOTE FOR SPECTATORS

1. Use city's public transport to get the Olympic venues.
2. Take seats at the stands according to your ticket. Keep your ticket until the end of the event.
3. Persons with parcels, bags, briefcases, suitcases, etc. are not allowed to the arenas.
4. Smoking at the arenas is prohibited.

/ Ticket for the hockey event at the Moscow Olympics, 1980; The back of the ticket

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Given the absence of several leading hockey nations of the world, many tend to undermine the value of India's gold medal-winning performance at the Moscow Olympics, 1980. While nations like Pakistan, Holland and Germany stayed away because of the boycott (these nations had stayed away because the Games were being held in Moscow) there's little doubt that an Olympic gold will always remain special.

Vasudevan Bhaskaran, the coach of the Indian team at Moscow, was of the opinion that there was no reason to underrate India's achievement. He had high praise for the newcomers, fourteen of whom were playing in their first Olympics, and said that he hadn't seen a more gifted player in India than Mohammed Shahid, who was naturally endowed with physical attributes that made for a talented inside forward. 'For years, India should be able to depend on this versatile star,' he said.

India had prepared well for Moscow. To ensure it was well acclimatized, the team had been sent ahead of the rest of the contingent. This allowed the players time to get used to the polygrass surface being used for the first and only time in Olympic history.

The Indians started well, crushing the lowly ranked Tanzanians 18-0. However, in their very next encounter against the Poles, they managed a last-second equalizer to secure a 2-2 draw. Another draw against Spain was followed up by a 13-0 victory over Cuba, which meant that a win against the Russians in the last group tie would propel them to the final.

Against the Soviets, the Indians displayed real pluck and skill and won a close contest 4-2. The outstanding Indian star was Mohammed Shahid, who played an excellent match as game maker, setting up multiple openings for the forwards.

Finally, India tasted gold after sixteen years, beating Spain 4-3 in the final. Congratulating the Indians on the victory, Horst Wein, the German coach of the Spanish team, said that the gold medal would help India return to pole position in world hockey. According to him, the young team was the best India had sent to the Olympics for some time. It was quick and its players were fit. Its ability to swiftly counterattack and keep fighting until the end was something the European teams had to take note of.

/ Special cover – twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1983 Prudential World Cup win, 1983-2008

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Back in 1983, winning the cricket World Cup was only a fond and distant hope, almost in the realm of fantasy, even for the most ardent fans of Indian cricket. But they would soon realize that some dreams do come true. The significance of this victory is further underlined because prior to 25 June1983, India's ODI victories were hardly accorded the recognition they merited. News of English county games were reported in equal measure and the sports pages of newspapers were duly reporting on other sports, be it local hockey, tennis or khokho. After 1983, all that changed. This was the genesis of the modern cricket page. What followed the World Cup triumph was a media revolution that has now made cricket in India a kind of secular religion.

A BBC strike may have prevented the recording of the match in which Kapil Dev scored 175 against Zimbabwe, at Tunbridge Wells, 18 June 1983, but the significance of Kapil's heroics is etched in gold in the nation's memory. With the score reading 9-4 and then 17-5, India's eventual score of 266 seemed far off. When Shastri was out for 1 and the partial Indian recovery seemed to have been stalled (78-7), dejection deepened further. What followed was simple mayhem. The result – the highest-ever individual World Cup score at the time. India had survived. In Kapil's words:

> I had gone in for a shower and all of a sudden was told that the score was 17-5 and I had to go out to bat. It was unreal. I had to rush out from the bathroom and make my way out. I am glad I was able to play like the way I did. It had a major impact on our campaign.

Next came the match against Australia. Match reports suggested that it was a batting pitch. Some reports went a shade further and declared that the Indian total of 247 was grossly insufficient. Roger Binny ensured that not only was it sufficient, it was almost twice over par. India sealed victory over Australia by 118 runs. The Kangaroos had been decimated and the Indians had forced open the door to the semi-finals.

It had been hard for English cricket writers to take the Indian team seriously. India's victory over Australia was a marvellous piece of luck for England and had given the latter a virtual passport to the final, declared John Thickness in the *Standard*. Similarly, for Mathew Engel of the *Guardian*, there was no rational explanation for India's triumph over Australia. However, sometimes rationale gives way to romance and

Is it something from which they have deliberately tried to distance themselves? Was it a bad dream, which is not to be spoken of, or was it something they had anticipated? Perhaps it wasn't a miracle after all?

India, a 40-1 rank outsider with the bookmakers pre-tournament, scripted a fairy tale, thrashing England on 22 June with 32 balls to spare, thus entering the final of the World Cup.

Much has been written on the final in the last two decades. That the achievement had not registered is evident from the rather tame match reports following this stunning victory. Reality dawned only a day later and the *Press Trust of India* reported: 'Jubilant Indian players and their supporters celebrated India's sensational win in the World Cup with champagne and *bhangra* till the early hours of yesterday morning.'

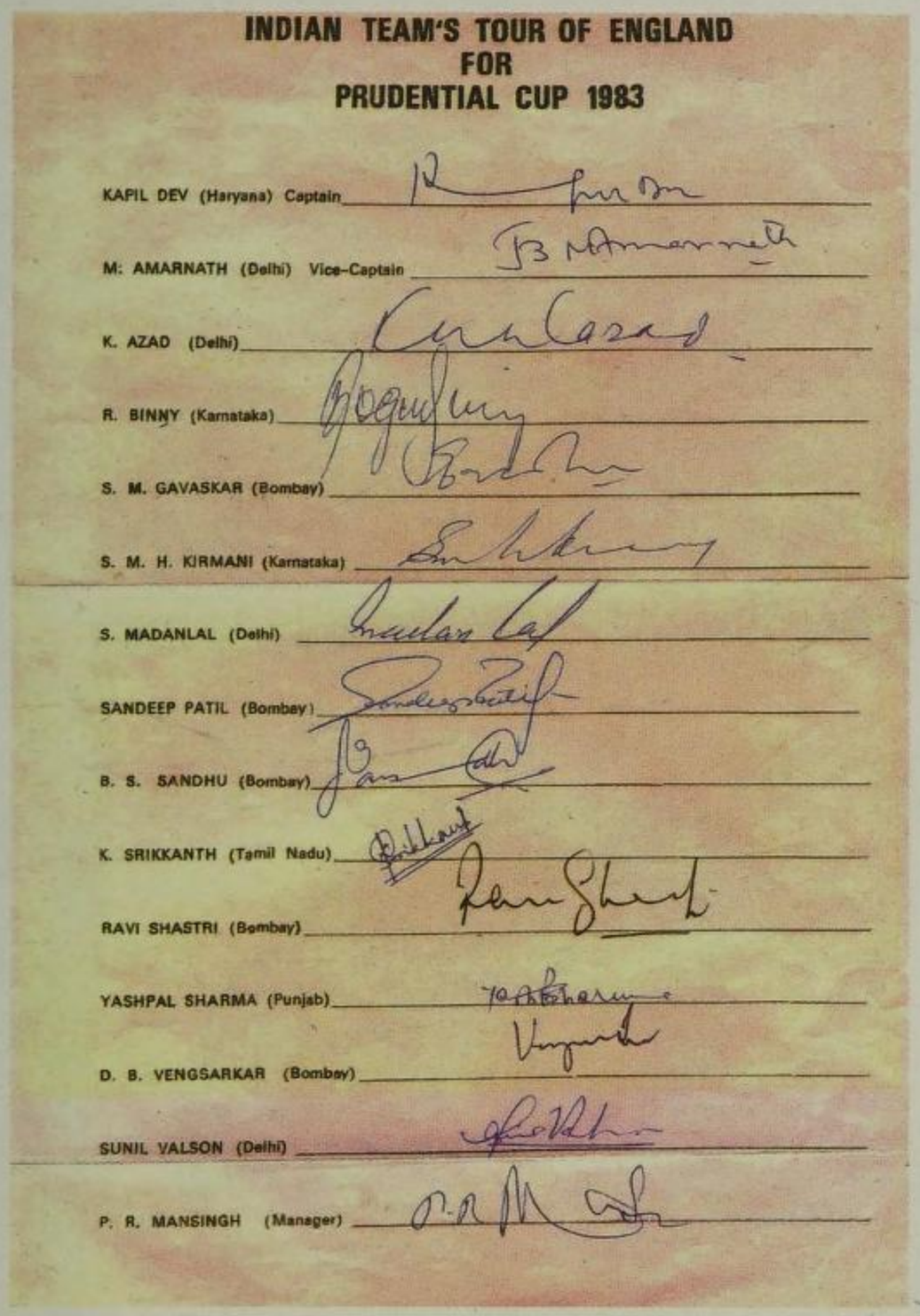
Even Pakistani stalwarts like Abdul Qadir and Sarfaraz Nawaz joined the Indians and the huge bottle of champagne that Amarnath had earned as Man of the Match was emptied in no time.

Indian supporters, many carrying the tri-colour, would not leave the Lord's cricket ground hours after India's victory as they waited for Kapil and his team to come out from a reception hosted by the MCC. Later, they went to the hotel to cheer their heroes.

The headlines in the English papers summed it all up. The *Times* declared, 'Kapil's men turn world upside down: Cannon fodder turned cannon.' The *Sunday Express* reported that India's victory was the biggest upset in cricketing history. Finally, Tony Lewis wrote in the *Sunday Telegraph* that India had performed one of the 'most mystical acts in her long cricket history'.

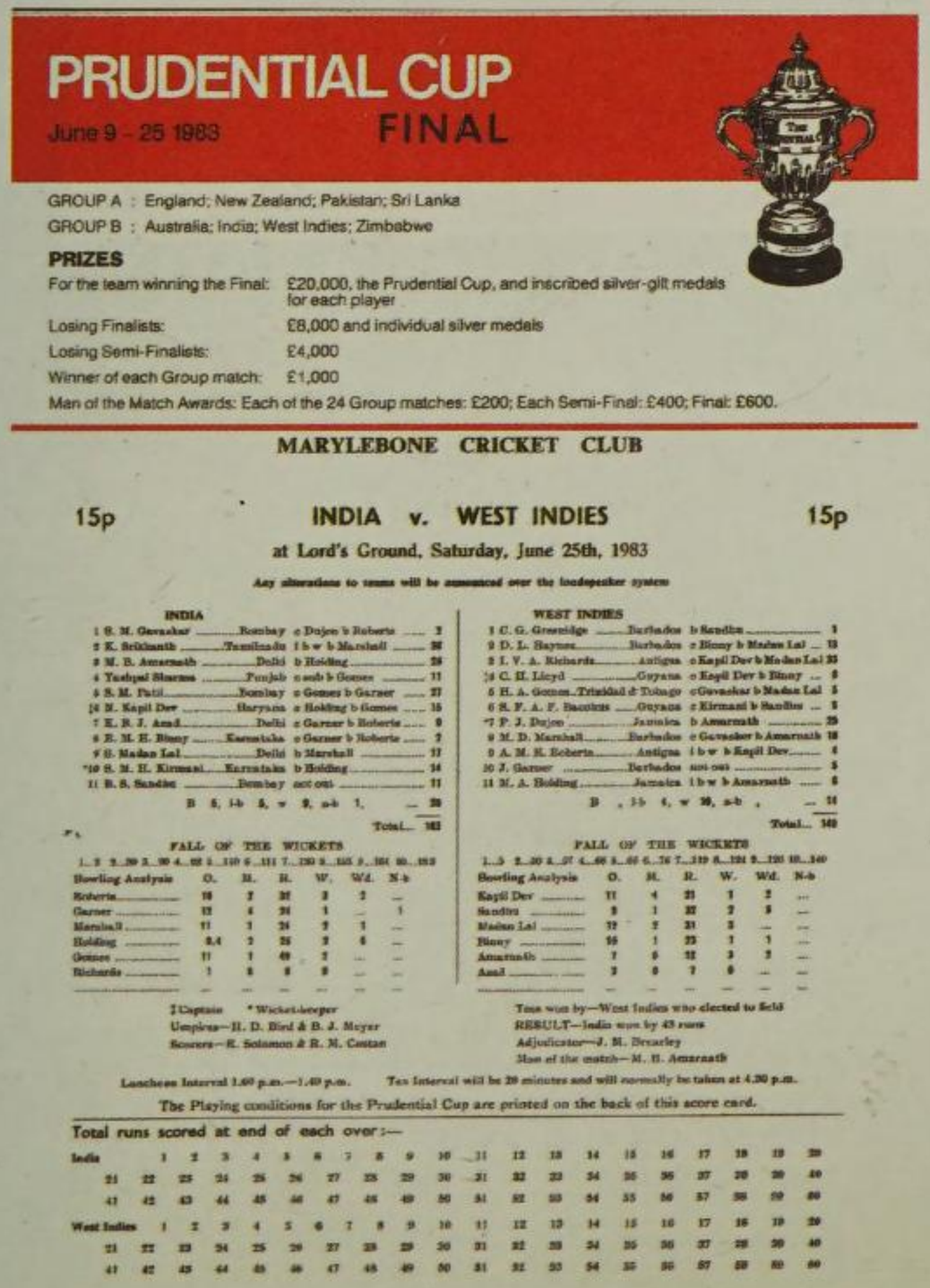
The one question I posed to almost every past West Indian great while researching for this book was how they look back at 1983. Is it something from which they have deliberately tried to distance themselves? Was it a bad dream, which is not to be spoken of, or was it something they had anticipated? Perhaps it wasn't a miracle after all? Among the fifteen or so West Indians interviewed, it was most fascinating to hear Clive Lloyd and Jeffrey Dujon speak on the subject.

For Dujon it was just a bizarre day. He was insistent that 25 June 1983 was different, a day when he had a feeling that something uncanny was inevitable. In fact, while returning to the pavilion after having bowled India out for a paltry 183, the West Indians hardly rejoiced. Rather, Dujon remembers mentioning to Andy Roberts



INDIAN TEAM'S TOUR OF ENGLAND
FOR
PRUDENTIAL CUP 1983

KAPIL DEV (Haryana) Captain
M. AMARNATH (Delhi) Vice-Captain
K. AZAD (Delhi)
R. BINNY (Karnataka)
S. M. GAVASKAR (Bombay)
S. M. H. KIRMANI (Karnataka)
S. MADANLAL (Delhi)
SANDEEP PATIL (Bombay)
B. S. SANDHU (Bombay)
K. SRIKKANTH (Tamil Nadu)
RAVI SHASTRI (Bombay)
YASHPAL SHARMA (Punjab)
D. B. VENGSARKAR (Bombay)
SUNIL VALSON (Delhi)
P. R. MANSINGH (Manager)



PRUDENTIAL CUP
June 9 - 25 1983 FINAL

GROUP A : England; New Zealand; Pakistan; Sri Lanka
GROUP B : Australia; India; West Indies; Zimbabwe

PRIZES

For the team winning the Final:	£20,000, the Prudential Cup, and inscribed silver-gilt medals for each player
Losing Finalists:	£8,000 and individual silver medals
Losing Semi-Finalists:	£4,000
Winner of each Group match:	£1,000

Man of the Match Awards: Each of the 24 Group matches: £200; Each Semi-Final: £400; Final: £600.

MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB

15p INDIA v. WEST INDIES 15p

at Lord's Ground, Saturday, June 25th, 1983

Any alterations to teams will be announced over the loudspeaker system

INDIA		
1 S. M. Gavaskar	Bombay	c Dujon b Roberts 2
2 K. Srikanth	Tamilnadu	l b w b Marshall 38
3 M. B. Amarnath	Delhi	b Holding 26
4 Yashpal Sharma	Punjab	c sub b Gomes 11
5 S. M. Patil	Bombay	c Gomes b Garner 27
†6 S. Kapil Dev	Haryana	c Holding b Gomes 15
7 K. B. J. Azad	Delhi	c Garner b Roberts 0
8 R. M. H. Binny	Karnataka	c Garner b Roberts 7
9 S. Madan Lal	Delhi	b Marshall 17
*10 S. M. H. Kirmani	Karnataka	b Holding 14
11 B. S. Sandhu	Bombay	not out 11
	B 5, l-b 5, w 9, n-b 1,	20
	Total...	183

FALL OF THE WICKETS
1...3 2...39 3...39 4...62 5...110 6...111 7...130 8...165 9...184 10...183

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Roberts	12	2	37	3	2	—
Garner	12	4	24	1	—	1
Marshall	11	1	34	2	1	—
Holding	9.4	2	35	2	6	—
Gomes	11	1	49	2	—	—
Richards	1	0	5	0	—	—

WEST INDIES		
1 C. G. Greenidge	Barbados	b Sandhu 1
2 D. L. Haynes	Barbados	c Binny b Madan Lal 13
3 I. V. A. Richards	Antigua	c Kapil Dev b Madan Lal 33
†4 C. H. Lloyd	Guyana	c Kapil Dev b Binny 8
5 H. A. Gomes	Trinidad & Tobago	c Gavaskar b Madan Lal 5
6 S. F. A. F. Bacchus	Guyana	c Kirmani b Sandhu 8
*7 P. J. Dujon	Jamaica	b Amarnath 25
8 M. D. Marshall	Barbados	c Gavaskar b Amarnath 18
9 A. M. E. Roberts	Antigua	l b w b Kapil Dev 4
10 J. Garner	Barbados	not out 5
11 M. A. Holding	Jamaica	l b w b Amarnath 6
	B 4, l-b 6, w 10, n-b 4,	24
	Total...	140

FALL OF THE WICKETS
1...5 2...20 3...37 4...60 5...60 6...76 7...119 8...121 9...125 10...140

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Kapil Dev	11	4	21	1	2	—
Sandhu	8	1	32	2	3	—
Madan Lal	12	2	31	3	—	—
Binny	10	1	23	1	1	—
Amarnath	7	0	21	3	2	—
Azad	2	0	7	0	—	—

†Captain *Wicket-keeper
Umpires—H. D. Bird & B. J. Meyer
Scorers—R. Solomon & R. M. Costan

Toss won by—West Indies who elected to field
RESULT—India won by 43 runs
Adjudicator—J. M. Brearley
Man of the match—M. B. Amarnath

Luncheon Interval 1.00 p.m.—1.40 p.m. Tea Interval will be 20 minutes and will normally be taken at 4.20 p.m.

The Playing conditions for the Prudential Cup are printed on the back of this score card.

Total runs scored at end of each over :—

India	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
West Indies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

Left: Autograph Sheet – Indian team's tour of England for Prudential Cup, 1983; *Below:* Scorecard of the Prudential Cup 1983 final, India vs West Indies

that he was convinced that West Indies would struggle to overhaul the relatively small target.

> I am not a superstitious person in that sense, but that day was different. I knew we would struggle and Andy agreed with me. Even the way I got out was destined. I had struggled hard to bring the match back in our favour but could not help but edge that ball onto my stumps. The gods were with India, you see. The cricket world was destined to change.

For Lloyd, 1983 still evokes a deep sadness, a painful memory of sorts. The wound has healed with time but the deep scar remains. He was emphatic in declaring that there was no question of complacency. The West Indians had lost to India in the opening round of the tournament and knew what Kapil and his men were capable of. It was just that the final was a bad day, a day when nothing worked for them. In hindsight, he feels that 1983 was great for world and Indian cricket. Finally, the notion that the West Indians could be beaten had seeped in and subcontinental cricket would never be the same again.

> Even when we beat the Indians convincingly in the winter of 1983, we knew that it was only a matter of time for them to become a cricketing superpower. The self-belief the World Cup victory had given Indian cricket had little parallel. It was great for your cricket.

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/ Record of Lata Mangeshkar's famous concert in August 1983 for the World-Cup-winning team

At the time when India won the Prudential World Cup in 1983, Indian cricket was not in the best financial health. The BCCI's coffers were nearly empty and rewarding the players for the World Cup win was a difficult task. Rumours have it that Raj Singh Dungarpur, a key player in the BCCI at the time, had initially announced a financial reward of a few thousand rupees each for the players, which did not go down well with some of the senior members of the team.

In came Lata Mangeshkar. Interestingly, India's greatest singer of all time was approached by the BCCI to hold a special concert in honour of the victorious Indian cricket team in the aftermath of the 1983 victory and the money raised from the concert was used to pay the players a sum of one lakh each. This was the maximum the board could afford to pay in those days and in appreciation, the BCCI allowed Lata Mangeshkar to host a charity match a decade and a half later to raise funds for the Deenanath Mangeshkar hospital.

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The Benson and Hedges Cup in Australia, 1985, was the perfect follow up to 1983. As soon as the Australian television network beamed the moment of India's victory to millions of Indian cricket fanatics back home, the nation erupted in joy. Thrashed 0-5 by the West Indies in the winter of 1983 and 1-4 by England in 1984 in the one-day matches, many had begun to doubt the Indians under Sunil Gavaskar. The magic of 1983 seemed like a distant memory. When, however, the Indians capped an unbeaten run, defeating Pakistan in the final by eight wickets, cricket's position as the foremost national obsession was finally secured for decades.

The victory was sweeter because the Indians had bowled out every opposition (except Pakistan, who scored 176-9 in the final) and the top order batted like champions. Nothing, unlike 1983, was left to chance. India was certainly a cricketing superpower. Gavaskar, the captain, summed up the significance of the victory, suggesting that he could not have asked for a better gift in his last year as skipper.

India's success also spurred the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, evident from a *Times of India* report on 4 March 1985.

> The Information and Broadcasting ministry, encouraged by the flow of sponsorship and India's performance in the Benson and Hedges world cricket championship in Australia has decided to continue with the live telecast of the matches in which the home team figured.

/ A bat signed by all the teams in the Benson and Hedges Cup, 1985

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Following the spectacular victory at the Benson and Hedges mini World Cup in Australia, India beat England in England 2-0 in a rare away victory in 1986. Never before had an Indian team acquitted itself better than Kapil Dev's men, which beat the English in both the Texaco one-day and the Cornhill five-day series. This was one of Indian cricket's best overseas victories of all time, comparable only in importance to what had been achieved in 1971.

20p LORD'S GROUND 20p

CORNHILL INSURANCE TEST SERIES

ENGLAND v. INDIA

THURS., FRI., SAT., MON. & TUES., JUNE 5, 6, 7, 9 & 10, 1986 (5-day Match)

ENGLAND		First Innings		Second Innings	
1	G. A. Gooch ..... Essex	b Sharma	114	l b w b Kapil Dev	6
2	R. T. Robinson Nottinghamshire	c Ax'ruddin b Maninder	25	c Amarnath b Kapil Dev	11
†3	D. I. Gower ..... Leicestershire	c More b Sharma	32	l b w b Kapil Dev	8
4	M. W. Gatting ..... Middlesex	b Sharma	0	b Sharma	40
5	A. J. Lamb ... Northamptonshire	c Srikkanth b Sharma	6	c More b Shastri	39
6	D. R. Pringle ..... Essex	b Binny	63	c More b Kapil Dev	6
7	J. E. Emburey ..... Middlesex	c Amarnath b Kapil Dev	7	c and b Maninder	1
*8	P. R. Downton ..... Middlesex	l b w b Sharma	5	c Shastri b Maninder	29
9	R. M. Ellison ..... Kent	c Kapil Dev b Binny	12	c More b Binny	19
10	G. R. Dilley ..... Kent	c More b Binny	4	not out	2
11	P. H. Edmonds ..... Middlesex	not out	7	c Binny b Maninder	7
		B , l-b 15, w 1, n-b 7,	23	B , l-b 6, w 1, n-b 3,	10
		Total	294	Total	180

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—66	2—92	3—92	4—98	5—245	6—264	7—269	8—271	9—287	10—294
1—18	2—23	3—35	4—108	5—113	6—121	7—164	8—170	9—170	10—180

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	1st Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Kapil Dev	31	8	67	1	...	...	22	7	52	4	...	...
Binny	18.2	4	55	3	...	...	15	3	44	1	1	1
Sharma	32	10	64	5	1	5	17	4	48	1	...	2
Maninder	30	15	45	1	...	...	20.4	12	9	3	...	...
Amarnath	7	1	16	0	...	2	2	2	0	0	...	...
Shastri	10	3	30	0	...	...	20	6	21	1	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA		First Innings		Second Innings	
1	S. M. Gavaskar ..... Bombay	c Emburey b Dilley	34	c Downton b Dilley	22
2	K. Srikkanth ..... Tamil Nadu	c Gatting b Dilley	20	c Gooch b Dilley	0
3	M. B. Amarnath ..... Baroda	c Pringle b Edmonds	69	l b w b Pringle	8
4	D. B. Vengsarkar ..... Bombay	not out	126	b Edmonds	33
5	M. Azharuddin ..... Hyderabad	c and b Dilley	33	run out	14
6	R. J. Shastri ..... Bombay	c Edmonds b Dilley	1	not out	20
7	R. M. H. Binny ..... Karnataka	l b w b Pringle	9		
†8	Kapil Dev ..... Haryana	c Lamb b Ellison	1	not out	23
9	C. J. Sharma ..... Haryana	b Pringle	2		
*10	K. S. More ..... Baroda	l b w b Pringle	25		
11	Maninder Singh ..... Delhi	c Lamb b Emburey	6		
		B , l-b 5, w 1, n-b 9,	15	B 1, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 5,	16
		Total	341	Total	136

FALL OF THE WICKETS

1—31	2—90	3—161	4—232	5—238	6—252	7—253	8—264	9—303	10—341
1—10	2—31	3—76	4—78	5—110	6—	7—	8—	9—	10—

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

Name	1st Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b	2nd Innings O.	M.	R.	W.	Wd.	N-b
Dilley	34	7	146	4	...	7	10	3	28	2	...	4
Ellison	29	11	63	1	1	1	6	0	17	0	1	...
Emburey	27	13	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmonds	22	7	41	1	...	1	11	2	51	1	...	1
Pringle	25	7	58	3	...	...	15	5	30	1	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Umpires—K. E. Palmer & D. R. Shepherd Scorers—E. Solomon & Yashvant Chad

† Captain * Wicket-keeper

Play begins each day at 11.00

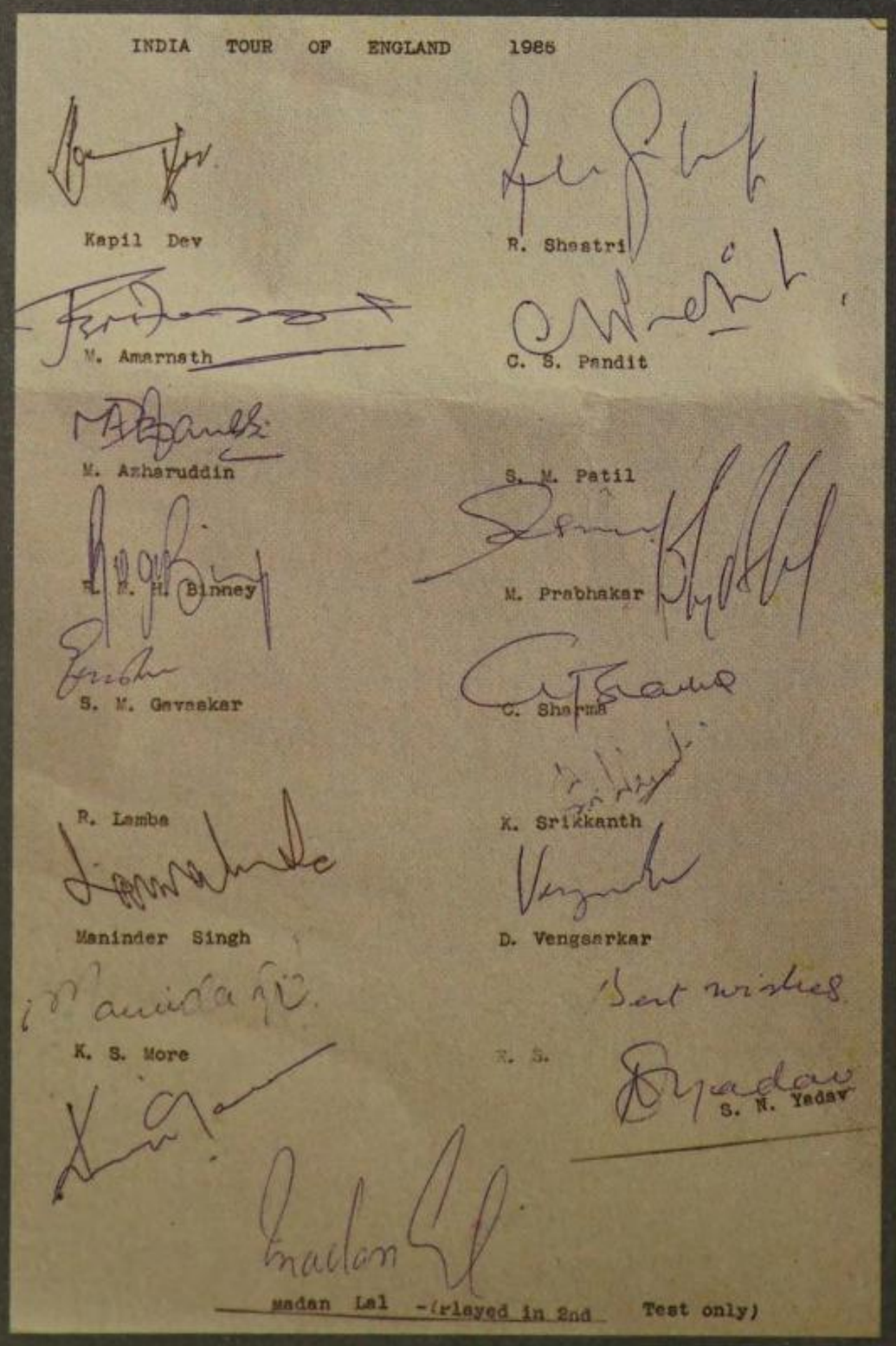
Luncheon Interval 1.00—1.40

Tea Interval 3.40—4.00 (may be varied according to state of game)

Stumps drawn at 6.00, or after 90 overs have been bowled, whichever is the later. (In the event of play being suspended for any reason for one hour or more in aggregate on any of the first four days, play may be extended to 7.00 on that day). The captains may agree to stop play at 5.30 on the 5th day if there is no prospect of a result.

India won the toss and elected to field

India won by 5 wickets



/ *Above:* Scorecard, Cornhill Insurance Test Series, England vs India, June 1986; *Left:* Autographs of the Indian players in the same series

During the historic triumph of 1986, Dilip Vengsarkar achieved the unique feat of scoring three centuries at Lord's in three different series.

To quote Robin Marlar:

> India won the Lord's Test, the showpiece, because Dilip Vengsarkar took the old ground by storm. Cricket has added charm because it is concerned not only with the here and now, but also with past achievements in the continuity of a cricketing career. When he is old, Vengsarkar will, I hope, take immense pleasure in his unique standing as the first non-England batsman to score three hundreds in successive series at Lord's...

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ENGLAND v INDIA at OLD TRAFFORD

1936	INDIA	203	(Verity 4–41)
		390–5	(V M Merchant 114, Mushtaq Ali 112, R W V Robins 3–103)
	ENGLAND	571–8 dec.	(Hammond 167, Hardstaff 94, Worthington 87, Robins 76, Verity 66*)
	DRAWN		
1946	ENGLAND	294	(Hammond 69, Hutton 67, Washbrook 52, Amarnath 5–96, Mankad 5–101)
		153–3 dec.	(Compton 71*)
	INDIA	170	(Merchant 78, Pollard 5–24, Bedser 4–41)
	DRAWN	152–9	(Bedser 7–52)
1952	ENGLAND	347–9 dec.	(Hutton 104, Evans 71, May 69)
	INDIA	58	(Trueman 8–31)
	ENGLAND WON	82	(Bedser 5–27, Lock 4–36)
1959	ENGLAND	490	(Pullar 131, M J K Smith 100, Barrington 87, Cowdrey 67)
		265–8	(Parkhouse 49, Illingworth 47*, Gupte 4–76)
	INDIA	208	(Borde 75, Illingworth 2–16, Barrington 3–36)
	ENGLAND WON	376	(Umrigar 118, Baig 112)
1971	ENGLAND	386	(Illingworth 107, Lever 88, Luckhurst 78, A Ali 4–64)
		245–3	(Luckhurst 101, Edrich 59)
	INDIA	212	(Gavaskar 57, Solkar 50, Lever 5–70)
	DRAWN	65–3	(Price 2–30)
1974	ENGLAND	328–9	(Fletcher 123, Amiss 56, Grieg 53, A Ali 3–79)
		213–3	(Edrich 100)
	INDIA	246	(Gavaskar 101, Ali 71, Willis 4–64, Hendrick 3–57)
	ENGLAND WON	182	(Gavaskar 58, Old 4–20, Grieg 3–35)
1982	ENGLAND	425	(Botham 128, Miller 98, Cook 66, Tavare 57, Doshi 6–102)
	INDIA	379–8	(Patil 129, Kapil Dev 65, Edmonds 3–94)
	DRAWN		

Cornhill INSURANCE
Test Series

ENGLAND v. INDIA

2nd Cornhill Insurance Test Match
on
9 to 14 AUGUST 1990

at
Lancashire County Cricket Club
Old Trafford, Manchester

LCCC Banqueting & Conference Centre

FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST 1990
MARQUEE

☆

MENU

Seasonal Melon laced with Cassis Syrup

☆

Prime Roast Sirloin of Beef
Sugar Baked Gammon Ham
Supreme of Chicken
Selection of Summer Salads
Hot New Potatoes

☆

Fresh Strawberries with Cream

☆

Traditional Cheese Board
with Fresh Celery

☆

Coffee

AFTERNOON TEA

Selection of Freshly made Sandwiches
Fresh Scones with Preserves
Assortment of Patisserie
Pot of Tea

CRICKET'S GLORY IS IN PLAYING NOT WINNING

Another summer ... another Test Match. Again Old Trafford takes the cricketing spotlight as it sets the scene for England's clash with India and over the next five days all who love this great game of ours will be hoping the weather will provide the opportunity for an England team rapidly re-establishing themselves after a spell in the doldrums and a young Indian side blessed by youth and re-building with all the grace and glory that typifies cricket played the Oriental way.

Thanks to the ever-generous and very welcome sponsorship of our friends from Cornhill the ground has been prepared and the scene set for a cricketing tussle that should provide the thrills and the spills that make the game almost a way of life for those who value sportsmanship and artistry with bat and ball.

We, in Lancashire, take pride in the presence of our very own Michael Atherton in the England side. By general consent the Manchester boy who captained his school teams and also led Cambridge University with distinction is also ear-marked to lead his country in due course. We are confident he has the ability and pray he may also triumph over the inevitable losses of form and injury that mean so much to a cricket career.

We look forward to the day when Michael leads England to victory in a Test Match at Old Trafford and recall with pride the words of our own Sir Neville Cardus when he wrote: "Cricket is a game, played and watched for pleasure in one's leisure with defeat merely a disappointment but never a disaster."

To-day with media pressure intense and financial obligations ever rising we would do well to remember and reflect upon the words of cricket's Immortal Bard. Let us also not forget that other age-old cliche and pray only that the best team wins.

/ Players' menu from the Old Trafford Test, 1990, in which Sachin Tendulkar scored his firs international hundred

At a promotional event in January 2014, a young cricket fan asked Sachin what he remembers of the Old Trafford century, his first ever, in August 1990. A witty Tendulkar responded with a smile, 'All I remember is that there were ninety-nine more to follow.' He added thereafter, 'The first hundred will always have a special place in my memory. I had missed out in New Zealand in 1989. But it was great to have scored the first hundred in England in a match-saving cause.'

The Indians had not started well in the second innings at Old Trafford in 1990, with Sidhu out for a duck to a smart catch at forward short-leg in the very first ball of Angus Fraser's first over. Ravi Shastri, too, did not bat long and was out, bowled by Devon Malcolm. The ball was swinging consistently and Chris Lewis had got into a good rhythm early on in his spell. Dilip Vengsarkar was in fact bowled by Chris Lewis while trying to leave a ball outside the off stump. Sanjay Manjrekar and Azhar both fell to Eddie Hemmings, who was also in the middle of a good spell. By the time Sachin went in to bat, India had lost four top-order wickets for 109 and needed a partnership to stay competitive. Unfortunately for the team, Azhar fell with the score on 127 and Kapil Dev got yorked to Eddie Hemmings with the team total on 183.

Finally, when Manoj Prabhakar joined Tendulkar in the middle, India badly needed a partnership to save the game. The two batted for close to five hours and in the process, Tendulkar brought up his maiden Test hundred when he punched an Angus Fraser delivery through mid-off. Chris Lewis chased the ball down and by the time he had thrown it back to the bowler, Sachin had run three, completing his first hundred.

When the match was finally called off, with two of the twenty mandatory overs still to be bowled, India had reached 343 for the loss of 6 wickets. Tendulkar and Prabhakar had put together an unbeaten 160-run stand and walked back to the pavilion to a standing ovation.

He was not allowed to open the bottle (bottle of champagne) or taste it as Sachin, all of seventeen, was ineligible to drink. But he managed to save the bottle from his teammates and brought it back to India as a cherished present. He still has the bottle as a much-loved memento.

The story of the hundred, however, doesn't end here. The other story, which is little known, was narrated by Madhav Mantri, manager on this tour, who passed away only a few months ago. Soon after the match was over, the seventeen-year-old Tendulkar was called upon to attend the statutory press conference. And needless to say, the British press had many questions for the teen sensation.

'But Sachin wouldn't go,' Mantri reminisced, laughing. 'He was too shy and kept insisting that I should cancel the press conference. He was mortally afraid of facing the press and kept checking what they might ask him. I told him that this was just the start and he better be prepared to face the press, for this would happen many more times in the course of his career.'

For a man who has given a million interviews and has consumed more newsprint than any other contemporary sports icon, the first press conference was a real nightmare.

Mantri continued, 'Alongside the press conference, he also had to attend the Man of the Match ceremony where he had to answer a couple of questions. But he kept saying he had done his job with the bat and I should try and cancel these things. Rather, the skipper Azhar should attend and he should be spared.'

Finally, Mantri managed to convince Sachin to attend the Man of the Match ceremony where he was presented with his first-ever bottle of champagne. He was not allowed to open the bottle or taste it as Sachin, all of seventeen, was ineligible to drink. But he managed to save the bottle from his teammates and brought it back to India as a cherished present. He still has the bottle (empty though) as a much-loved memento and it now has a place of honour in his beautifully designed cricket-themed cellar in his Bandra home.

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/ Autographs of the Indian cricket team, Australia tour, 1991-92

India's tour of Australia was a disaster in all respects. India was comprehensively beaten and was unable to face up to the Australian fast men in Bruce Reid, Mike Whitney and Merv Hughes. However, Sachin Tendulkar, then nineteen, stood up to score two hundreds in the series, the second of which came at the WACA ground in Perth and is rated by him as one of his best ever. This is how Tendulkar has described the Perth century:

> It was a hundred that marked my maturing as a Test batsman and, coming after Sydney, was a huge confidence-building exercise. I had now done well in contrasting conditions and against competition of the highest standard.

He goes on to say that the Australian media had talked up the fast bouncy WACA wicket and how it would be difficult for the Indian batsmen to face up to the Australian quick bowlers at Perth. Sachin, however, never had a problem batting at the WACA. This was because he managed to adjust to the bounce and used his hands to do so at the very last minute. Every time the ball got big on him, he stayed on the back foot and played the ball with soft hands, standing on his toes, rather than playing a flat-footed defensive stroke. In places like Perth, Durban or Capetown, which offered extra bounce, he always preferred to stand on his toes and play off the back foot, for that allowed him an extra second to adjust.

The other Indian highlight of the series was Ravi Shastri's double ton at Sydney, a match that witnessed the debut of one of the greatest spinners of all time in Shane Warne.

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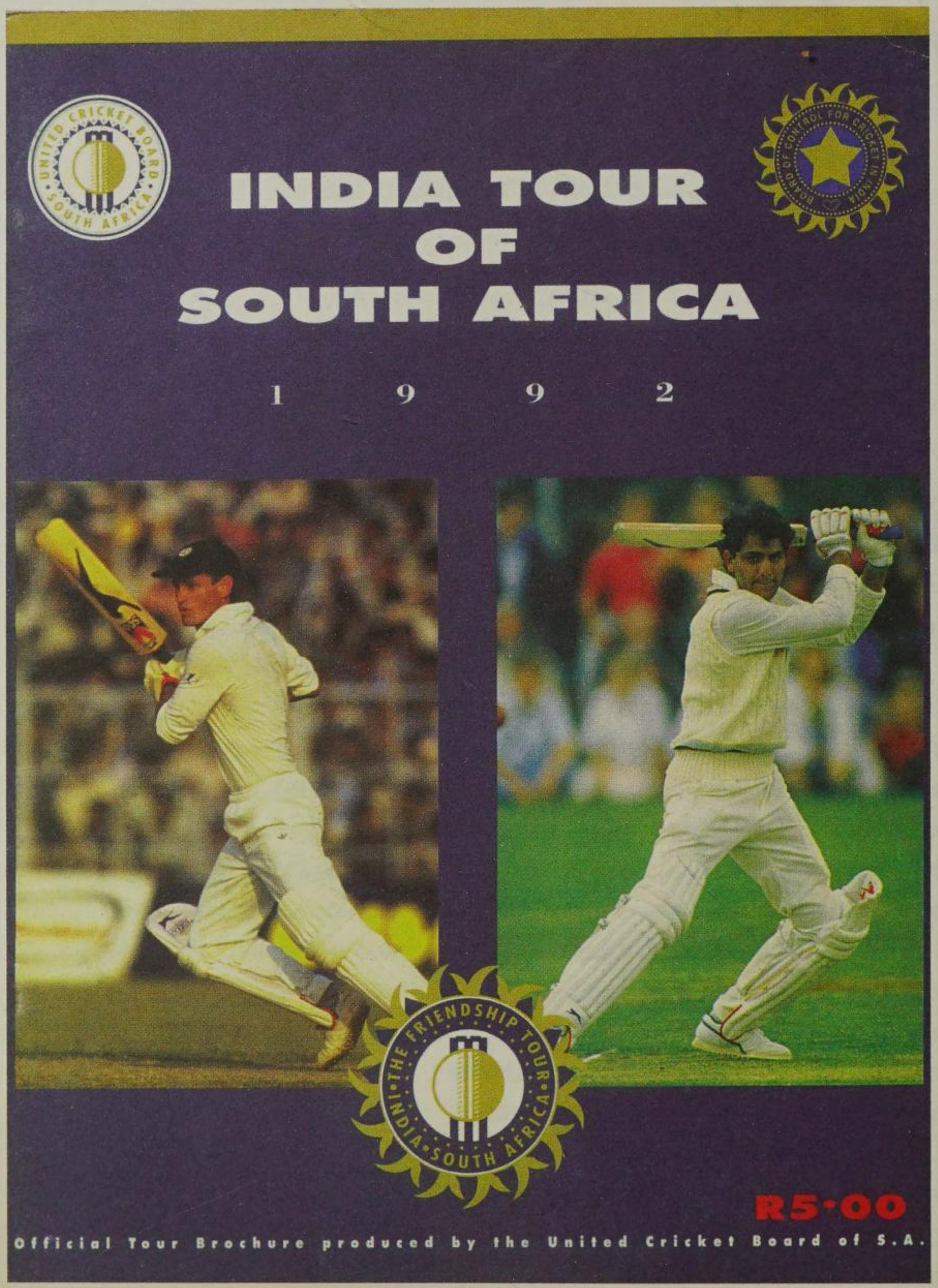
The 1992 Indian tour of South Africa was a historic one to start with because it was the first time the South Africans were playing at home since their return to the international fold in 1991. They had toured India in November 1991 for a series of three one-dayers to end their international isolation after twenty-two years. Having won the last of the three ODIs in New Delhi, South Africa had already demonstrated that they were a very good side. In Allan Donald they had one of the best fast bowlers in the world and he was ably supported by Richard Snell, Brian McMillan, Craig Matthews and a host of other really good bowlers. With Peter Kirtsen, Kepler Wessels and several youngsters like Jonty Rhodes in the mix, the batting too had serious potency.

To cap the momentous occasion, the United Cricket Board of South Africa had made special arrangements from the very start of the tour. When the Indian players landed in Durban, they were immediately met by the hosts, who put them in open-topped, convertible cars so that the crowds assembled on the roads could see the visiting cricketers. There were two cricketers in each car and people thronging on both sides of the road as the cavalcade made its way to the hotel from the airport. As Sachin Tendulkar recounts:

> I was in a car with Praveen Amre, a middle-order bat and another of Ramakant Achrekar's students, and was listening to Kishore Kumar songs all the way to the hotel. It was a fabulous experience and one that each of us who were on that tour will forever remember. The excitement and passion were palpable and we realized at the very outset it was going to be a very special occasion.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THE FRIENDSHIP TOUR
INDIA • SOUTH AFRICA
R5·00
Official Tour Brochure produced by the United Cricket Board of S.A.

/ Official tour brochure for India's tour of South Africa, 1992

Facing page: Autographs of the Indian World Cup team, 1992

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INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

BENSON AND HEDGES
WORLD CUP 1992
(Australia - New Zealand)

AUTOGRAPHS

M. AZHARUDDIN (Captain)	SANJAY MANJREKAR	VINOD KAMBLI
RAVI SHASTRI (V. Captain)	SACHIN TENDULKAR	AJAY JADEJA
KAPIL DEV	VENKATAPATHI RAJU	ABBAS ALI BAIG (Manager)
K. SRIKKANTH	SUBROTO BANERJEE	Dr. ALI IRANI (Physiotherapist)
KIRAN MORE	PRAVIN AMRE	
MANOJ PRABHAKAR	J. SRINATH	

Infuriated at the continuous banter, Javed tried to imitate Kiran's actions by doing the frog jump.

At the conclusion of the 1991-92 Test series, India stayed back in Australia to participate in the World Cup, which was a few weeks away.

In the World Cup, which was jointly hosted by Australia and New Zealand, India failed to make the semi-finals, despite being competitive in most of its matches. In fact, India lost to England and Australia by narrow margins of nine runs and one run respectively. The second match against Sri Lanka at Mackay on 28 February 1992 was washed out because of rain.

The high point of the World Cup was the match against the eventual winners, Pakistan, on 4 March at Sydney. Coming off two consecutive defeats, India made amends against Pakistan. Batting first, India scored 216 in 49 overs. Although the bowlers did not have a challenging total to defend, they diligently did their job. This match will forever be remembered for the tussle between Kiran More and Javed Miandad. Javed suffered from back spasms in that match and could not play his strokes freely. He was finding it difficult to bat and was doing a different job for his team in trying to anchor the innings and hold his end up. More was constantly shouting out instructions to the bowlers, saying that Javed was in no position to play his shots. Infuriated at the continuous banter, Javed tried to imitate Kiran's actions by doing the frog jump.

It was the first time India had played Pakistan in the World Cup since the inception of the tournament in 1975 and it was the start of a string of victories that continued in subsequent World Cups.

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'It was one of the best one-day internationals I had played in.'

In the semi-final of the Hero Cup 1993 against South Africa, to put Tendulkar on in the final over against Brian McMillan, who had literally bullied the Indians into submission on their South African safari, was a bit like going into the battlefield with a lathi. But this was the week when the gods smiled kindly upon the Indians and the lathi could easily replace a fashionable modern-day weapon. Forgotten was Tendulkar's failure with the bat and the whole nation celebrated yet another Diwali. I, for one, had the unique distinction of setting alight my brand new Van Heusen shirt, holding it aloft like the Olympic torch and returning home bare-chested at midnight to receive a severe thrashing from my middle-class, bhadralok parents. This was one of the first day-and-night games at the Eden Gardens. The final saw a resounding Indian win with Anil Kumble (career best figures of 6-12) sending the West Indians into a tailspin. In the words of Tendulkar:

The one match of the Hero Cup, which I will never forget, was the semi-final against South Africa on 24 November 1993. In this match we batted first, scoring a very modest 195 in our fifty overs. It meant we needed to bowl and field exceedingly well if we were to stop South Africa from making the final. Our bowlers, led by Anil, did very well and at the end of the forty-ninth over South Africa needed 6 runs to win. Having made a match of it despite scoring too few runs, we were in deliberation as to who should be entrusted with the task of bowling the all-important final over. Azhar spoke to both Kapil paaji and me, and I volunteered to bowl the fiftieth over, feeling confident of doing my best for the team. I had not bowled on the day and my bowling, I thought, would have a surprise element to it. Also, the track had assisted the slower bowlers and Kapil paaji's pace may have been easier to deal with for the South African batsman. However, having volunteered to bowl the all-important over, I realized that my body

/ Ticket for the Hero Cup first semi-final, Eden Gardens, 1993

was stiff. I had fielded for forty-nine overs and in the slightly nippy evening, my hands were frozen. I realized I had to warm up before I went into bowl because there was no second chance. A wide would mean the match was over. The first ball was a good-length delivery to McMillan who managed a single. And in the process, South Africa lost Fanie De Villiers, who, in trying to get McMillan back on strike, was run out to a throw from Salil Ankola. Importantly, McMillan was still at the non-striker's end and it meant the new man was on strike. This, I could sense, was my opportunity. Allan Donald, the new batsman, wasn't great with the bat and if I managed to pin him down at the striker's end we definitely had a chance of winning the contest. I managed to keep Donald quiet for three consecutive balls and it was only in the fifth ball of the over that he managed a single. I had deliberately bowled slower to him and had even tossed one ball up, giving it a bit of spin. South Africa now needed a boundary off the last ball to win. On our part we just needed to stop the boundary and we were in the final. The key to handling pressure situations like these is to keep yourself steady, follow your instincts and think clearly. In the end, South Africa only managed to sneak in a single and we won by 2 runs. The packed Eden Gardens crowd, which numbered close to 100,000 people, had turned hysterical and the entire team was delirious. Paper torches had been lit all around the stands, creating an unbelievable atmosphere. It was one of the best one-day internationals I had played in.

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Almost every Bengali still loves to remember him as a young man taking Lord's by storm in the damp dawn of a typical English summer. Yes, 20 June 1996 was almost twenty years ago, but for people in Kolkata, those scenes are still fresh in their mind. Pushed up the order to number three in an attempt to expose him to the most challenging of conditions, Sourav Ganguly's initiation into Test cricket was truly a baptism by fire. What followed was the single-biggest Bengali fairy tale in sport. With little tradition in comparison to Mumbai to fall back on, Sourav, with his talent and cultivated aggression, turned himself from being a flavour of Calcutta to a flavour of the world.

Without going into the debate about whether he is the best ever to have led India, suffice it to say that Sourav gave us teeth and muscle away from home. He built the foundation on which M.S. Dhoni and now Virat Kohli built the superstructure.

Beating the Australians hollow on his way to scoring 144 at Brisbane in 2003-04, Sourav had curated a new Indian cricket lexicon in which the word 'cowardice' was hated and loathed. That, more than anything, was his single biggest contribution. He turned a group of talented youth into aggressive street-smart boys, for that was the need of the hour.

Having known Sourav for nearly two decades, I can positively say that belligerence is not part of his true nature and that the persona we saw on the field was a mere façade. Sourav isn't the aggressive type. He is polite, gentle, soft-spoken and all grace socially. For the sake of Indian cricket, he had to convert himself into a bit of a bully; one who would brook no failure from his boys or tolerate any nonsense from the opposition.

/ Sourav Ganguly's autographed bat

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The Coca-Cola Cup at Sharjah in April 1998 was undoubtedly Sachin Tendulkar's tournament. With successive scores of 40, 80, 38, 143 and 134, there was no doubt about who the man of the tournament was. The Opel Astra, which he won as the player of the series, was another slice of his birthday cake. His 143, which propelled India into the final in the midst of a desert storm, was one of the best one-day knocks ever played in the history of cricket.

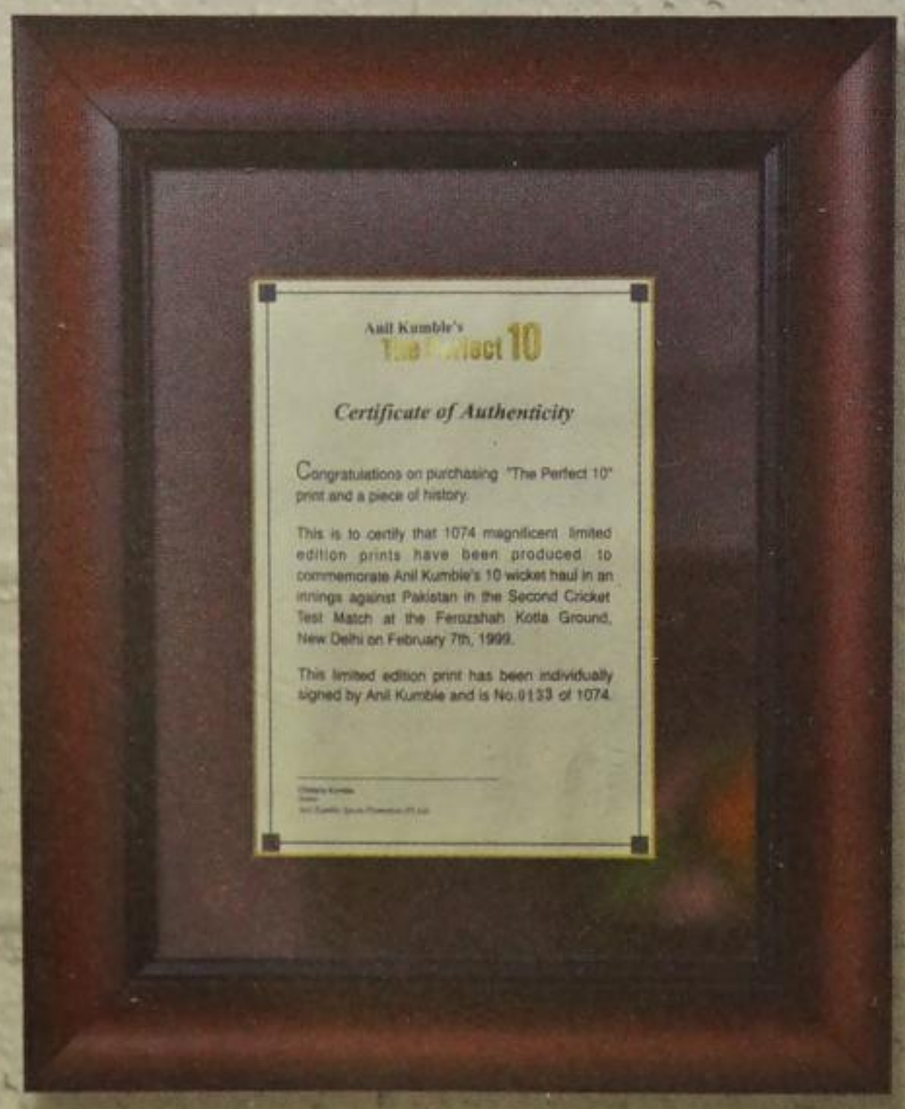
Scoring a century was nothing new for Tendulkar. But the manner in which the 143 was scored was what stood out. Australia had batted first and scored a very healthy 284. It was important that India start well to get the chase on track. Unfortunately, however, India lost four wickets for just 138 runs in 29 overs before a desert storm swept across the ground and the match had to be temporarily suspended. Everyone present, barring Tendulkar, fled to the refuge of the pavilion. When play resumed, it was controlled mayhem. Tendulkar, single-handedly, tore into the Australians and proved to the world for the umpteenth time that he was simply a special talent. In Sachin's words:

> On resumption, the match was curtailed to 46 overs a side but the target was reduced by only by 8 runs. We now needed 138 off 17 overs to win the match, which may appear eminently doable in this age of T-20 cricket but was a really steep target in 1998. Several of my teammates were of the opinion that we should aim at qualification and not risk our place in the final by becoming overambitious and trying to chase the target down. I was confident of winning the match because I was timing the ball well and felt good about my batting. Qualification was surely the primary target, but not the only one, and I knew it would happen on the way to winning the game. Beating Australia would be a statement and it would give us an edge over them in the final. In this innings, I could almost predict every

/ Daily Ticket – Coca-Cola Cup, Sharjah, 1998

move of the Australian bowlers and played my shots accordingly. In fact, I had a feel that I was getting them to bowl to my strengths and had a lot of time to play my strokes. I am grateful to God for giving me these moments, times when I was in complete control of the situation in the middle.

In the final, which was played on Sachin's twenty-fifth birthday, he scored a brilliant 134 that was enough to shut the world champions out. In the post-match presentations, Australian skipper Steve Waugh said that they had lost to Tendulkar. The stunning victory and the rich compliment were the best birthday gifts a young Sachin could have asked for.


Anil Kumble's
The Perfect 10
Certificate of Authenticity
Congratulations on purchasing "The Perfect 10" print and a piece of history.
This is to certify that 1074 magnificent limited edition prints have been produced to commemorate Anil Kumble's 10 wicket haul in an innings against Pakistan in the Second Cricket Test Match at the Ferozshah Kotla Ground, New Delhi on February 7th, 1999.
This limited edition print has been individually signed by Anil Kumble and is No.0133 of 1074.

Above: Anil Kumble's The Perfect 10, 7 February 1999

Left: Anil Kumble's The Perfect 10 – Certificate of Authenticity

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On 7 February 1999, Anil Kumble made history by becoming the second bowler in 123 years of Test cricket to take all 10 wickets in an innings. His historic feat destroyed Pakistan at the Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi. Before Kumble bagged 10 for 74, England's off-spinner Jim Laker had pocketed 10 for 53 runs against Australia at Old Trafford in 1956. In doing so, Kumble helped India level the series after the heart-breaking loss at Chennai in the first of a two-match contest.

India vs. Pakistan
Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi
4, 5, 6, 7 February 1999 (5-day match)

Pakistan 2nd innings (target: 420 runs)

Saeed Anwar	c Laxman	b Kumble	69
Shahid Afridi	c Mongia	b Kumble	41
Ijaz Ahmed	lbw	b Kumble	0
Inzamam-ul-Haq		b Kumble	6
YousufYouhana lbw		b Kumble	0
+Moin Khan	c Ganguly	b Kumble	3
Saleem Malik		b Kumble	15
*Wasim Akram	c Laxman	b Kumble	37
Mushtaq Ahmed	c Dravid	b Kumble	1
Saqlain Mushtaq	lbw	b Kumble	0
Waqar Younis	not out		6
Extras b 15, lb 2, w 2, nb 10			29
T O T A L all out, 60.3 overs			**207**

Bowling	O	M	R	W
Srinath	12	2	50	0 (7nb, 2w)
Prasad	4	1	15	0 (1nb)
Kumble	26.3	9	74	10 (2nb)
Harbhajan Singh	18	5	15	0

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THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TEAM
THE WORLD CUP, England '99
(May – June, 1999)

AUTOGRAPHS

Mohd Azharuddin *(Capt)*

Robin Singh

Venkatesh Prasad

Ajay Jadeja *(Vice Capt)*

Nayan Mongia

Debasis Mohanty

Sachin Tendulkar

Ajit Agarkar

Amay Khurasiya

Sourav Ganguly

Nikhil Chopra

Anshuman Gaekwad *(Coach)*

Sadagoppan Ramesh

Javagal Srinath

Brijesh Patel *(Manager)*

Rahul Dravid

Anil Kumble

Dr Ravindra Chadda (Physiotherapist)

Andrew Kokinos (Trainer)

/ *Above:* Autographs of the Indian team, World Cup 1999

'I was wearing black glasses during the Kenya game for it often happened during the match that I could not control my tears. Though I managed to score a hundred, which remains one of my most satisfying centuries and one I dedicated to my father, I was mentally not always in the game.'

Though the Indian team failed to deliver in the 1999 World Cup, three snapshots from the tournament dazzle to this day.

Sachin Tendulkar's unbeaten 140 against Kenya, days after his father's demise, kept India alive after two straight losses. This is how Sachin describes the hundred:

> After spending four days in India, I did, however, go back to England to rejoin the team on the eve of the match against Kenya. That perhaps is what my father would have wanted me to do and that's what I did. Mentally, however, I was not at my best right through the tournament. I was wearing black glasses during the Kenya game for it often happened during the match that I could not control my tears. Though I managed to score a hundred, which remains one of my most satisfying centuries and one I dedicated to my father, I was mentally not always in the game.

The second high point for India was the record partnership of 318 runs between Sourav Ganguly (183) and Rahul Dravid (145) against Sri Lanka, which saw India post its then-highest ODI total. And finally, India's third successive World Cup victory against Pakistan, spearheaded by Venkatesh Prasad's fine bowling, was a fitting tribute to the martyrs of the Kargil War.

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Indian cricket was reeling under the impact of the match-fixing scandal at the turn of the millennium. It was under such testing conditions that Sourav Ganguly took the reins of the Indian cricket team as captain and forged a new spirit in a team that threatened to come apart. With fans increasingly sceptical of cricket, what was needed was something miraculous, a contest that could draw the fans back to the ground. The India-Australia Test match in Kolkata in March 2001 was one such. Under Ganguly, India came back from an impossibly hopeless situation and beat Steve Waugh's world champion Australians in what can be ranked as the best-ever Test match of all time.

Facts before the start of the third day of the Kolkata Test:

- Steve Waugh's Australians had won sixteen Test matches in a row.
- India had been decimated in a little over three days at the Wankhede Stadium in Mumbai in the first Test of the series.
- Australia had put up a mammoth 445 in the first innings at the Eden Gardens.
- India was reeling at 128-8 at the end of the second day.

What followed still appears unbelievable. Andrew Stoddart in the nineteenth century, Mike Brearley in the twentieth and Sourav Ganguly in the twenty-first. Only twice before had a team risen from the ignominy of following on to score a spectacular victory.

This was certainly the most stunning comeback in Test cricket history. Man of the Match V.V.S. Laxman's record-rewriting 281, Harbhajan Singh's hat-trick-embellished match haul of 13 for 196 and Rahul Dravid's determined 180 made it possible. Not to forget Sachin Tendulkar's spell in the last afternoon when he picked three key wickets in a matter of five overs.

With Ganguly's Indians garnishing this victory with yet another close triumph at the Chepauk in Chennai, it is not without reason that this has been labelled as the best Test series ever.

Escape to Victory at Eden

India v Australia 2000/01
Played at Eden Gardens, Kolkata March 11-15, 2001

Result: India won by 171 runs

Only three Test matches have been won by teams that have followed on. On the Ides of March, 2001, Sourav Ganguly's team achieved this feat and beat Steve Waugh's world champion team. It was one of the most dramatic Test matches of all time. There was a hattrick by Harbhajan Singh, an unforgettable double century by VVS Laxman, a partnership that lasted for more than a day between Laxman and Rahul Dravid, and inspired leadership by Ganguly.

The Kolkata Test was the turning point in Ganguly's captaincy. He had shown innovation and resourcefulness till then, but from the Kolkata Test onwards, Ganguly and his team believed they could win against anybody and from any situation. With the dismissal of Glenn McGrath, India brought Australia's 16-Test winning streak to a halt.They then went on to win the series by triumphing in Chennai. But it was the Kolkata Test that was the watershed moment in India's cricket fortunes and it elevated the India-Australia cricket rivalry to one of the showpieces of international cricket.

/ Sourav Ganguly's signature on the souvenir

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THE YORKSHIRE COUNTY CRICKET CLUB
Headingley Cricket Ground, Leeds
Internet-http://www.yorkshireccc.org.uk
email : cricket@yorkshireccc.org.uk
npower Test Series
NPOWER TEST MATCH
England v India DAY 3
Pavilion Stand
24/08/2002 11:00
Block W Row D Seat 15
Enter by St Michaels Lane T/S
Price 19.00 Mr D Hill
This ticket is sold on the understanding that play is not guaranteed and no money can be refunded in any circumstances, other than as detailed in the ECB scheme overleaf, nor can tickets be accepted for exchange or resale. GROUND REGULATIONS APPLY.
TO BE RETAINED
TO BE RETAINED

/ Ticket for the NPower Test match, England vs India, Day 3, Headingley Cricket Ground, England

It was one of those rare matches where the batsmen refused to take the offer of light from the umpires.

In 2002, England won the first Test match at Lord's, played between 25 and 29 July. In the second Test, India needed to dig deep to save the game. There was a long gap between the second and third Tests and that allowed the Indians to regroup and refocus.

At Headingley, 22-26 August 2002, the wicket was very damp at the start of the match. Despite this, Sourav Ganguly won the toss and decided to bat first. It was a bold decision and though Sehwag got out early, Rahul Dravid and Sanjay Bangar, India's makeshift opener for the game, put together an excellent partnership that swung the momentum in India's favour. Thereafter, three of India's best batsmen, Rahul, Sachin and Sourav all got hundreds, setting up the match for the bowling unit.

The Sourav-Sachin partnership was one of the best overseas, with both of them launching into the English bowlers, who were gradually starting to get tired. It was one of those rare matches where the batsmen refused to take the offer of light from the umpires. Eventually, India declared at 628-8, India's highest-ever score on English soil. Thereafter, the bowlers took over and managed to put England under pressure right from the start. Kumble and Harbhajan bowled beautifully in tandem, in not very helpful conditions, and both picked up three wickets each in the first innings. There was never a big partnership and India kept picking up wickets at regular intervals, finally bowling the English out for 273, forcing them to follow on. In the second innings, with close to 400 runs in the bank, India kept up the pressure and gave every English batsman a hard time. Captain Nasser Hussain was the only Englishman to put up dour resistance against an Indian attack with their tails up. There was a lot of banter in the middle with none of the Indians holding back. Each wicket was followed by a lot of talk and the new batsman was given a rousing welcome to the wicket. When Andrew Flintoff got out for a pair, caught by Dravid at slips off Zaheer Khan, India was within striking distance of a famous victory. Anil Kumble closed out the match, picking up four wickets, and England was bowled out for 309, with India winning the match by an innings and 44 runs.

Abhinav Bindra
Olympic Champion - 2008
World Champion - 2006

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE SIGNED GREY / BLACK TRUTTMAN GLOVE IS THE ONE I USED DURING THE 2008 SEASON INCLUDING THE QUALIFICATION AND FINAL ROUNDS OF THE 2008 BEIJING OLYMPIC GAMES.

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www.abhinavbindra.com

/ Abhinav Bindra's Beijing Olympics gold-medal-winning gloves

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In his autobiography, *A Shot at History* (with Rohit Brijnath), Abhinav Bindra has repeatedly emphasized the importance of timing, a state of full preparedness before the big moment arrives. Being the nation's first-ever individual Olympic gold-medal winner will always make him special. But what makes the 'Bindra moment' pivotal for Indian sports/shooting is that it has encouraged thousands to take up the sport, despite its lack of popular appeal and television coverage.

Bindra's gold at Beijing in 2008 had suddenly awakened the country to the significance of the Olympics as an event. Indians realized that they could win Olympic medals as well. It helped satisfy a national yearning and, in the process, made a statement about the significance of sport in an era of escalating political turmoil. Olympic success, the victory demonstrated, held the promise of uniting Indians across the country. For the first time in Indian Olympic history, the media appropriated this victory in a manner associated commonly with cricket.

With Bindra going on to add an Asian Games silver in 2010, a CWG gold in 2014 and two more medals at the 2014 Asian Games at Incheon, it is not surprising that his achievements, analysed for hours on television, have made him India's most feted shooter ever. He has single-handedly unleashed a revolution of sorts in Indian shooting. Indian shooters winning at the world stage is no longer a surprise.

What stands out in the Bindra story is that his legacy hasn't come easy to him. Not many know that Bindra had shot a 4 in his first sighting shot before the final at Beijing in 2008. The second was an equally baffling 4.2. While we still can't pinpoint the exact reason (the likelihood is that his standing position was loose and somewhat unstable, affecting his balance), his first shot of 10.5 in the final against this backdrop helps demonstrate the enormity of the achievement.

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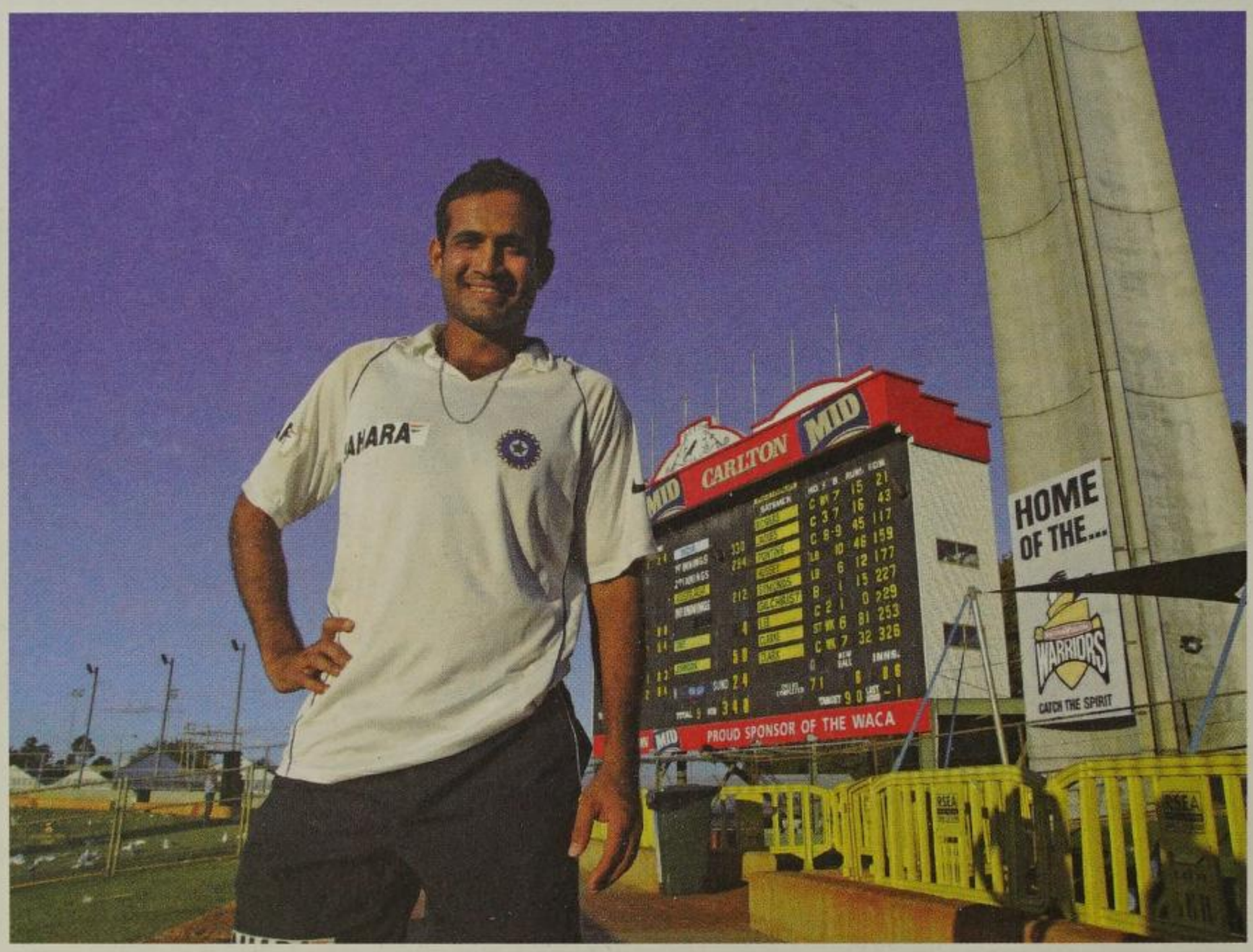
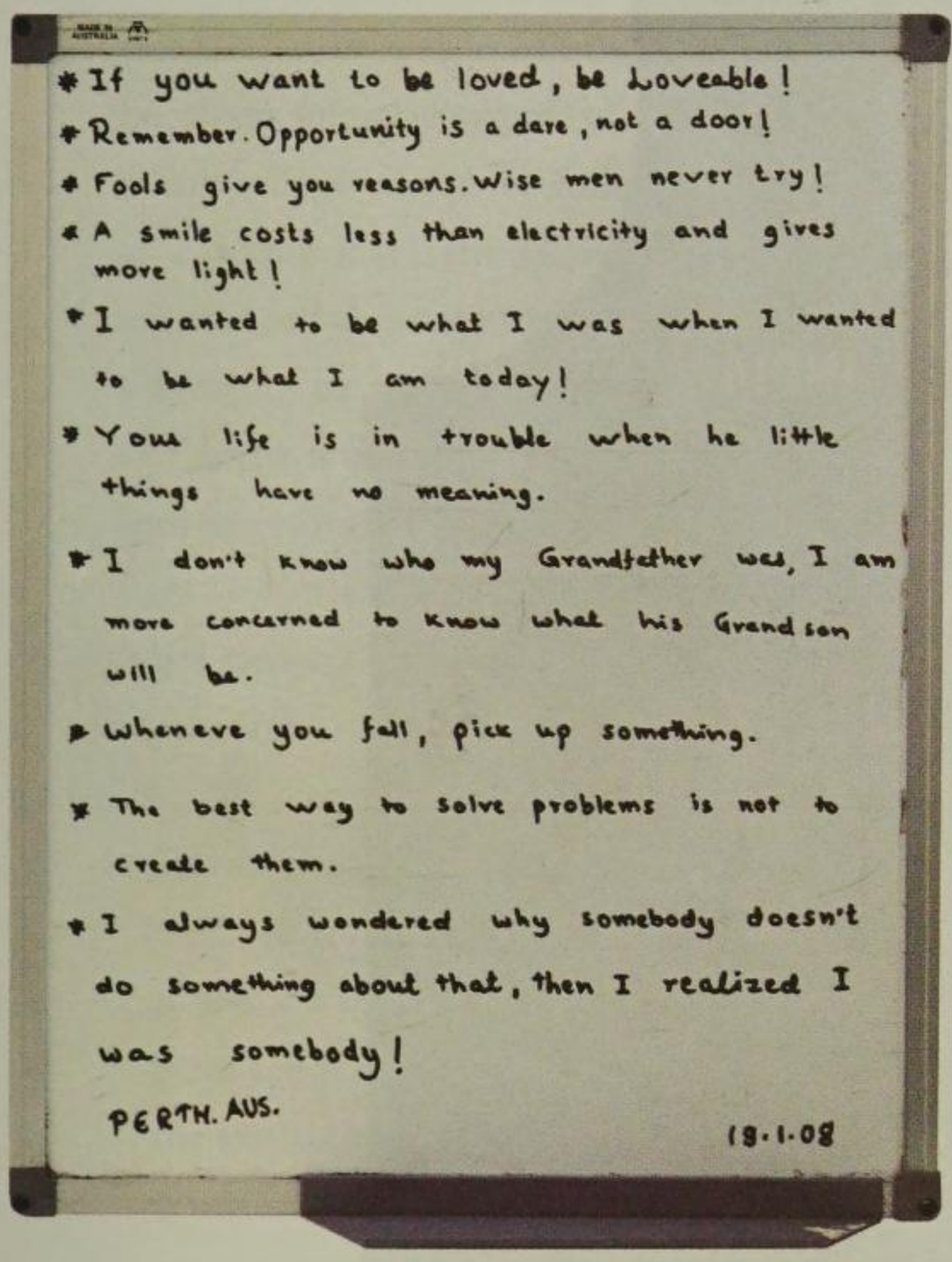


India's tour of Australia in 2008 will forever rank as one of the most eventful and controversial cricket tours of all time. A hearing that lasted until the wee hours of the morning, threats and counter-threats, calls of racism, an impending collapse of India-Australia cricket relations followed by an uneasy truce at Perth – Monkeygate had it all. Although Harbhajan Singh and Andrew Symonds chiefly starred in the drama, both the teams had been embroiled in the incident. Having lost the first two Tests of the series in Melbourne and Sydney, the Indians came back with a famous win at Perth, the high point of Anil Kumble's short-lived tenure as Indian skipper.

Did the Australians overdo it? Perhaps they did. This is how Michael Clarke, one of the key witnesses, has described the incident:

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA
INDIA
TOUR OF AUSTRALIA
2007/2008
TEST SERIES
1ST TEST— v Australia Wednesday 26 – Sunday 30 December 2007 Melbourne Cricket Ground, Melbourne
2ND TEST— v Australia Wednesday 2 – Sunday 6 January 2008 Sydney Cricket Ground, Sydney
3RD TEST— v Australia Wednesday 16 – Sunday 20 January 2008 W.A.C.A. Ground, Perth
4TH TEST— v Australia Thursday 24 – Monday 28 January 2008 Adelaide Oval, Adelaide
TOUR MATCHES
Indians v Victoria Thursday 20 – Saturday 22 December 2007 Junction Oval, Melbourne
Indians v A.C.T. Invitational XI Thursday 10 – Sunday 12 January 2008 Manuka Oval, Canberra
Anil Kumble (Captain)
Wasim Jaffer
Virender Sehwag
Rahul Dravid
Sourav Ganguly
Vangipurappu Laxman
Sachin Tendulkar
Yuvraj Singh
Mahendra Singh Dhoni (W/K)
Dinesh Karthik (W/K)
Irfan Pathan
Harbhajan Singh
Rohant Sharma
Zaheer Khan
Rudra Pratap Singh
Pankaj Singh
Vikram Rai Vir Singh


* If you want to be loved, be loveable!
* Remember. Opportunity is a dare, not a door!
* Fools give you reasons. Wise men never try!
* A smile costs less than electricity and gives more light!
* I wanted to be what I was when I wanted to be what I am today!
* Your life is in trouble when he little things have no meaning.
* I don't know who my Grandfather was, I am more concerned to know what his Grandson will be.
* Whenever you fall, pick up something.
* The best way to solve problems is not to create them.
* I always wondered why somebody doesn't do something about that, then I realized I was somebody!
PERTH. AUS.
19.1.08

'I had mentioned it to Andrew Symonds that if he did not feel really, really offended and if he felt he could overcome it, he should not escalate it further.'

The Test series was followed by the Commonwealth Bank ODI series, which the Indians won, beating Australia in the final. Seriously unwell, Sachin Tendulkar featured in this famous Indian win with an unbeaten hundred in the first final and followed it up with a spectacular 91 in the second. India had turned the tide and beaten Australia 2-0 on Australian soil. Indian cricket's golden phase was about to begin.

/ *Previous page:* Irfan Pathan at the WACA after winning Man of the Match in the third Test of the 2007-8 tour.
Above right: Autographs of the touring Indian team;
Above: Writing on the Indian team dressing-room whiteboard at Perth

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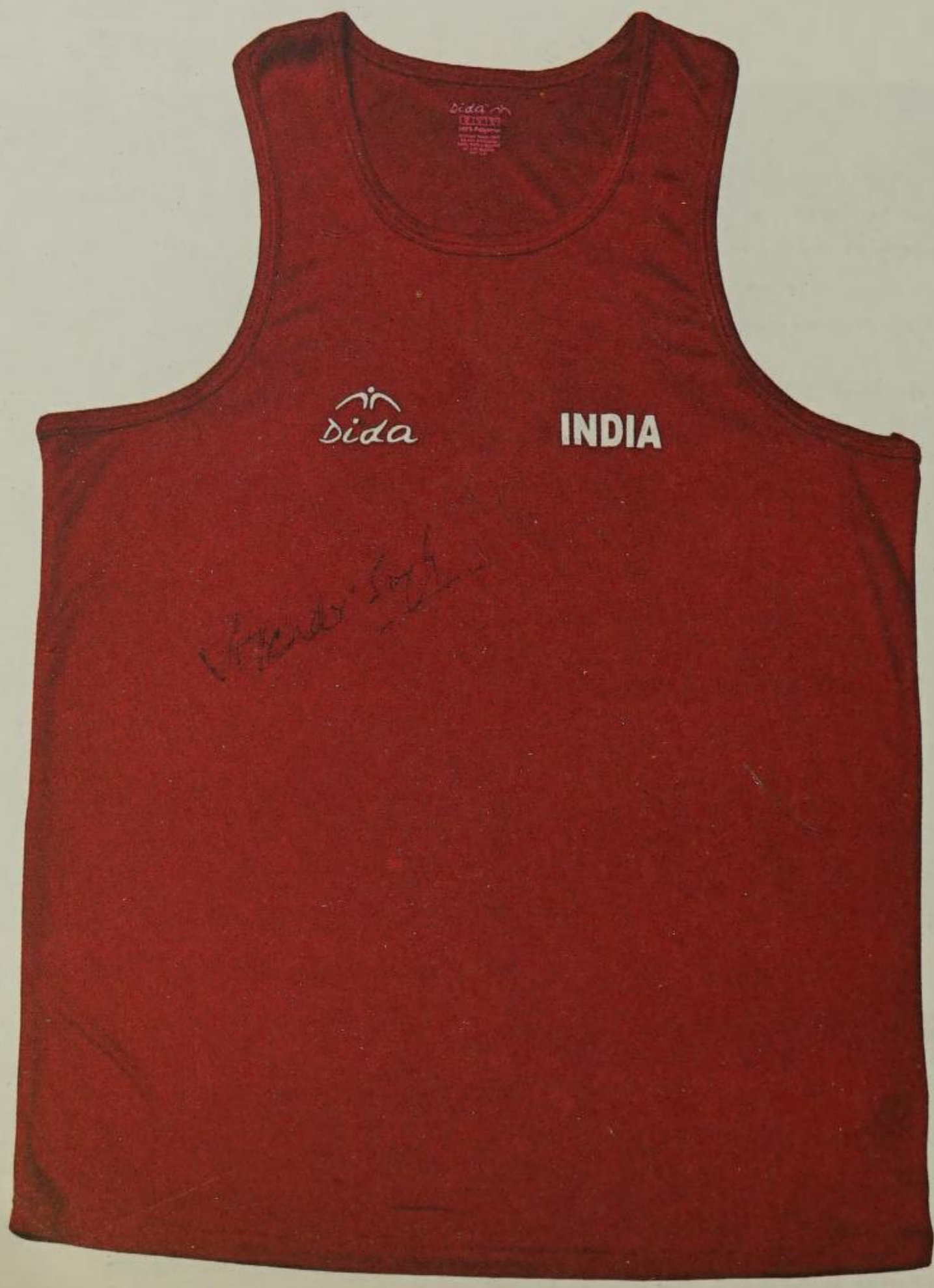


/ Vijender Singh's jersey

He is a role model for many. His is a real-life rags-to-riches story and he aspires to be the best pro boxer in the world. In many ways, Vijender Singh may be credited with having heralded a revolution in Indian boxing. It was only after Vijender's bronze at Beijing in 2008 that the transformation in Indian boxing began in earnest. Two simultaneous developments occurred side by side. On the one hand, Vijender became a shining example of success, encouraging many village youths to follow in his wake. And at a policy level, the Government of Haryana announced that a quarterfinal appearance at the Olympics or a medal-winning performance at the Asian level was good enough to catapult a sportsperson in Haryana to the rank of a DSP.

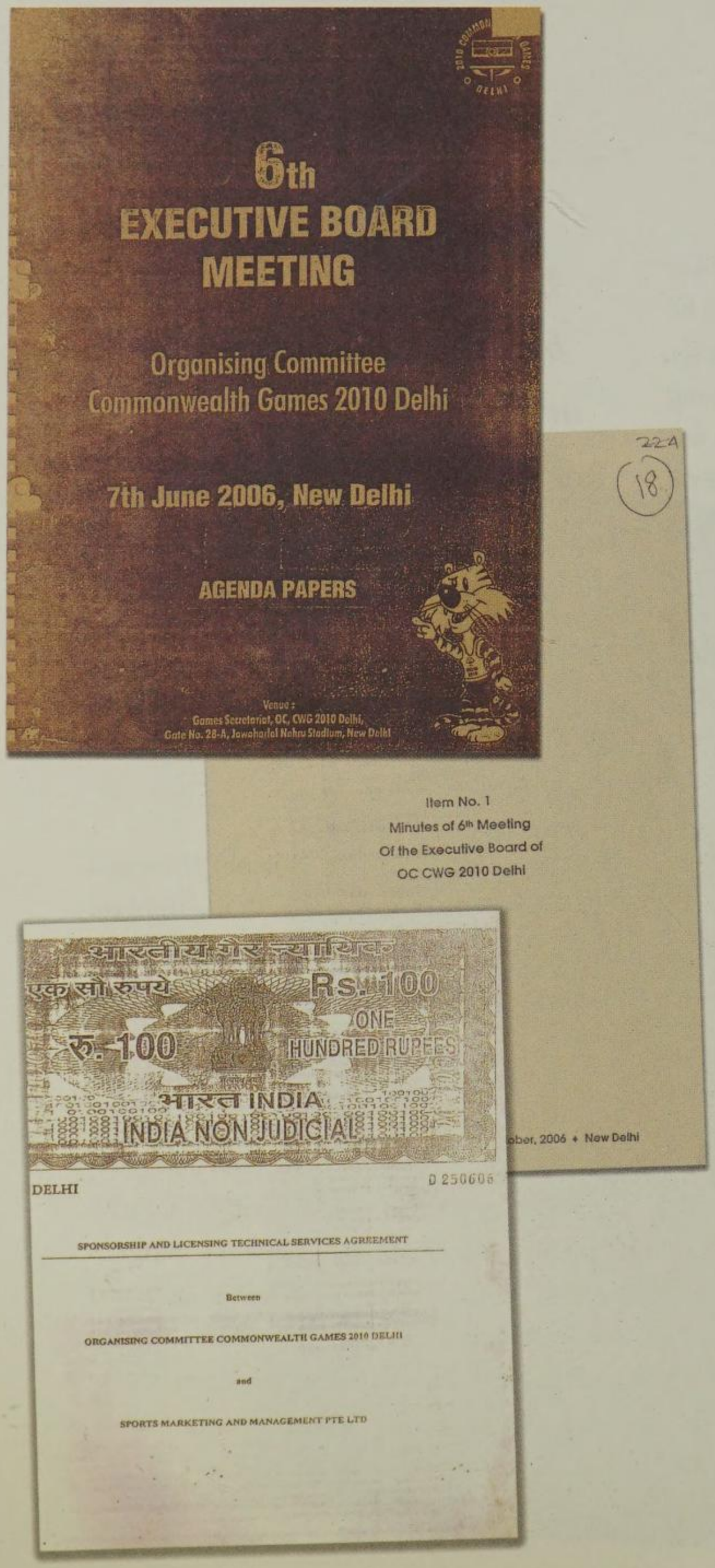
This policy worked brilliantly, as Vijender mentions:

> You are made to feel comfortable in Haryana. So much so, it's easier to dream of glory as a boxer if you are from Haryana. Of the hundreds of boxers in Haryana, at least ten will be good and the system ensures that the talent doesn't go to waste. Earlier, people gave up boxing when they got jobs, but it's changing. Now jobs are assured and we feel that basic jobs are not enough. We think that we need to keep boxing to get even better jobs. That has helped. And things can only get better from here.

Vijender, the first Indian to have qualified for three successive Olympics, is Sachin Tendulkar's equivalent among Haryana's youth. 'If he can, so can we' is the mantra and with the Bhiwani Boxing Club offering the facilities needed, there's no dearth in the supply of budding boxers from the state.

'Earlier, people gave up boxing when they got jobs, but it's changing. Now jobs are assured and we feel that basic jobs are not enough. We think that we need to keep boxing to get even better jobs. That has helped. And things can only get better from here.'

More importantly for the future of Indian boxing, the revolution is now in its second and final phase with Vijender turning pro. If it was the security of a respectable job that triggered the start, it is the high life associated with winning laurels that now propels the bandwagon forward. Vijender, with his endorsement contracts and pro boxing success, is yet again the icon to emulate.



Each time there is talk of an Indian bid for an Asian Games or the Olympics, it is also time to ask the much-maligned question: what is the real legacy of the 2010 Delhi Commonwealth Games? What about their politics, economic impact and to what extent was the CWG successful in transforming Delhi into a global city and India into a sporting force to reckon with?

Were the 101 medals, a first in India's sporting history, a mirage at best? Or did the CWG pave the way for India to become a truly sporting nation? Is the dream of sport for all and sport for peace one that we can aspire towards or has the 2010 CWG turned into a footnote six years down the line? Finally, what about the promise that 'more than all, the legacy of the XIX Commonwealth Games 2010 Delhi will be to boost the sports culture as a part of the daily life of every Indian, particularly the youth'?

Ethnography around Delhi and the National Capital Region in the years after the Games helped demonstrate that the ordinary taxpayer, the common man, whose money was used to fund the Games, remained in the dark about most things pertaining to the event. For the average Delhite, it was an exercise in opulence with little or no benefit in the longer term. Most believed that the sports facilities created for the Games were destined to be white elephants,

Above: Agenda papers and minutes of the Organising Committee; and the controversial Sponsorship and Licensing Technical Services Agreement between the CWG Organising Committee and SMAM – the Australian company.

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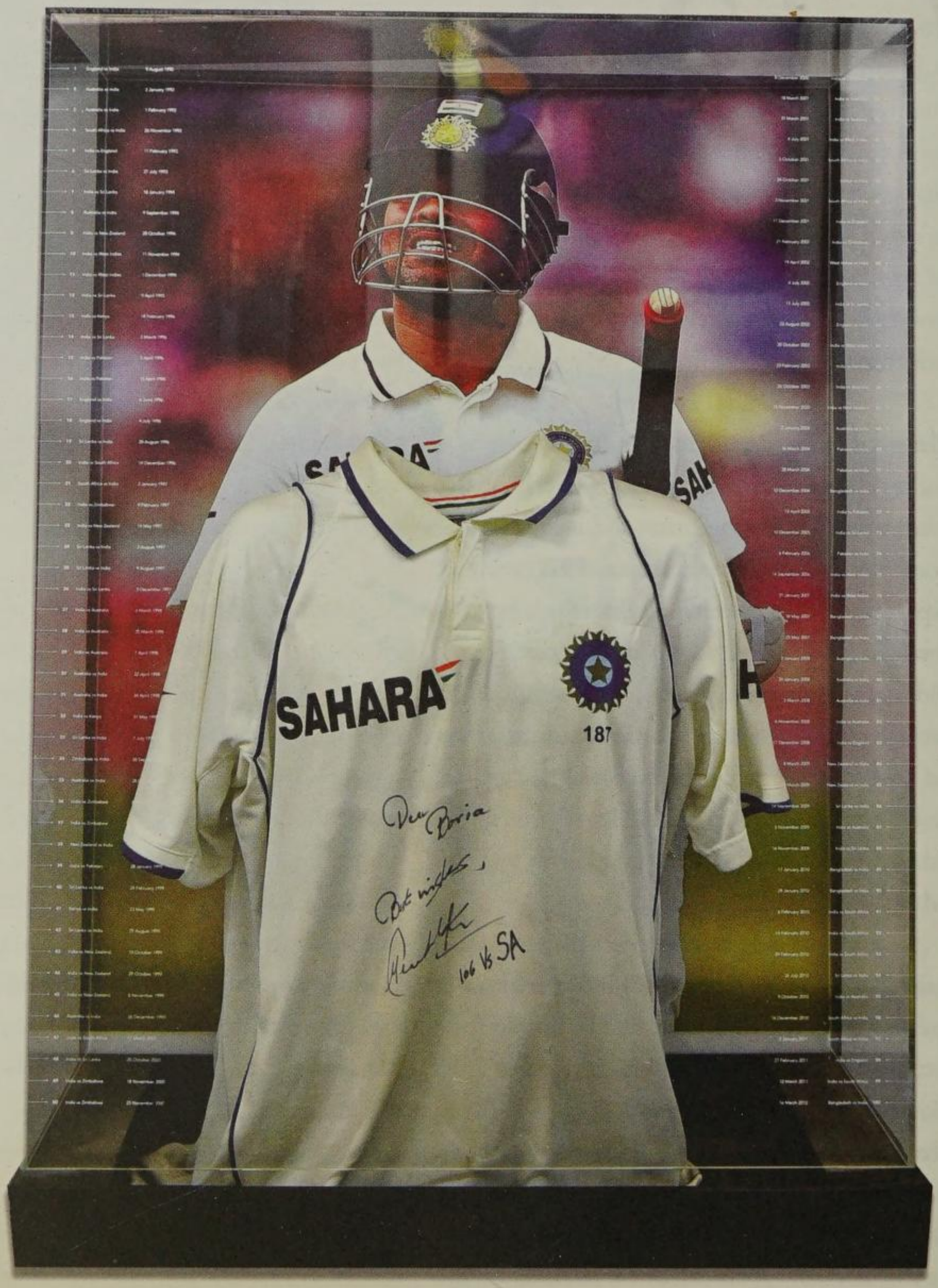
never to be within the reach of ordinary citizens. Unfortunately for Delhi, they were right.

While there is little doubt that Delhi was fundamentally transformed as a result of the event, it can be asserted that the legacy of the Games remains negative in terms of nurturing an all-pervasive sports culture in India, which explains why India has won one solitary individual Olympic gold medal after ninety-six years of competition. Knowing full well that the tremendous effort and cost of staging major games militate against the realization of a sustainable legacy for sports and physical activity, Delhi needed to step up and set an example.

Only if this was done could Delhi have served as a perfect model of what the CWG can do for a host city. This was especially pertinent in India because, even to this day, among most Indian Games organizers, sport is still too often phrased as somehow being separated from its cultural and historical context. To illustrate the point, the mainstream sports discourse in India on the 2010 CWG tells us that it is all about medals won, records broken or television rights sold as ends in themselves, or that it is about the idea of India's emergence as a sporting power, a dream the country has nurtured since Independence. However, as is documented more globally, the CWG and their relevant records and statistics are important only insofar as they can affect the societies surrounding them.

A survey of international media reports in the aftermath of the 2010 CWG draws attention to one singular strand of argument: whether or not India moved a step ahead to mount a strong Olympic bid. These arguments were based on assumptions that a successful CWG would be a stepping stone towards bidding for the 2024 Olympic Games. Put bluntly, India is not ready to mount a serious Olympic bid. The Commonwealth Games came to India prematurely, a decision that explains all of the problems in the lead-up to the Games. An Olympic bid is still a far cry.

Delhi 2010, it is perhaps correct to say, will forever remain a brilliant opportunity lost.



/ Sachin Tendulkar's signed jersey from the India vs South Africa Test match

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The India-South Africa Test match at the Eden Gardens in 2010 will go down as one of the best Test matches played on Indian soil. On a greenish pitch, South Africa started well and it was towards the end of the first day that India staged a miraculous comeback. From a position of strength at 218-1, South Africa collapsed to a modest 296 all out, thanks to some terrific bowling from Zaheer Khan and Harbhajan Singh. India batted brilliantly in reply, with Virender Sehwag, V.V.S. Laxman, M.S. Dhoni and Sachin Tendulkar getting centuries. Most importantly, Sehwag and Tendulkar had a terrific partnership after losing two quick wickets and managed to score at a phenomenal pace, unsettling the South Africans. Laxman and Dhoni built on the platform and India finally declared at a whopping 643-6, leaving the South Africans two whole days to bat to save the game.

Despite play being interrupted due to bad weather conditions on day 4, India continued to stay in the hunt and on day 5, it was Test cricket at its very best – two quality sides fighting for pole position in Test cricket. Bhajji, who has a phenomenal record in Kolkata, bowled brilliantly yet again and India managed to pick the final South African wicket with just a few overs of the match remaining.

/ Virendra Sehwag's signed jersey

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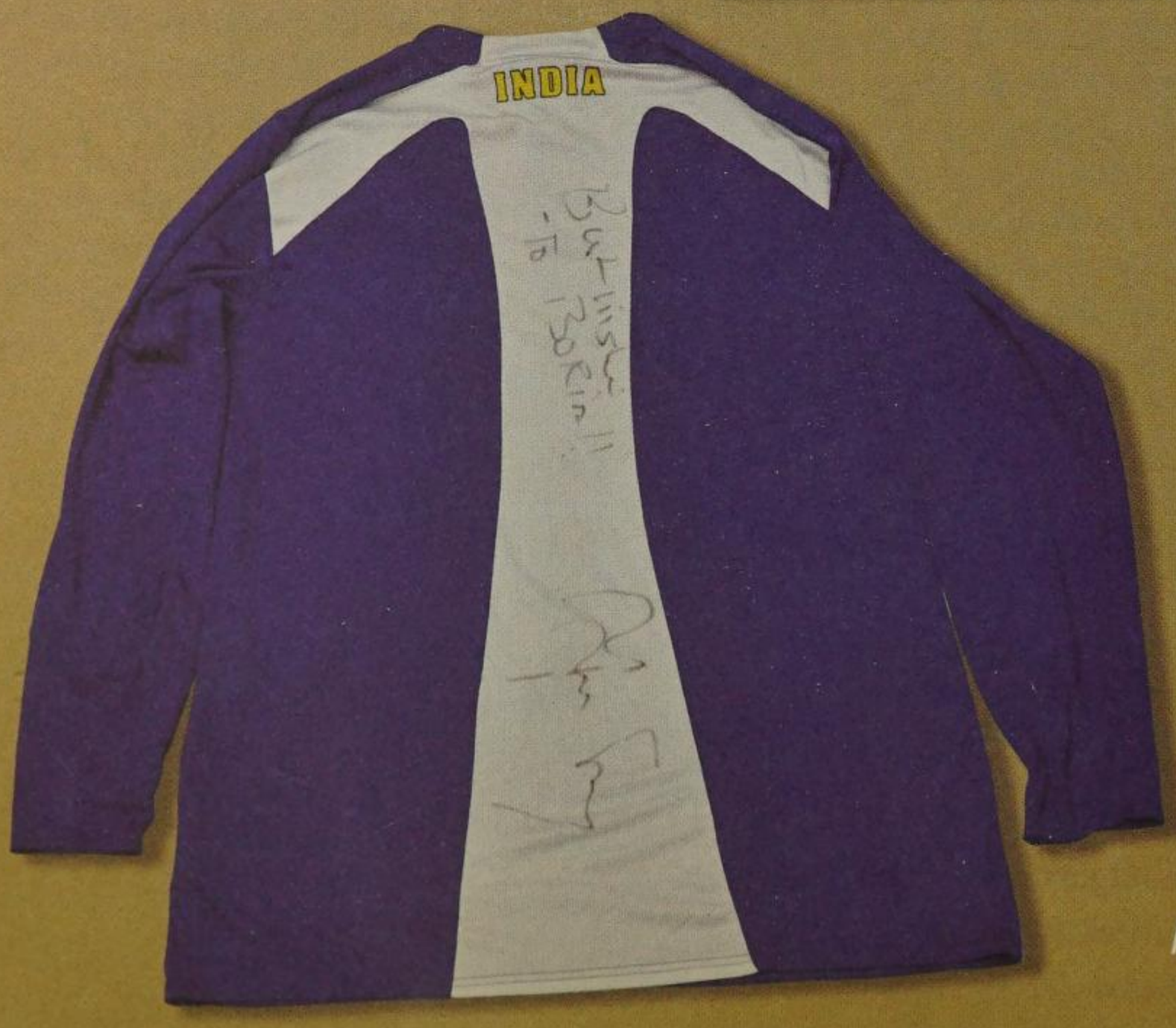
There is little doubt that India's ascent to the number one position in Test cricket in November 2009 would not have been possible without Sehwag at the top of the order. It is impossible to forget the 284 he scored on a single day at the Cricket Club of India against Sri Lanka in 2009, in the match that made India the world's number one Test team. He was eventually out for 293 in this innings, missing out on his third Test triple century. Sehwag, for the record, is the only Indian to have scored two international triple centuries.

In fact, it wouldn't be wrong to say that between 2008 and 2010, India's golden phase in Test cricket, Sehwag was the most significant member of the Indian cricket team. A rare match-winner, Viru helped set up the match for the bowlers and dealt a huge psychological blow to the opposition.

Again, it was Sehwag who, on 8 December 2011, broke the highest ODI score of 200 at that time, held by the inimitable Sachin Tendulkar. Sehwag blasted 219 against the West Indies. Anyone who has watched the innings will say that he made it look really easy. That is a trait he has now brought to the commentary box.

'Whether it is you or whether it is Dale Steyn, the ball will remain a ball. If it is there to be hit, I will hit it.'

For him, it was always in the mind. Having known him well for years, I am aware of how he kept things simple. When speaking to me on how he prepared for challenges, this is what he had to say: 'Whether it is you or whether it is Dale Steyn, the ball will remain a ball. If it is there to be hit, I will hit it.'



Above: Sachin Tendulkar's practice jersey

Left: Yuvraj Singh's signed jersey

Facing page: A bat autographed by the Indian team, 2011

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The 2011 World Cup triumph at home was India's second tryst with cricketing destiny after 25 June 1983 at Lord's. For starters, it ensured that cricket, already perched at the pinnacle of the sporting ladder in India, would have no competition in the foreseeable future. As a result of this achievement, cricketers were accorded godlike status and corporate India helped expand the size of the cricket industry. Brand cricket, thanks to the World Cup, was at an all-time high and was considered the safest investment in trying to capture millions of eyeballs across the country.

For twenty-eight years the nation had waited for this very moment. It had finally arrived on home soil in the best way possible. The final week of the tournament was the best ever in India's cricket history. India beat Australia in a superb quarterfinal encounter in Ahmedabad, thanks to the heroics of Yuvraj Singh, before proceeding to beat Pakistan at Mohali in the most-watched match of the tournament. It finally won the World Cup at the Wankhede stadium in Mumbai, courtesy a Mahendra Singh Dhoni classic. Indian cricket fans will never forget Dhoni's eyes as he tracked the ball beyond the boundary on the night of 2 April 2011. The nation erupted in celebration. It was a night of joy and unbridled festivity as thousands thronged the Marine Drive. Sachin Tendulkar's dream had been finally fulfilled.

At the end of the final, I had the pleasure of interviewing Yuvraj at 3 a.m. just as he was about to go into the party organized at the hotel. Before that, Virender Sehwag, Virat Kohli, Yuvraj and I had had biryani in his room and Yuvi very kindly passed the World Cup trophy to me so I could hold it for one glorious moment. Virat, in fact, warned me that it was heavy and so it was indeed. That was a night like no other.

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When the Indians went to England in 2011, they were still the number-one ranked Test team. Under M.S. Dhoni, India had just won the World Cup on home soil and there was a lot of positivity before the team set sail. Three of the Fab Four in Dravid, Tendulkar and Laxman were still around and with Zaheer Khan bowling at his best, India, many felt, would be a real match for England in home conditions. Things, however, turned out differently, with injuries taking a toll on the team. Furthermore, England's Alastair Cook was at his imperious best and deflated the tourists with a magical 294 at Edgbaston. India eventually lost the series 0-4 and this started a streak of defeats that continued in Australia through December-January 2011-12 where again India lost the series 0-4, making the string of overseas defeats eight in a row.

The World Cup victory was soon to become history and Indian cricket was on a downward spiral that wasn't arrested in the next eight months. The slide accounted for Dravid and Laxman, who retired within months of each other. Most players, including the captain, looked jaded. These were troubled times for Indian cricket.

3rd NPOWER TEST

England v India at Edgbaston 10th - 14th August 2011

BUMBLE'S MATCH

"My England career was destined to be a short one but that game at Edgbaston in July 1974 ensured there would be something tangible to remember it by." So wrote former England coach and now popular Sky Sports commentator David Lloyd in his autobiography, about the game in which he scored 214 not out in what was only his second Test appearance and was on the field for every ball bowled.

Geoffrey Boycott had opened England's innings with Dennis Amiss in the first Test of that short, three-Test series against India in June and early July, 1974. But, when Boycott scored just 10 and 6 in an England victory in which all the other frontline batsmen made runs, and because he was at the time troubled by off-field matters as well as the left-arm medium-paced swing of Eknath Solkar, he stood down from international cricket. He was not to return until 1977.

Lloyd was Boycott's replacement and made 46 in his only innings on debut, at Lord's, where England won by a thumping margin of an innings and 285 runs to take an unassailable 2-0 lead in the series. At Edgbaston, for the third and final Test, Lloyd's only thought was to make as many runs as possible so that the selectors could not leave him out of either the three-Test series to follow against Pakistan or the forthcoming winter Ashes tour to Australia.

"I set out my stall to make a hundred and I did so; then I turned it into a double-hundred," wrote Lloyd. "Rain washed out the first day but it made no difference; Geoff Arnold and Mike Hendrick swept the Indians away before tea on the Friday and I batted through the rest of that day and all of the Saturday. I have no memory of feeling tired, just immensely proud."

On a flat pitch, the three-pronged India spin attack of Bedi, Venkataraghavan and Prasanna, plus the medium-pacers Solkar and Abid Ali, were rendered impotent as Lloyd added 157 for the first wicket with Amiss, 211 for the second wicket with Mike Denness, the England captain, and then a further unbroken 91 with Keith Fletcher.

Lloyd's long-time Lancashire teammate Farouk Engineer was keeping wicket for India. "He kept muttering to me 'keep going Bumble, you'll get a lot here!'", recalled Lloyd, whose 448-minute innings helped England to declare at 459 for two and then go on to complete their win and a 3-0 series clean sweep late on the fourth afternoon of what was, in effect, a three-day match.

It was England's first individual double-century at Edgbaston and the highest score of Lloyd's entire first-class career. He faced 396 balls and hit 17 fours, but "such records were so much trivia to me, compared to the thrill of the achievement and the warm knowledge that, barring something horribly unforeseen, I could begin to think with confidence of making my first overseas tour".

That tour, however, in 1974-75, resulted in a 4-1 hammering of England by Australia, and Lloyd himself batted bravely in four Tests – the last of his nine overall – despite being hit such a spectacularly painful blow in the box by Jeff Thomson at Perth that it has since provided a focal point for many of his hilarious after-dinner speaking turns.

Edgbaston 1974: India 165 (F M Engineer 64*, M Hendrick 4 for 28, G G Arnold 3 for 43) and 216 (S S Naik 77, M Hendrick 3 for 43, C M Old 3 for 52); England 459 for 2 dec (D Lloyd 214*, M H Denness 100, D L Amiss 79, K W R Fletcher 51*). England won by an innings and 78 runs

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ENGLAND v INDIA
Third npower Test Match - Edgbaston
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
10th, 11th, 12th, 13th & 14th August 2011

£1

Hours of Play: 11.00 am to 6.00 pm or after 90 overs whichever is the later. If any of the minimum number of overs have not been bowled by 6.30pm, play shall cease upon completion of the over in progress. On the last day, a minimum of 75 overs have to be bowled. On the final day, if both captains accept that there is no prospect of either side achieving a victory, they may agree to finish the match after (a) the time for the commencement of the last hour has been reached OR (b) there are a minimum of 15 overs to be bowled, whichever is the later. **Lunch:** 1.00pm - 1.40pm **Tea:** 3.40pm - 4.00pm. (New ball can be taken after 80 overs)

* Captain †Wicket Keeper

England	First Innings			Second Innings		
1 AJ Strauss *		b A Mishra	87			
2 AN Cook			294			
3 IR Bell		b Kumar	34			
4 KP Pietersen	lbw	b Kumar	63			
5 EJG Morgan						
6 R Bopara						
7 MJ Prior †						
8 T Bresnan						
9 SCJ Broad						
10 GP Swann						
11 JM Anderson						
Extras	b- lb- w- nb-			b- lb- w- nb-		
	(wkts; overs) TOTAL			(wkts; overs) TOTAL		

	Fall	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1st inns		186	252	374							
2nd inns											

Bowling	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Kumar								
Sreesanth								
Ishant Sharma								
A Mishra								
Raina								
Tendulkar								

India	First innings			Second innings
1 V Sehwag	c Prior	b Broad	0	
2 G Gambhir		b Bresnan	38	
3 R Dravid		b Bresnan	22	
4 S Tendulkar	c Anderson	b Broad	1	
5 VVS Laxman	c Broad	b Bresnan	30	
6 S Raina		b Anderson	4	
7 MS Dhoni * †	c Strauss	b Broad	77	
8 A Mishra	c Prior	b Broad	4	
9 P Kumar	c Prior	b Bresnan	26	
10 Ishant Sharma	c Cook	b Anderson	4	
11 S Sreesanth	not out		0	
Extras	b- 4 lb-14 w- nb-		18	b- lb- w- nb-
	(10 wkts; 62.2 overs) TOTAL		224	(wkts; overs) TOTAL

	Fall	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1st inns		8	59	60	75	92	100	111	195	224	224
2nd inns											

Bowling	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Anderson	21.2	3	69	2				
Broad	17	6	53	4				
Bresnan	20.0	4	62	4				
Swann	4	0	22	0				

Umpires: S Taufel & S Davis
3rd Umpire: R Tucker
4th Umpire: P Hartley
Match Referee: R Madugalle
Scorers: D Wainwright & S Smith
Toss won by : England

RESULT :

MAN OF THE MATCH:

npower TEST SERIES

/ Scorecard of the third NPower Test match between India and England, 2011

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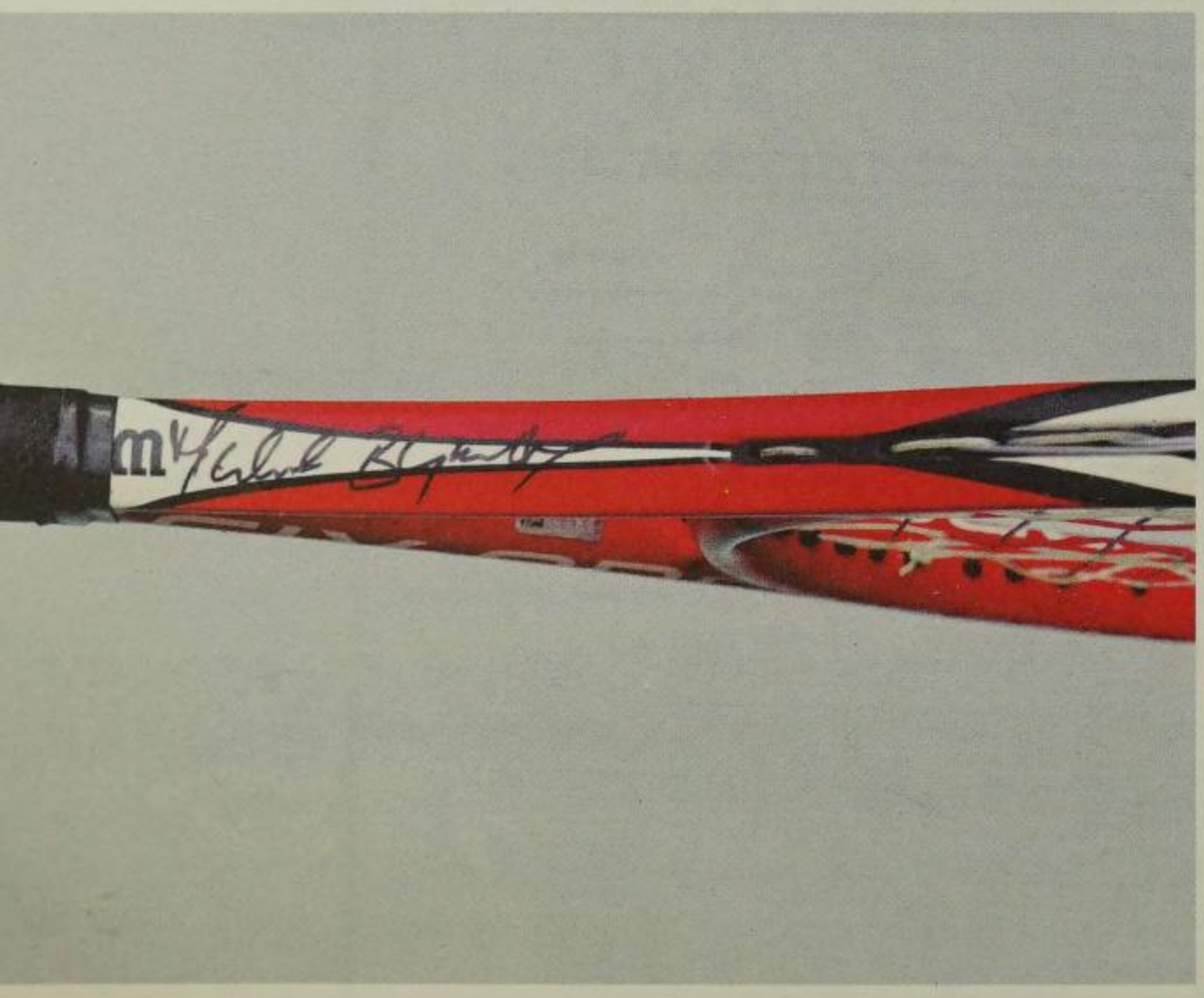
Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes will forever remain two of the best tennis players to have come out of India. Theirs was an incredible pairing, which scaled the number one ATP ranking at the turn of the millennium. Their fallout over personal reasons must have cost Indian tennis a number of Grand Slam titles. Having forged a unique chemistry on court for years, the two later became bitter rivals, playing out some great matches against each other. One such was the semi-final of the year-end Masters in 2012, with Mahesh partnering Rohan Bopanna, edging out Leander in a closely fought encounter. This match, Mahesh claims, will always remain special for him for the way he played in making the final at the O2 arena in London. In the wake of all the acrimony that had dented Indian tennis leading into the London 2012 Games, the match had assumed a special significance in the echelons of world tennis.

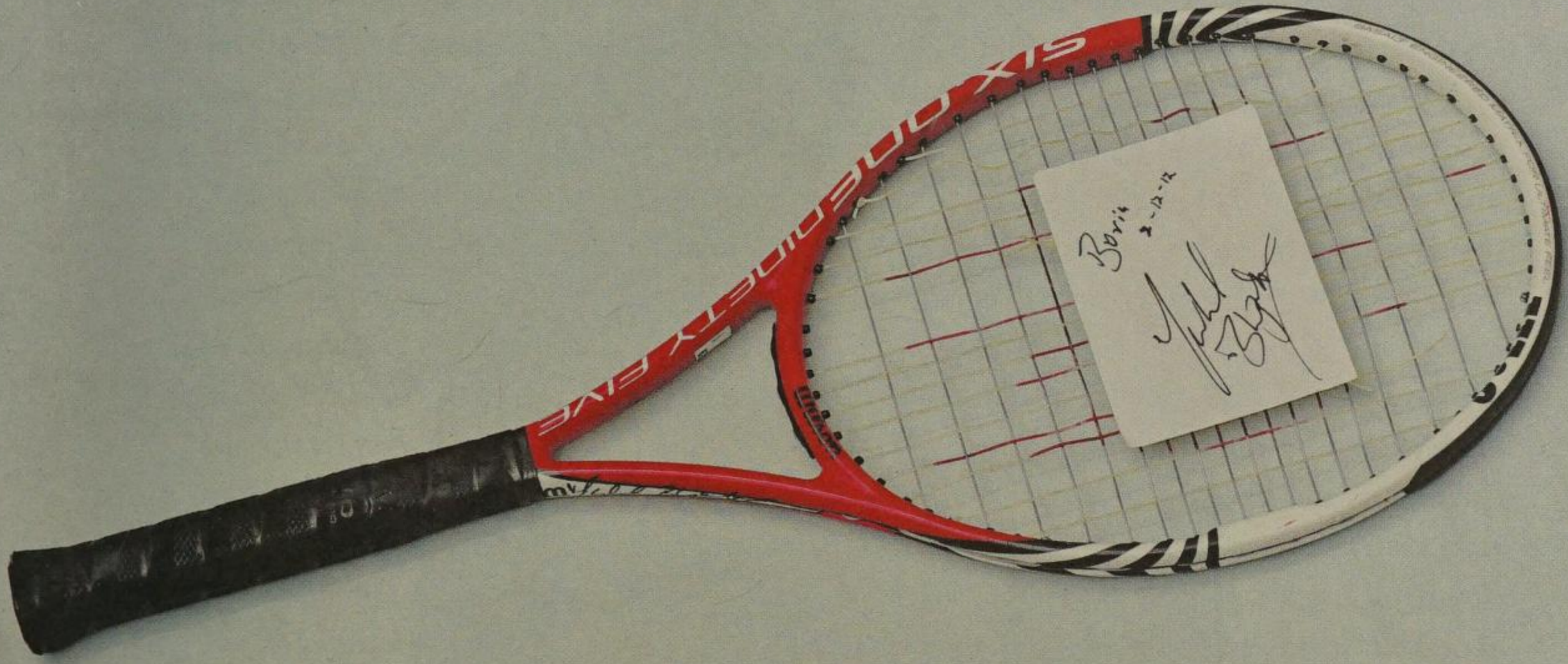


/ Signed racquet used by Mahesh Bhupathi

Mahesh has gone on to create the International Premier Tennis League but still yearns for the action.

> To be honest I miss professional tennis, having played at the highest level for two decades. It is what has given me my identity and the thought itself that I will not be playing at all is daunting. I continue to check tennis results daily and will perhaps continue to do so even when I am not playing anymore. It has been an amazing ride and I have absolutely no regrets.

'It (tennis) is what has given me my identity ...
It has been an amazing ride and I have absolutely no regrets.'



/ Mahesh Bhupathi's racquet from his match against Leander Paes at the year-end Masters, which he won partnering Rohan Bopanna

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/ Mary Kom's jersey, signed by her

'...Yes, I couldn't win gold but I am proud that I won India's first women's boxing medal at the Olympics.'

'I cannot guarantee the result but I can guarantee my 100 per cent effort,' were Mary Kom's words just before her departure to London for the 2012 Olympic Games. With women's boxing making it to the Olympics for the first time, London was much more than a Games for 'Magnificent Mary'. It was her stage to prove her detractors wrong for the umpteenth time in her career and take her legacy to a level unmatched in the annals of Indian sport.

Mary, by every yardstick, is a legend. Winner of five world championship titles and awarded the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna in July 2009, she fought her son's illness to take a shot at the London medal in 2012.

As soon as the Olympic qualification was out of the way, Mary had her reasons to feel confident. 'I have done all I need to do well. In terms of my preparation there is little more that I could have done. I have my strategies chalked out,' a confident Mary had asserted before she left for London.

An inspiration for thousands of Indian sportswomen, Mary Kom is not just a sportsperson. The day I spoke to her in Imphal, a few months before the Olympics, she first asked me to call back in an hour, saying that she was busy with household chores. As it turned out, she was busy cooking for her children and thereafter doing the dishes. A five-time world champion doing the dishes is unheard of, I thought. It only happens in India and this is one of the reasons why Mary, irrespective of what she does hereafter, is already a living legend.

What is it that distinguishes Mary Kom from her contemporaries? She is humble and yet determined. Mary is forthright when it comes to answering critics who had scoffed at her before her London trip, arguing that it was impossible for her to push her body weight up and win in the 51-kg category.

A few people had started writing me off. According to them I was past my prime and no match for the stronger girls in the 51-kg category. I have just one thing to say to these people. Let someone come and beat me in the ring. You first have to beat me. Till then please stop being critical of me and celebrate this bronze medal, which is for the country. Yes, I couldn't win Gold but I am proud that I won India's first women's boxing medal at the Olympics.

/ Autographed gloves used by Sachin while scoring his hundredth century

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16 *March 2012, Sher-e-Bangla Stadium, Mirpur:* Sachin Tendulkar had scored his hundredth century and only just finished the post-match media interaction. There was chaos all around, with everyone from the media, ground security, production crew and Bangladeshi administrators jostling to speak to the man. I knew it would be impossible to speak to him in that frenzy. Shortly after 11 p.m., there were still thousands waiting on the road to catch a glimpse of the players leaving for the hotel. The Indian team was not able to leave the stadium for another hour or so and I wondered if I would get an opportunity to greet Sachin at all that night. Then, at the stroke of midnight, I got a call from the man. We agreed to meet in the lobby of the Pan Pacific Sonargaon in Dhaka, the hotel where he was staying, and then go up to his room (No. 723). Disruption again. With hundreds waiting for the players in the lobby, the team had to make a backdoor entry. Hotel security wouldn't let me go up. They finally relented only after Sachin made a personal request. The room, with all those balloons the hotel authorities had left for him as a surprise, looked dressed for a party. Sachin must have wanted the party to get over quickly – he looked exhausted.

So how difficult was the wait and what was his first reaction when he reached the milestone? Here's how Sachin described it:

> I thanked God to start with and said to myself that the wait was finally over. Without a doubt it has been the most difficult hundred to get. I was feeling the pressure every day of my life and was getting frustrated with myself at not being able to get to the landmark. For a few seconds my mind was blank and I just felt relieved that I had finally achieved the three figure mark after more than a year… There wasn't a day in my life when I wasn't reminded of the hundred. It appeared on occasions that everything I had achieved in the past was irrelevant and I'd only be judged by my ability to get the hundredth hundred. I was doing everything to not succumb to the pressure but it was hard and I have no issues in accepting that the pressure was indeed getting to me. I am human and it is difficult to stay insulated from all the talk around you and I am glad it is done finally.

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India played the first Test against Australia at the Chepauk in Chennai in February 2013, a ground where the hosts hold a splendid record. Australia batted first and did well to score 380 in the first innings with skipper Michael Clarke scoring a hundred.

/ Sachin Tendulkar's bat with which he scored 81 against Australia at Chepauk

India in turn lost two quick wickets and then Tendulkar walked in. James Pattinson, the young fast bowler, was bowling quick and Sachin responded to fire with fire. The first ball was slightly wide outside the off stump and he presented the full face of the blade to send it blazing through to the boundary. The second ball was similar and he repeated the shot. The final ball of the over was short of a length and he moved inside the line to flick it to fine leg for another boundary. Eventually he was out for 81 and missed out on a hundred that was very much for the taking. The dismissal did not affect the team's momentum with Virat Kohli getting a hundred and Dhoni scoring a blistering double hundred, one of the best innings played at the Chepauk. India managed a lead of 192, enough to put the Australians under pressure.

Thereafter, Ravichandran Ashwin ran through the Australians to give India a 1-0 lead in the series.

India got better as the series went on with Ashwin the pick of the bowlers along with Ravindra Jadeja, who picked up Clarke on multiple occasions, pegging Australia back. Riding on some excellent batting from Cheteshwar Pujara and debutant Shikhar Dhawan, India, for the first time in history, cruised to a 4-0 series win against Australia.

/ R. Ashwin's signed jersey from the Test series against Australia, 2013, where he was declared Man of the Series

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Indian hockey has seen remarkable progress in the last few years. From failing to qualify for the Beijing Olympics in 2008, to coming last at London 2012 and to making the quarterfinals at Rio 2016, it has been a steady ascent. In the interim, India made the final of the Champions Trophy for the first time ever in 2016, winning a silver, and also won the Asian Champions Trophy in 2011 and 2016 and the 2014 Asian Games gold medal. While there are problems which need to be resolved if this resurgence has to turn a full cycle, it must be said that the effort put in has given us hope. Hockey India, which has set up a franchise-based league for hockey on the model of the Indian Premier League (IPL), is one of the best-run sports federations in the country. This league has given the Indians real exposure and allowed the youngsters an opportunity to play with some of the biggest names in world hockey. India is no longer daunted when pitted against leading European sides and this must be one of the most significant contributions of the Hockey India League. It has also brought in serious funding to hockey, making the sport far more economically viable than it was a decade earlier.

/ Autographed jersey of Ranchi Rhinos, from the inaugural edition of the Indian Hockey League

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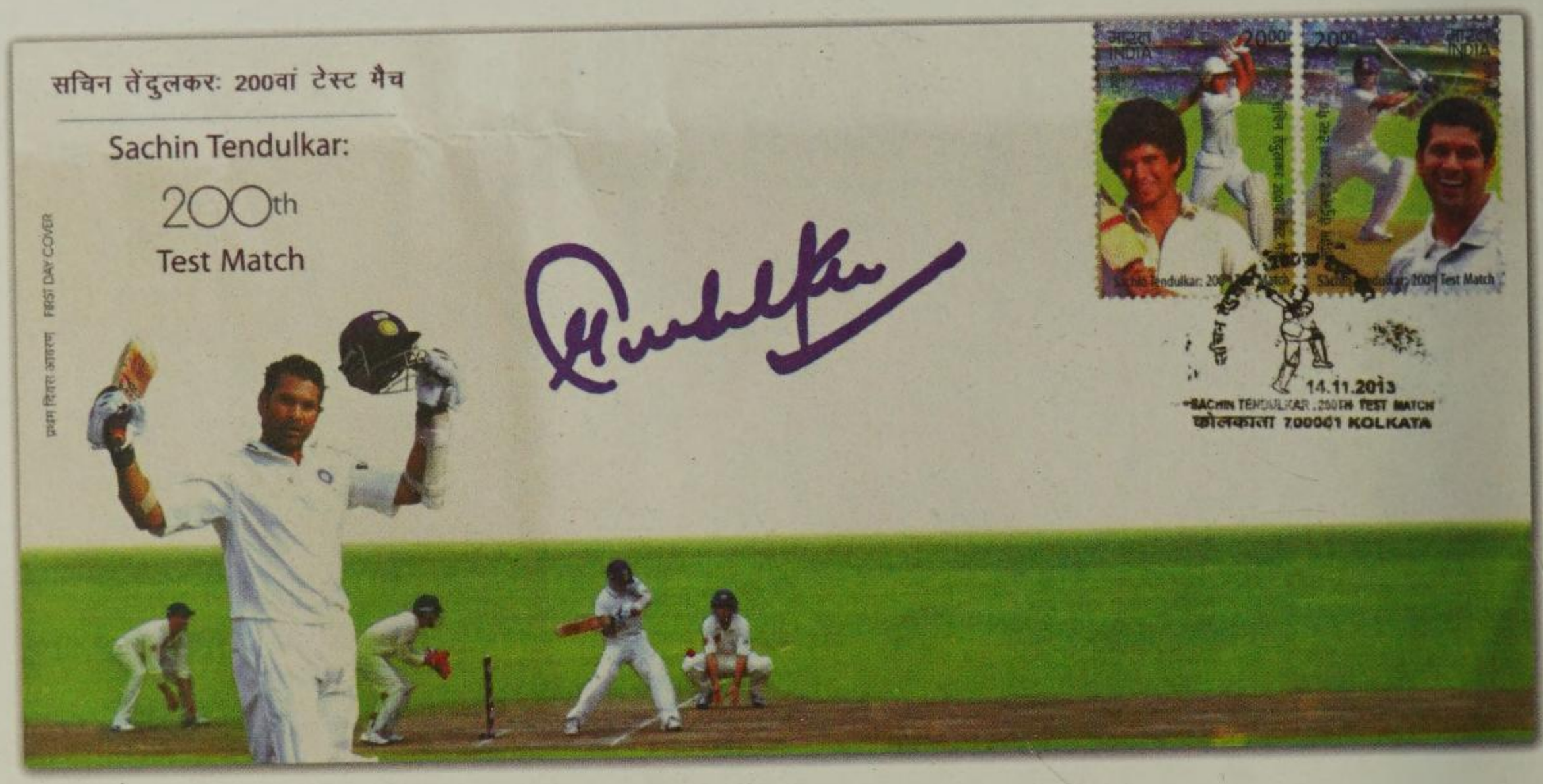
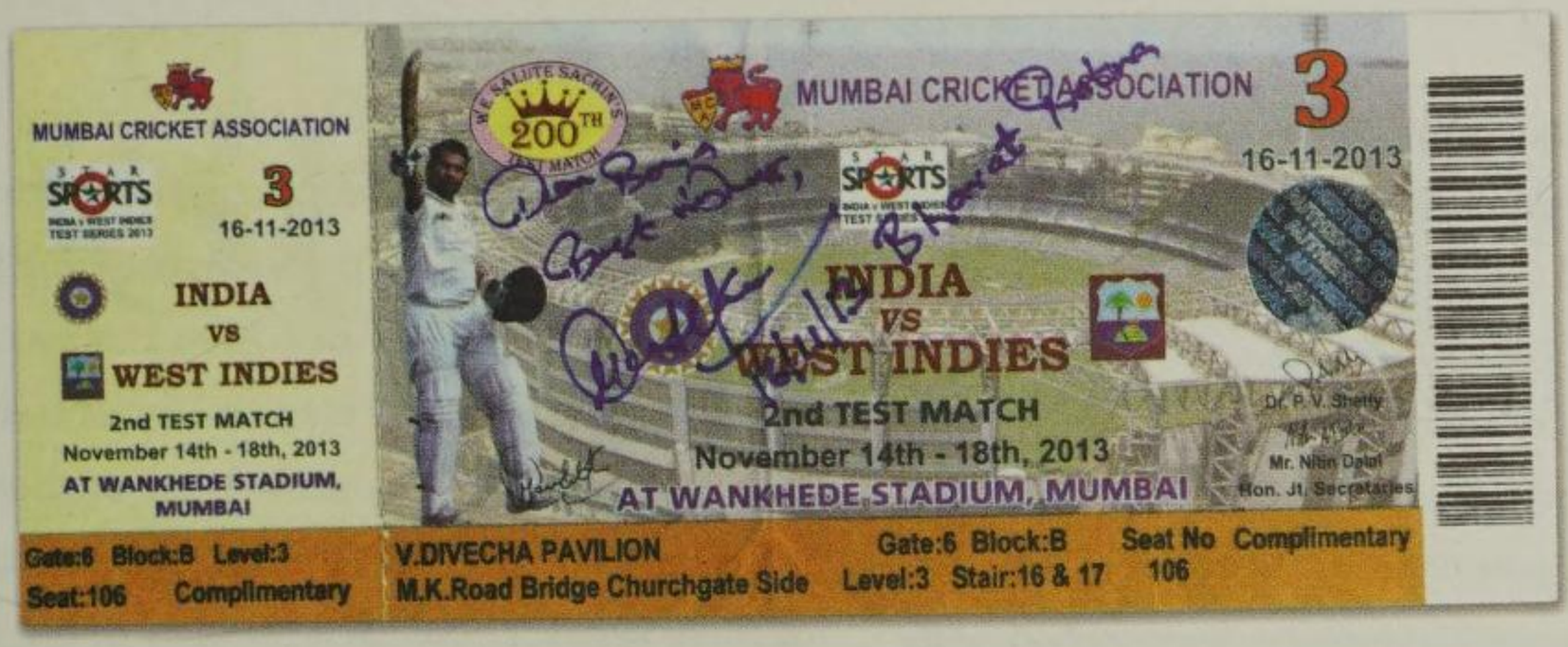


/ Sachin Tendulkar's 200th Test match First Day Cover, 2013

The Wankhede Stadium, 14-16 November 2013, marked the end of an era in Indian sport. Not out on 38 overnight at the end of the first day, Sachin Tendulkar set the stadium alight with some breathtaking shots first thing in the morning on Day 2. A trademark straight drive for four to bring up his fifty and 'Sachin, Sachin' chants were going through the roof in the packed stadium. The only question doing the rounds was whether he would get a century in his last innings? He couldn't. But what he did was no less of an achievement. His vintage batsmanship gave his fans something they will cherish forever. The walk back to the pavilion for one final time, the turn around to absorb the applause, the tears that flowed the next day and that incredible farewell speech – Sachin could not have finished off any better.



/ Ticket for Sachin Tendulkar's 200th Test match

The speech, a spontaneous one from the heart, will rank as one of the best farewell speeches delivered by a sports icon. Not many could have imagined Sachin was capable of such word play and rendition, which spanned a good twenty-plus minutes. Meeting Sourav on the way out, greeting Rahul and Laxman when they were shown on screen and bidding a final goodbye to his fans from inside the team bus, it was as if the gods had scripted the perfect swansong for the best Indian batsman of all time.

I did have the opportunity of meeting Sachin in the evening on the day it all came to an end. By then, he was Bharat Ratna, the ultimate recognition he could have asked for and the first-ever Indian sportsperson to have been given the honour. In his nineteenth-floor room at the Taj Mahal hotel in Mumbai, the legend was calm and collected while those around him were getting emotional.

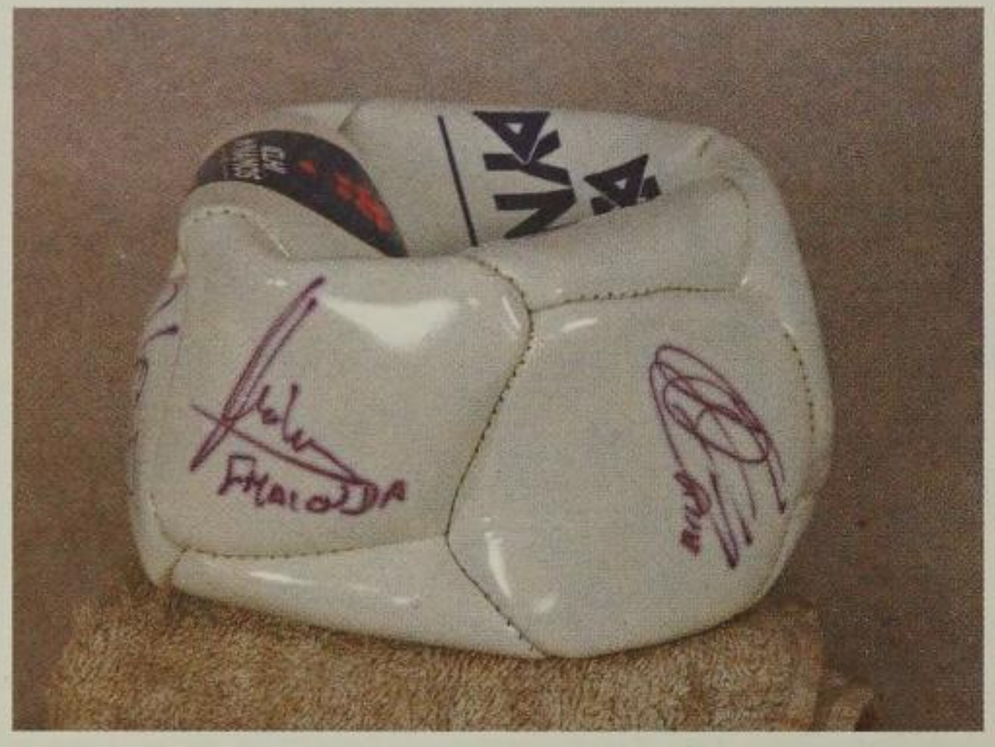
Ajit Tendulkar, his brother and more, was with me when we met up in his room at 7 or so in the evening. Sachin presented me with a box of dark chocolates, signed the match ticket with the words 'Bharat Ratna' to mark the end of what had been an incredible journey. Amidst all the emotional outpouring around him, he was still playing the perfect host.

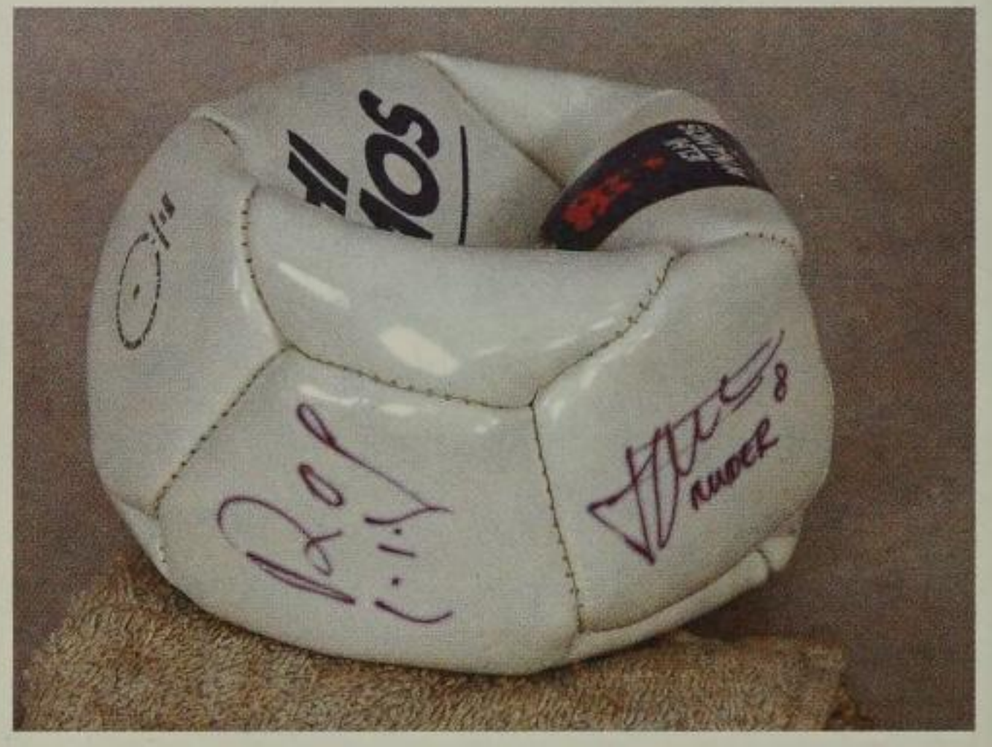
Writing about Indian football, the former communications director of FIFA, Keith Cooper, had this to say:

> ... There is still a temptation to classify this, the world's second-most populous nation, in the familiar category popularly and vaguely known as 'sleeping giants'. The term has been applied, with varying degrees of justification, to many other countries, especially to those in Africa, where the giant has woken and has startled others into doing so. The Indian colossus remains mostly in slumber, despite intermittent bouts of insomnia, reacting to the occasional attempts to rouse it. But such awakenings have seldom had sufficient effect as to transcend regional frontiers.

The argument appears all the more justified when we note that nations like Costa Rica, where close to 20 per cent people live below the poverty line and 10 per cent of the population are unemployed, make it to the quarterfinal of the FIFA World Cup. Costa Rica is not an aberration. The other cases in point are Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ghana, Chile and Croatia.

That is what makes the Indian Super League (ISL) relevant. The first argument that is advanced when we talk about the problems plaguing Indian football is that we do not have the necessary infrastructure. We don't have the funds and every corporate worth its name is keen on investing in cricket. The ISL, thankfully, is addressing each of these issues. There are a number of big names





involved; the league is promoted by Reliance, the largest business group in the country; and the prize money is seriously lucrative, drawing potent global talent to the league.

Most of the ISL franchises have addressed the problems mentioned here. Not that there have been no efforts in the past. The Tata Football Academy is a case in point. It had started with much fanfare and at one point did provide a steady supply chain to the national team. Finally, when the National League – now the I-League – started in 1996, there was hope that football would finally get the infusion of positive energy it so badly needed. But the I-League is still found wanting in several key aspects: organization, marketing, publicity, and above all, adequate sponsors.

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The ISL does give us hope. It is a good mesh of commerce and vision and has all the potential to help the development of football in India. To think that teams from India are training in Europe and to be able to see coaches and players like Zico, Diego Forlán, Mohamed Sissoko, Hélder Postiga, Gianluca Zambrotta and Marco Materazzi train and play alongside Indian footballers is sure to give local football a boost.

Detractors have questioned whether the football fandom nurtured by the ISL will ever go beyond the traditional power centres of Kolkata, Goa, Kerala or Mumbai. Frankly, it does not have to. Cricket has never embraced the Northeast. Even if the craze for the ISL is restricted to the cities housing the eight teams, the job would have been done. Collectively, these cities are three times the size of Costa Rica. The talent and corporate potential are ten times the size of Bosnia and the television viewership more than that of a few eastern European nations clubbed together.

/ *Previous page:* Balls signed by players of Delhi Dynamos

Top: Signed jersey by Hélder Postiga;

Above: The ISL-winning Atletico de Kolkata team, 2014. They have won the ISL twice in three years

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/ Jersey used by Chris Rogers

Readers may wonder why this artefact is included in the book. It doesn't belong to an Indian sportsman, so why is it in a book on Indian sport?

This jersey was used by Chris Rogers during the 2014-15 India tour of Australia in the immediate aftermath of Phil Hughes's death. The number 408 (Hughes was the 408th player to play Test cricket for Australia) was on all Australian jerseys when they stepped out to play against India at Adelaide. This artefact stands testimony to a very special moment in the history of cricket when the sport, more than anything else, took centre stage. Both India and Australia stepped up to remember Phil in a manner never seen before.

This is how Michael Clarke describes the time:

> No account of India can be complete without expressing my deepest appreciation and gratefulness for the support we received from the Indians under Virat Kohli and Mahendra Singh Dhoni during the Phil Hughes tragedy. The Indians were in Australia at the time and it is only natural [they] were focused on what was a very important Test series for both countries. For them to take time off and attend the funeral was one of the most touching gestures of all. Phil had played in India and against India and was close friends with them all, and their gesture showed why cricket is very rightly called a gentlemanly sport. We were all bound by a common bond at the time and each and every one of the Indian cricketers present at the funeral made a difference to Hughesey's family. It was proof of what we all do and how noble the pursuit is at the end of the day. We may be the toughest competitors on the field of play but off it, we are all one united family. The support that poured in from cricket fans in India added to the occasion and one must say, has contributed to giving Hughesey immortality. In fact, I was later told that the entire ceremony was telecast live in India as a tribute to Phil Hughes. This must be a very rare occasion when a cricketer has united the entire sports fraternity the world over in a manner never seen before. Even in the aftermath of the tragedy the Indians never once pushed for an immediate resumption of the series and allowed us a little extra time to mourn and come to terms with the loss. Many of them even said that it was not a time to play cricket or discuss strategy; the context was far more important than getting on with the first Test match of the series. Virat's presence at the funeral added to my respect for the man and was proof that not only is he a great cricketer but more importantly he is also a standout human being, leading a bunch of standout gentlemen. As cricketers we are often told that we are ambassadors of our great sport and this was one occasion when every Indian cricketer made the game richer by their conduct. And we in Australia felt the compassion and the warmth that the sport is often hailed for. I have no doubt cricket was richer at the end of Hughesey's funeral.

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It was a rally that lasted sixteen shots. Each laden with power, precision and sublime skill and each cheered lustily by a raucous crowd of 15,000 at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in Delhi. The world's best sporting gladiators, Roger Federer and Novak Djokovic, were doing everything to enthral and entertain, to compete and win. It was competitiveness of the highest pedigree, rubbishing all critique that the International Premier Tennis League (IPTL) is no more than exhibition tennis masquerading as a league. That not a soul had moved until 11.20 p.m., braving the chill outside, was proof that the IPTL, world tennis's newest kid on the block, was a success in its first year. Laden with innovation and backed

/ Signed IPTL balls

by broadcast and corporate support from the likes of Coca-Cola, the inaugural season in 2014 was a success by every yardstick.

For the longest time, tennis has remained immune to change. While embracing base-line technology and other such technical advancement, the very kernel of the sport has remained unchanged. Most matches continue to be played for five or three sets, Davis Cup encounters are still played over three days, the number of games won by players have little consequence in the larger scheme of things and there is never a time limit as to how long a match can continue. A Grand Slam semi-final can get over in under an hour or, on the contrary, continue for five hours or more.

The IPTL changed all of this. By making each match a single-set affair, the well-thought-out spectacle ensured that five matches are completed in three hours or so, allowing broadcasters to plan television schedules to perfection. While there are the naysayers, there's little doubt that team tennis in the form of the Davis Cup is commercially difficult to sustain. By getting some of the biggest names associated with the modern game on his roster, Bhupathi did get the world talking.

And the biggest coup for IPTL in its inaugural season was the signing of Roger Federer. At some level Federer, at the time, was bigger than the sport itself. He was associated with everything that is good about tennis – competitive but never ultra-aggressive. He was perhaps the most complete player ever. Federer committing to the concept was a huge point won. And for Indian fans to be able to watch Federer play Novak Djokovic in Delhi was a real bonanza for a few thousand rupees. Never had these two legends played in India and in that sense, this was a real toast for sports fans.

While players have enjoyed it and are excited by it, especially the fact that they can all travel in chartered flights and relax together, sceptics have questioned the economics of the league. The moot question is: Can the owners of the franchises ever aspire to make a profit? That's what will decide the future of the IPTL.

More than 26,000 people in New York and another 28,000 people in Houston and finally, over 25,000 in Los Angeles. Clearly, the first season of the Cricket All Stars in 2015 was a success. Cricket, unlike other sports like tennis or golf, does not have a developed Masters circuit. With the All Stars proving to be a runaway hit, it could well serve as the genesis of a Masters circuit in cricket in the United States. There were some apprehensions before the series started. Will crowds come out to see retired stars who were well past their prime? Will they spend serious money to watch fifty-year-old men running around baseball stadia? Will these icons, who once dazzled us with their skill, cut a sorry figure for themselves or will they be able to roll back the years and entertain crowds like they did in the past? Will they take the concept seriously or will they treat the series as mere exhibition matches, which have little to do with serious cricket?

Importantly for the fans, the standard of cricket was high and the competitiveness on show was appreciable. None of the players fooled around and even when the result seemed a formality, there was no let-up in intensity. Shoaib Akhtar, in Game 1 in New York City, was a revelation and Ricky Ponting, Kumar Sangakkara and Jonty Rhodes showed why they could still make it to first-class state teams in any country. Interacting with fans at close quarters and conducting a host of clinics across the US, these icons have been true ambassadors of the game, taking the sport to new and unexplored global markets.

Finally, at one point, the All Stars had Sachin Tendulkar and Brian Lara batting together against the guile of Shane Warne. It was a throwback to the mid-1990s when each of these three men towered like giants over world cricket. Just as we love watching old Hollywood classics or listening to classical music, these duels, which are more part of cricketing nostalgia and lore, were lapped up by fans in the US. In their prime, none of these icons played cricket in the US. All that the US cricket fans had on offer were digital subscriptions for major events, which they followed on television or on their laptops. This was their first real opportunity to see these men in the flesh, watch them entertain and interact and share their expertise with the youngsters. And from the enthusiastic response all over, it is evident that people travelled hundreds of miles to make it to the three venues, determined to be a part of this initiative.

So maybe, just maybe, there is still something more these men need to do for their fans. More than merely entertaining and winning their hearts, they need to globalize the game and spread it far and wide. That is when their careers will come full circle.

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/ *Above:* 'Sachin's Blasters' jersey, autographed by Sachin Tendulkar

Below: Cricket All Stars autographed bat

/ Sania Mirza's Wimbledon win racquet signed by her

Sania Mirza is a story in herself. She has always been controversy's favourite child. Despite her stupendous achievements, it has taken time for people to accept that she is indeed brilliant at what she does. She plays quality tennis like no other Indian woman has ever done before.

Sania has won Grand Slams before. She even won a title at SW19 (Wimbledon) as a junior in 2003. But the 2015 Wimbledon title was special for three reasons. First, she was going into the tournament as the world's number one ranked doubles player, a feat no Indian has achieved before and no Indian looks like achieving in the next decade at least. Second, the expectation was on Sania and her Swiss partner Martina Hingis to justify their number one seeding, to prove that the phenomenal run they were enjoying could indeed continue at the Slams and that the French Open defeat was an aberration. Finally, this was the only Grand Slam missing in Sania's resume, and frankly, back home, this is the Slam that matters to every sports fan. This win, coming after a night of phenomenal tennis, has the potential to inspire a generation of future players in the country.

And what added to the victory was the way it was achieved. Had it been a romp, as in the semi-final, the impact would have been very different. Here was a match that can hardly be bettered. Down a set, Sania and Martina won a really hard-fought tie-break to level the contest a set apiece. However, if her fans had started to breathe easy, they were in for a rude jolt. Within minutes in the third set Sania and Martina were

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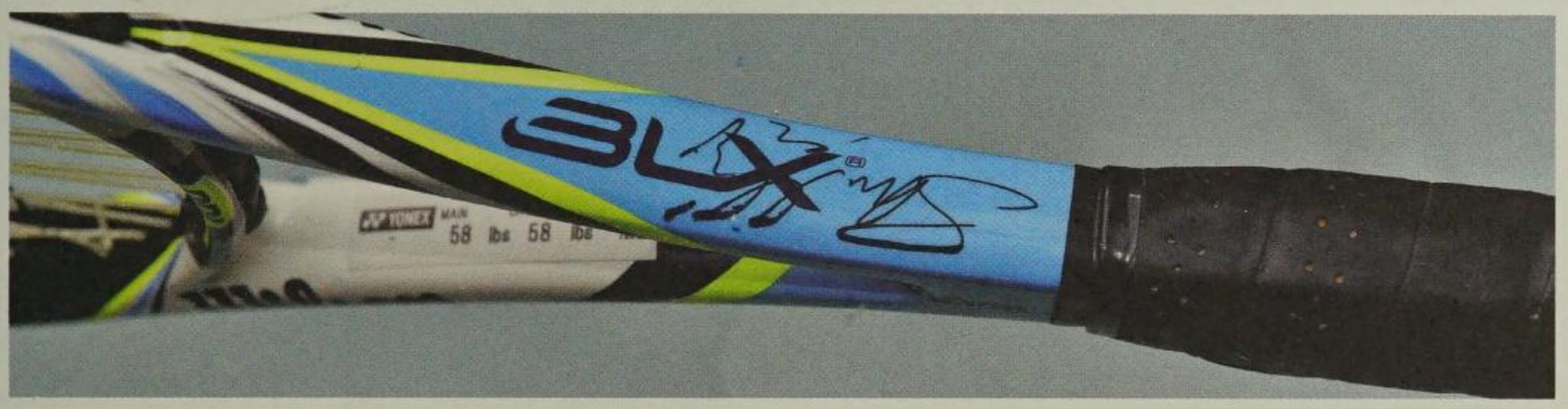

a break down. And then, in an Elena Vesnina service game, the Sania-Martina pair had three break points but failed to convert them. That's when many like me thought that the match might well have slipped out of their hands. Ekaterina Makarova was dominating the nets and Vesnina was all pumped up. That was when one needed to dig deep, show unprecedented resolve and determination and most importantly, display nerves of steel. Sania, by then, had started to take the lead. Returning brilliantly and egging Martina on, she was doing what the world's best player is expected to do – not give up. Some breathtaking shots were played and eventually, minutes before the chair umpire stopped play to bring in the roof at 9 p.m. local time, Sania and Martina had equalized at 5-5. This was after they were down 2-5 and were a game away from losing the title.

So what does this title mean to her and to the Indian tennis fraternity? Why is it that it is the biggest-ever victory in Sania's career?

It means the world to her. Winning at Wimbledon was always something she wanted to do and to win her first Women's Doubles Slam at Wimbledon is a dream come true. And for Indian tennis, it is a milestone. Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi had revolutionized men's tennis by winning one title after another at the turn of the millennium. Women's tennis, however, never managed that giant leap. Sania was the only one. She continues to be. But now she has the Wimbledon title to push her cause. She is a champion on tennis's biggest stage and that is good enough to ignite the dreams of a generation of youngsters back home.

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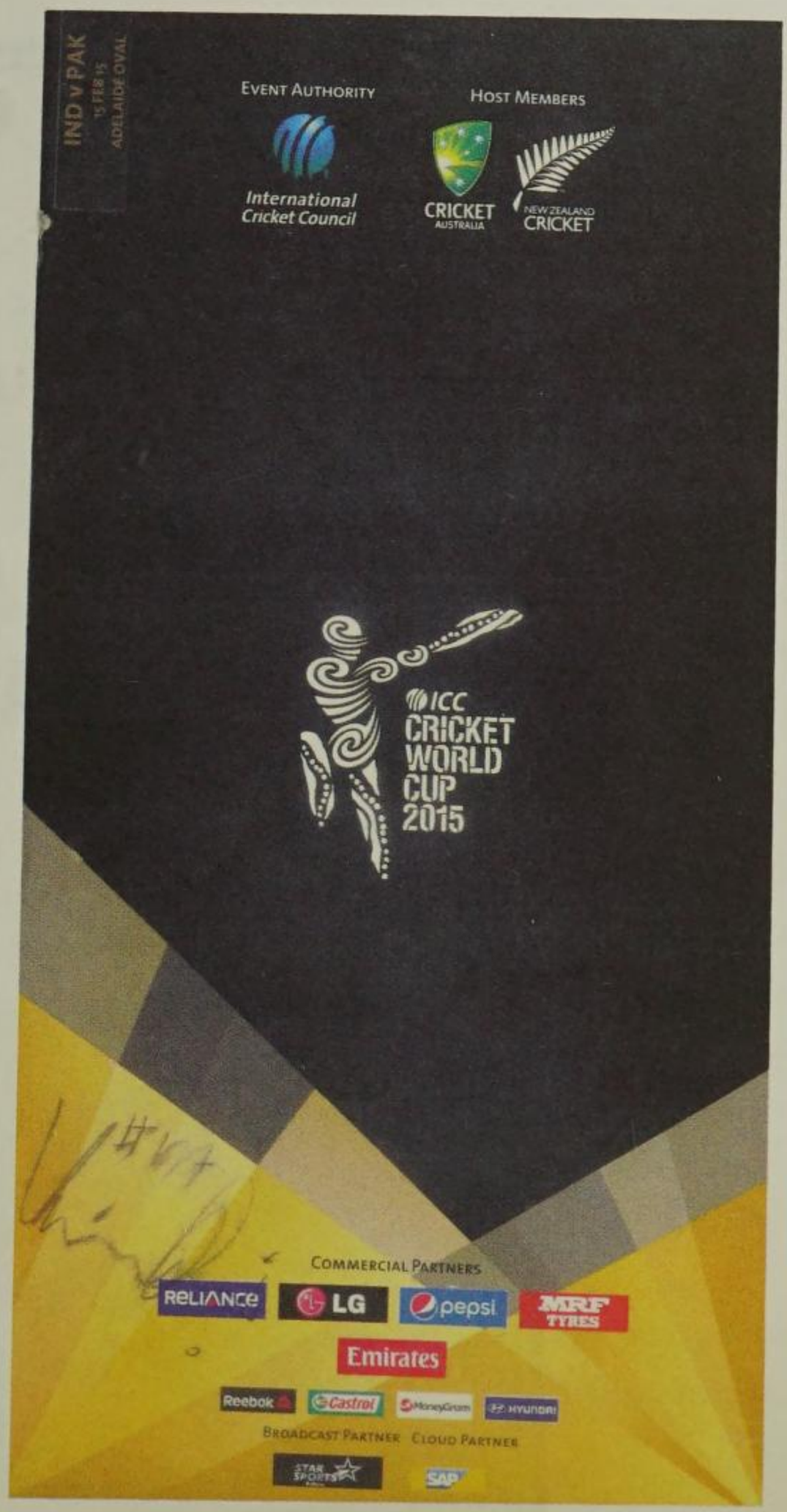
Almost every cricketer and expert I bumped into at the Adelaide Oval on 14 February 2015 talked about the pressure element in an India-Pakistan clash. Some said, and perhaps rightly so, that India-Pakistan at the World Cup is an opportunity of a lifetime. Play a stellar role and you achieve immortality.

Pakistan had a far better team in 1992. A team that went on to win the tournament. But in the match against India, it was a different story. Javed Miandad's frog jump said it all. India had successfully got under Pakistan's skin.

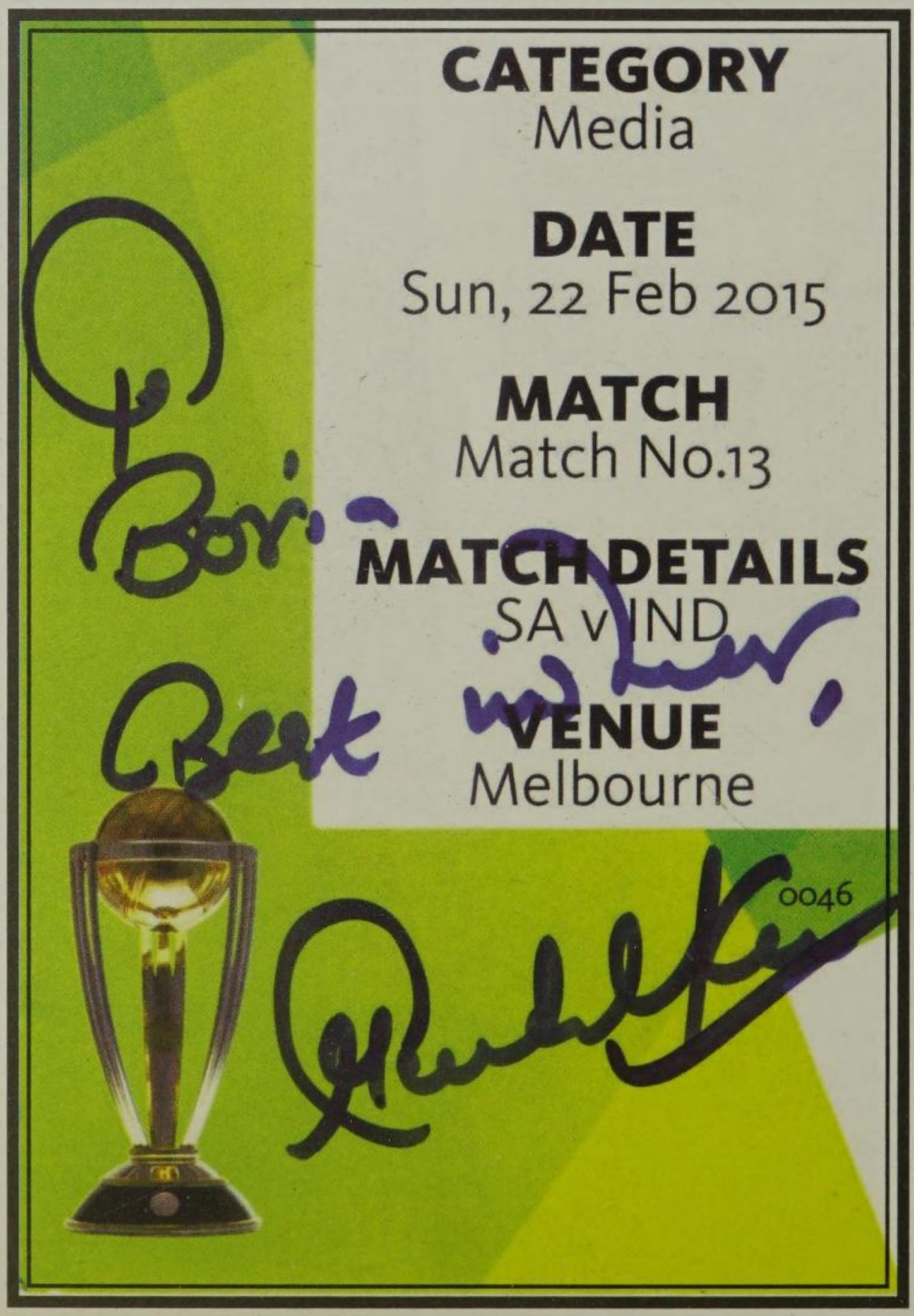
World Cup 1996 was a repeat. Aamir Sohail turned aggressive during the run chase when he was going really well and paid the price for it. Bowled by Venkatesh Prasad, Aamir had handed the momentum back to India on a platter. The 2003 edition was all Sachin Tendulkar. This was one match that was won by individual brilliance more than anything. Needless to say, Sachin treated it as an opportunity rather than a pressure match. He stepped up when it mattered.

The 2011 encounter was Pakistan's to lose. Chasing 260, Pakistan were cruising complacently until Umar Akmal misread Harbhajan Singh's faster delivery and was bowled. More important than Akmal perhaps was Afridi. A rank full toss, which should have been dispatched over the ropes with consummate ease, was lobbed up to cover for a tame dismissal. Perhaps pressure. Perhaps over-intensity. Pakistan were unable to treat Mohali as an opportunity.

And finally, Adelaide 2015 belonged to Virat Kohli. India's latest batting sensation started the campaign in style with a century and set the tone for the team for the rest of the tournament. It was an innings of sheer determination and Kohli, not in the best of form in the run-up to the tournament, stuck it out when it mattered. Watched by billions back home, this was the final before the final and Kohli elevated himself to a higher pedestal in the match that mattered. Virat proved that the baton has indeed passed on from Sachin.



/ India-Pakistan 2015 match ticket signed by Virat Kohli



/ Media pass for the India vs South Africa in 2015 World Cup match, signed by Sachin Tendulkar

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The attendance figure had just been flashed on the giant screen of the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG). Nearly 87,000 people were packed into the MCG for a game which did not involve the hosts, Australia. A first in Australia, a first for the ICC and a first for the MCG. Graeme Swann, one of the best spinners to have played for England, had just come out of his commentary stint having, seen the figure flash on the screen, as I happened to bump into him. He looked at me and his first reaction was startling. 'What a crowd! And your team is giving them everything to cheer about. Clearly, India is one of the contenders, for the performances of last two months were all fake! How could this team lose everything in the lead-up and now play like this!' he chuckled.

Fake or not, we do not know. Perhaps not. What we do know is this was a different India. To plunder South Africa by 130 runs is not something even the most ardent Indian fan would have expected after a horror tri-series that included Australia and England. Clearly the team had exceeded expectations.

So was it the perfect performance from Team India? Sourav Ganguly, for one, felt that India played at their best against the Proteas. Sachin Tendulkar, on the other hand, had predicted after the Pakistan game that India would bat better against South Africa. And it did. Sachin was of the opinion that India could do even better.

Two tough games and two huge wins. It was the best start to the 2015 World Cup campaign for India.

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/ *Above:* A Deccan Chargers jersey signed by Adam Gilchrist the year they won the IPL

Below: Rising Pune SuperGiants jersey signed by M.S. Dhoni, Steve Smith, Faf Du Plessis, Kevin Pietersen, Ravi Ashwin and team owner Sanjiv Goenka

In April 2015, the contrast could not have been sharper. On the one hand was the IPL, where Chris Gayle was trying to blast Trent Boult and Bhuvaneshwar Kumar in front of a raucous Bangalore crowd. And on the other, his teammates Jerome Taylor, Kemar Roach and Jason Holder were trying to bowl out Alastair Cook's England in Antigua on a wicket that was offering pace and movement to start with.

The first question that came to mind was, should Gayle not have been there? Or Darren Sammy?

While we don't have definitive answers to these questions, one thing is certain. The IPL brand continues to be robust despite all the scandal and the 'fixing' taint. Fans continue to support the format and have come out in big numbers, braving the heat. It has garnered enough strength as a standalone brand and as Sourav Ganguly commented, 'Irrespective of what India does in the lead-up to the tournament, fans will surely come out to watch the IPL. This tournament has become staple for the Indian middle classes in April–May of every year.'

So what is it about the IPL that makes it tick? Is it still the presence of Shah Rukh Khan at the Eden Gardens supported, more often than not, by his Bollywood entourage? Is it the glitzy opening ceremony where the best of Bollywood is brought over to entertain fans? Is it about the cheerleaders whose bodily gyrations continue to titillate the Indian youth? Finally, is it about cricket, which is intense and exhilarating in most IPL games?

Let's pose these questions a little differently. Imagine Shah Rukh Khan coming out to support a Ranji Trophy team. Or for that matter, Anushka Sharma being present regularly to watch Virat Kohli ply his trade for Delhi in the Ranji Trophy. Will they be able to draw thousands to the stadium or is it something about the IPL brand that has captured the people's imagination?

The answer is a no-brainer. It is the mix of heady entertainment and cricket that makes IPL what it is. It caters to a larger constituency of the Indian populace than any other sporting event and that's what explains its success, despite the many scandals which have impacted its credibility. And here cricket plays a huge part. Unless the IPL was a serious cricket competition, it would never have been able to capture the fancy of the fans. Chris Gayle, for example, it may be conjectured, plays the IPL with more intensity than any other competition. His batting for the Royal Challengers Bangalore demonstrates the effort involved and this is where the IPL has ticked many boxes. Its core, serious cricket, has continued unabated and despite all the distractions surrounding it, the core has never been disturbed.

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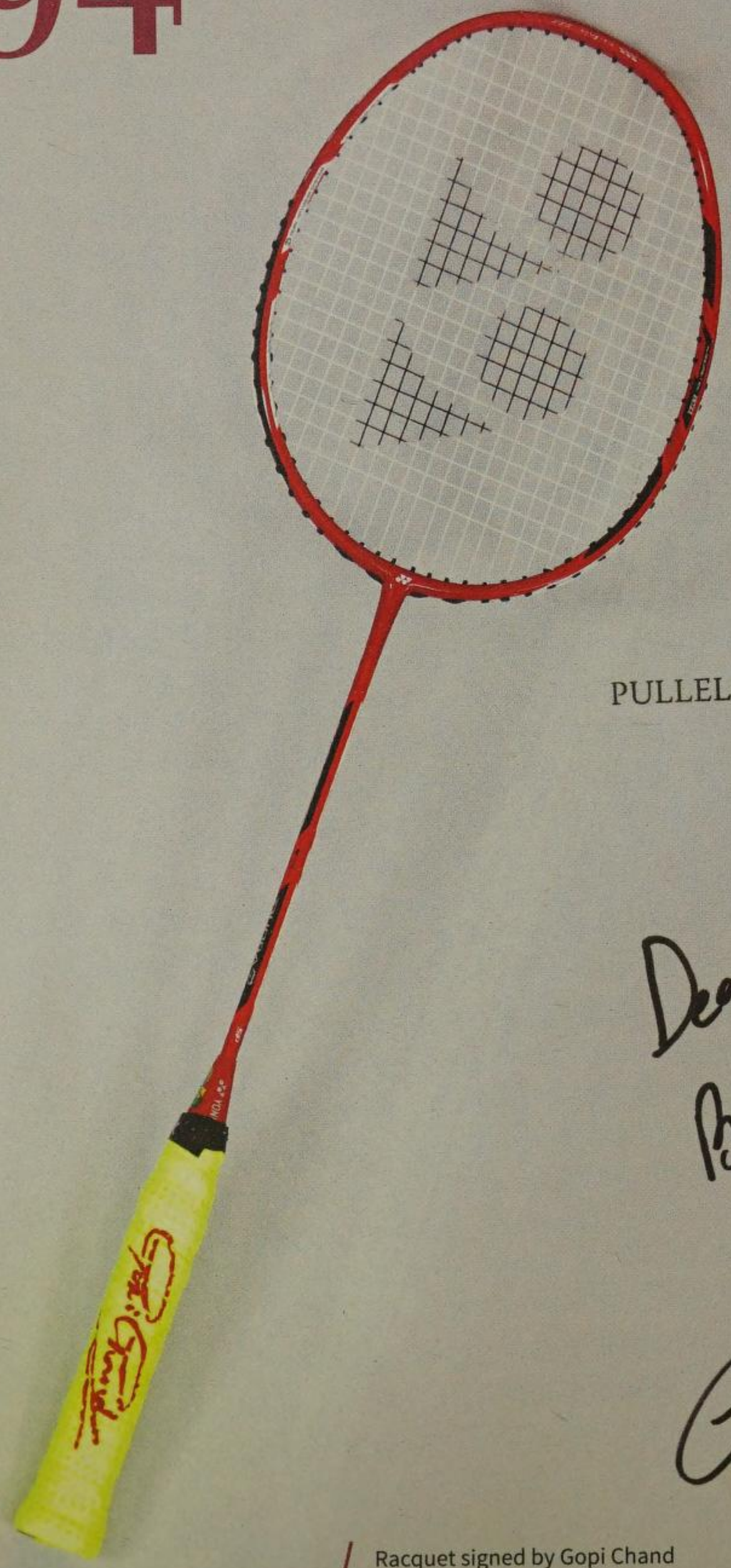


/ Racquet signed by Gopi Chand

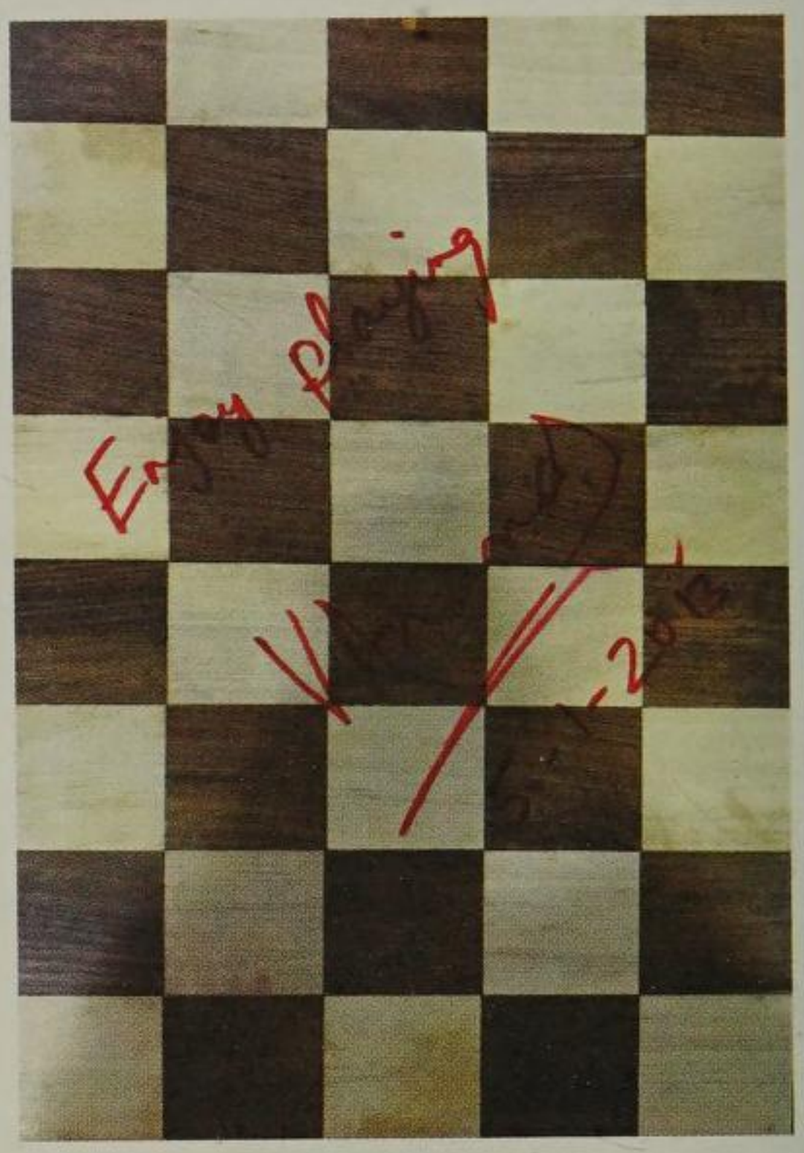
Behind every successful man there is a woman, goes the conventional saying. For P.V. Sindhu, however, it is the exact opposite. Behind Sindhu's success is Pullela Gopi Chand,who dared to dream and who has started to look ahead and plan for the next mega event in 2018. While we celebrate Sindhu, it is every bit as important to celebrate Gopi Chand.

Act 1, Scene 1: The Olympic final had just ended and Sindhu had just performed the true sportswoman's task of picking up Carolina Marin's racquet from the court and putting it back in her corner. A really affectionate Gopi, not the man who was all animated and gung-ho until a moment ago, walked up to his protégée. A warm embrace and with an arm around her shoulder, Gopi walked Sindhu across to one corner of the court. While the entire stadium was celebrating the two star athletes, Gopi was very much doing his job. 'I just told her you have had an extraordinary week. We need to celebrate that. We had never thought it would unfold like this and it is time she enjoyed every bit of it.' We would never know how much of it registered at the time but the gesture, that of a true mentor, said it all. Here was a man who had given it his all for years to try and nurture a champion. And finally, he had succeeded.

Act 2, Scene 2: As Sindhu stood tall and proud on the podium with her shining silver medal, Gopi could be seen frantically gesturing from behind the barrage of cameras, signalling to his protégée to kiss the medal. He then managed to pass on the tricolour to her to drape around her shoulders. He was still at it. Even after the final, he was still doing all that was needed for his protégée who had just given India its moment at the Olympics.

Anyone who had seen Gopi in Rio would have understood that the man wasn't his normal self. He would rarely smile, rarely open up and even more rarely speak his mind. Now we know why. 'I would inevitably think back to the 2000 Sydney Games and the way I lost my medal. I wasn't able to win it for India. I did not want it to happen to Sindhu,' says Gopi.

For a former All England champion and one of the best the country has ever produced, it takes much to sustain a superhuman routine for years. On a daily basis, for months on end, rising before daybreak to get to the academy at 4.30 a.m. and sacrificing the comforts of family life, Gopi has pushed the mantle of mentorship to its very limits.



/ A chessboard signed and used by Viswanathan Anand

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He started out as a prodigy and gradually honed his skills to become one of the best of all time. And in doing so he will always be ranked as one of India's best-ever sportsmen. For a section of his critics, Viswanathan Anand's supremacy was still in question in 2008. That's when Anand finally put all debate to rest by defeating Vladimir Kramnik en route to becoming the undisputed world chess champion. With the split at the top of world chess administration, Anand's supremacy had been questioned for a while. This despite his winning the FIDE World Championship title in 2000, beating Alexei Shirov, and holding on to it till 2002. The win against Kramnik settled all debate once and for all. And finally, in May 2012, Anand won a hard-fought fifth world title, defeating Boris Gelfand. Coming back from a game down, Anand showed exemplary grit and resilience and is justly rated as one of the best chess players of all time.

It has hardly ever occurred that a para athlete, having won gold with a world record effort in 2004, returns twelve years later to break his own world record on the way to winning yet another Paralympic gold. Devendra Jhajharia is India's most decorated para athlete, winning two golds at the world's greatest sports spectacle in 2004 and 2016.

Touted as a serious medal prospect by the Sports Authority of India, Devendra lived up to his potential and in fact performed beyond expectations to give a serious fillip to Indian Paralympic sport.

It is crucial to state in this context that our treatment of Devendra will go a long way to defining us as a 'people' and will tell the world what kind of a society we are. Are we celebrating our para athletes enough or are we still going to discriminate between Olympians and Paralympians? Will Devendra, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Deepa Malik and Varun Bhati be considered on par with an Abhinav Bindra and a Sakshi Malik?

In the West, para athletes have for long been accorded the same respect as the Olympians. Medal winners have been feted in the same manner and the para games receive similar prominence in the media. In India, however, this has never been the case. We have, as a society, tended to look down upon our para athletes, have invested little in facilities that will encourage them to take up sport and done very little to decorate them and turn them into national icons. Such a mindset, appalling to say the least, betrays the very ideals of equality and civil liberty that the country stands for and the Rio Paralympics have emerged as a major platform in transforming this trend.

In London we had three silver-medal-winning feats. While Sushil Kumar and Vijay Kumar were the toast of the nation for winning silvers at the Olympics, Girisha, whose feat was no less credible, was very much a side show for winning in the Para Games. If we compare the honours and cash rewards received by the two Olympians and those received by Girisha, it becomes amply clear that the situation demands drastic improvement.

Devendra, Mariyappan, Deepa and Varun have given us the opportunity to redeem ourselves and stand up to the test of our own conscience. These medals have the potential to be a watershed in the history of Indian Paralympic sport. Taking a cue from Devendra and Deepa, Mariyappan and Varun, Indian sport can take a giant leap in the next four years and redeem itself in Japan. Each of them has proved beyond doubt that it is possible. Only, do we have the zeal and the determination to do so?

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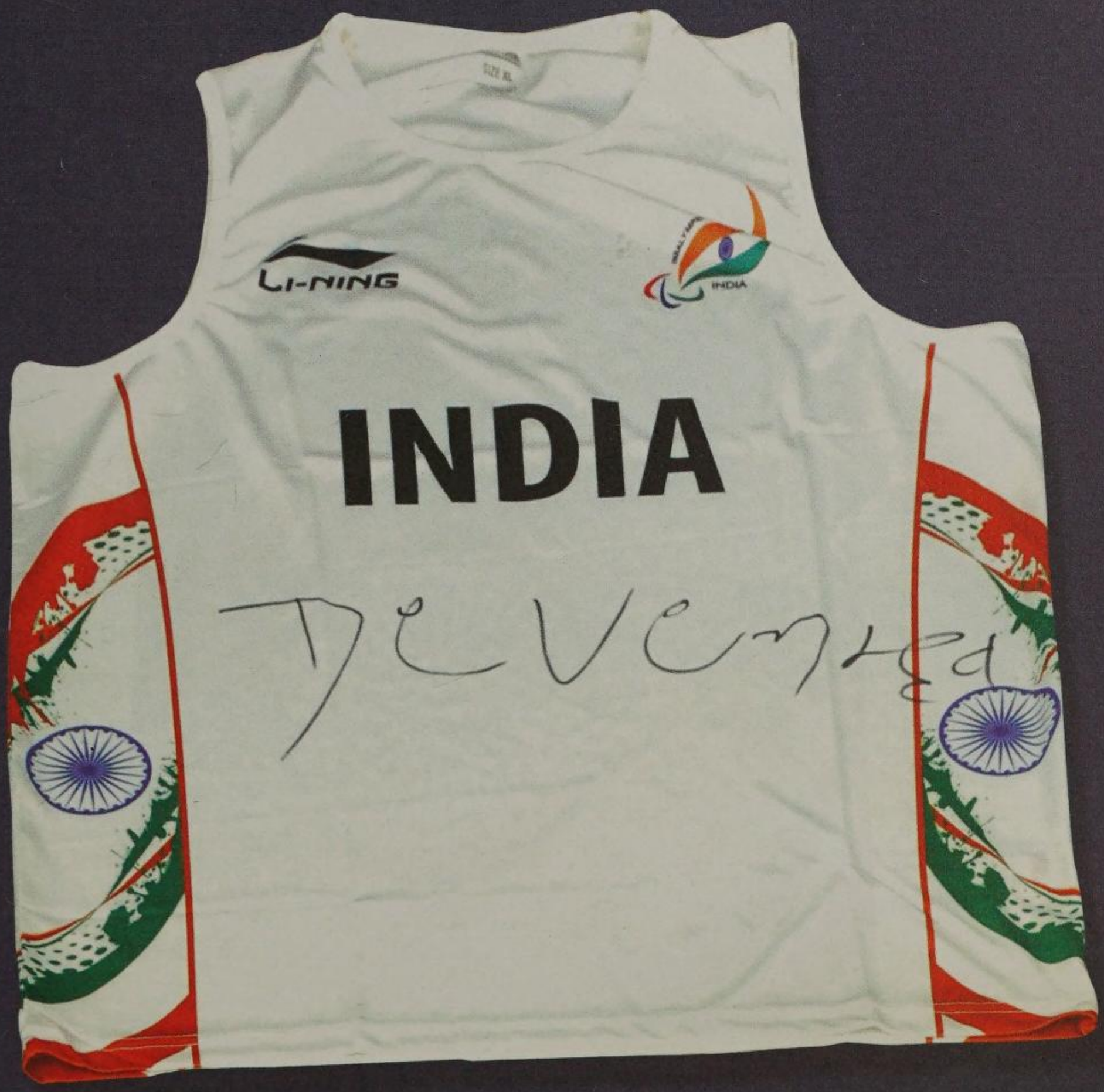

/ Devendra Jhajharia's signed jersey

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/ Deepa Malik's signed jersey

Having fought nineteen long months to get a licence as a rally driver in Maharashtra, Deepa knows what it is to be a para athlete in India.

For Deepa Malik, life has never been able to pose a challenge that could dim her spirit. From being operated upon when her husband was serving the nation in Kargil and getting 183 stitches between her shoulder blades, she has been a real-life inspiration for years now. Having won sporting laurels at the international stage for close to a decade, the only medal missing from her repertoire was the Paralympic one. And at Rio, she fulfilled her dream.

Deepa has never been daunted by adversity. When told as a twenty-six-year-old that her choice was between paralysis and death, anyone with a weaker heart would have had a meltdown. A budding sportswoman and cricketer for Rajasthan despite suffering paralytic shocks since the age of eight, Deepa, however, faced life head-on. Seven broken vertebrae and frequent MRI scans could not stop her from taking to throwing the javelin in 2006. Then it became the shot put, the event that gave her Paralympic glory in Rio.

Tasting success at the 2010 Para Asian Games, Deepa aspired to make a mark at the 2012 London Paralympics. However, she wasn't able to make it in the absence of a quota and that only resulted in strengthening her resolve. Rio had to happen. It was, in a sense, the climax of her journey. Having fought nineteen long months to get a licence as a rally driver in Maharashtra, Deepa knows what it is to be a para athlete in India. She knew the system wasn't conducive to getting her ready.

But it is never about the system in India, is it? Our athletes win despite the absence of a system.

Deepa's is the best story of grit and determination that we can possibly have and she is proof that never is it about facilities and infrastructure, as it is often made out to be. It is always about will and the determination to succeed. It is about the fire in the belly and the conviction to make a mark at the biggest stage of them all. Finally, it is about the burning desire to make the country proud.

15 *August 2016, 2 p.m. Rio time:* Every Indian journalist at the Olympics was asking the same question. Where is India's first medal going to come from? Abhinav Bindra had lost a shootout, Sania Mirza-Rohan Bopanna had lost the semi-final against Venus Williams and Rajeev Ram, the archers and shooters had all flattered to deceive. Dipa Karmakar too had suffered a heartbreak, finishing fourth, losing the bronze medal by a whisker.

India's medal column still showed blank when Sakshi Malik stepped on the mat against Aisuluu Tynybekova on 18 August in what was the final match in her repêchage. And with just seconds remaining, Sakshi was still trailing by a point. To be honest, we had all started to curse. We would not be able to digest another fourth place finish. Coach Kuldeep Singh was screaming instructions and the referee was finding it extremely difficult to control him, with moments left in the contest. That's when Sakshi went on the prowl. Catching her opponent off guard, she exerted a vice-like grip and first managed to make it 5-5 and thereafter 7-5. With the opponent challenging the call and failing, Sakshi won the contest by an 8-5 margin. India, finally, had a medal.

Sakshi, who hails from a very humble background in Rohtak, as most of our wrestlers do, decided to take to wrestling because she wanted to get on a plane and travel the world. Her solution to fulfil this dream was simple. Play sport. The logic was straightforward. If you play sport at the highest level, '*sarkar mujhe flight mein chadhne ke liye help karega. Main desh videsh ja paungi* (the government would allow me to board an aeroplane … I will be able to travel all over the world),' said a beaming Sakshi as reporters from Mexico and the Olympic Broadcasting Service completed the long queue of journalists waiting to interview her. Sakshi was eloquent in describing the feeling of ecstasy.

> *'Maine aaj raat ko sapne mein dekha ki main apne desh ka flag leke stadium mein bhag rahi hoon. Aaj mera woh sapna pura ho gaya'*

> *Maine aaj raat ko sapne mein dekha ki main apne desh ka flag leke stadium mein bhag rahi hoon. Aaj mera woh sapna pura ho gaya* (I had dreamt in the night that I was running around the stadium with my country's flag … the dream has come true).

Here was someone who was simply letting her heart do the talking and that made the interaction that much more engaging. And when she said that she hoped no parent would hereafter feel bad about a girl taking to wrestling and practising with boys, you knew that you were talking to someone who had just taken a giant stride in life.

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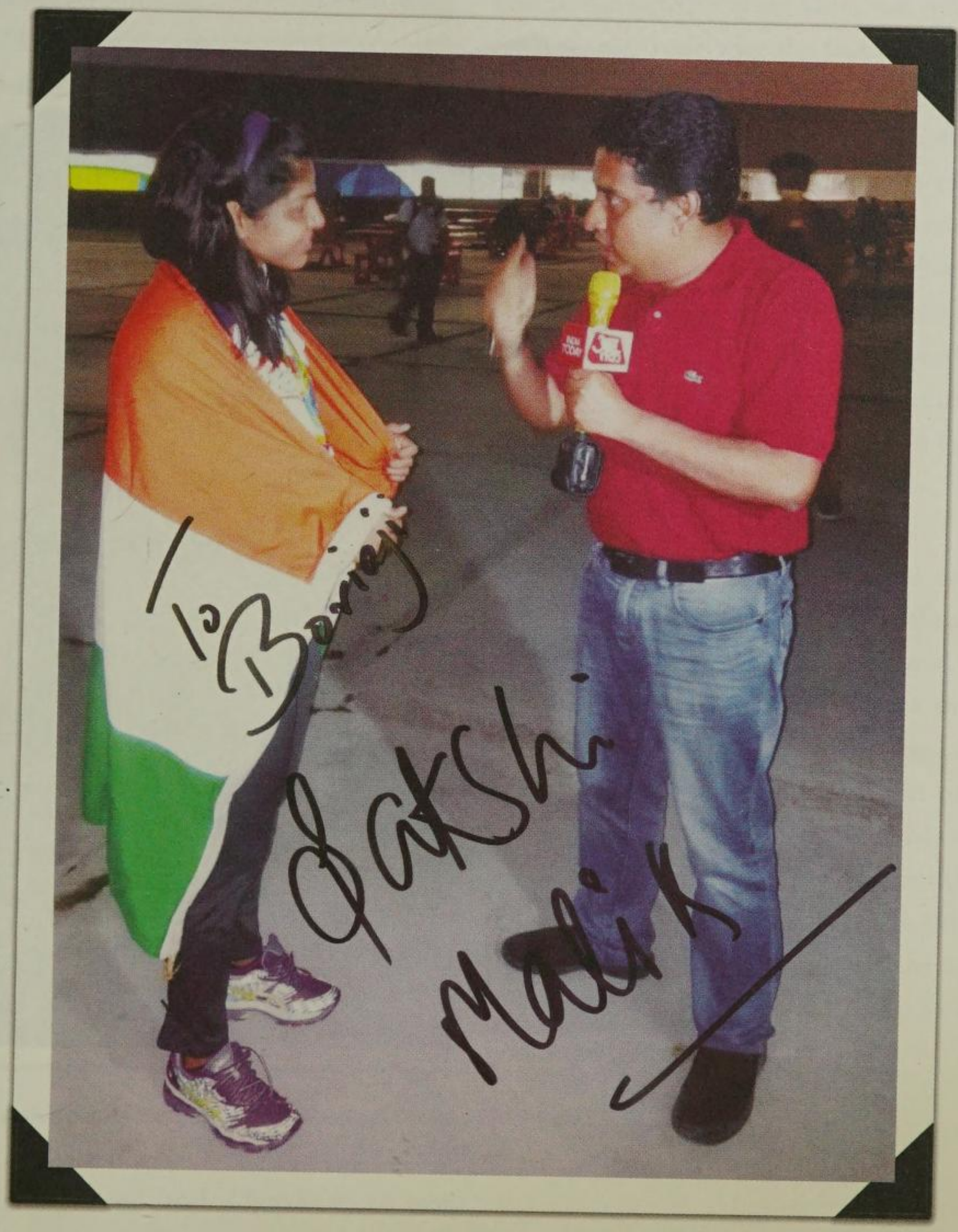

/ Sakshi Malik being interviewed by the author after her win at the Rio Olympics

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/ P. V. Sindhu's signed jersey

Sakshi Malik's bronze medal had lifted the pall of gloom that had settled over the Indian media contingent in Rio. And with P.V. Sindhu having scalped a top-10 player in the pre-quarterfinals, we now had our hopes firmly pinned on a second medal. However, she had a face-off with Wang Yihan of China in the quarters and it was only natural that memories from London would come flooding back. Yihan had beaten Saina Nehwal in London and now stood between Sindhu and the medal. It was a brutal contest and Sindhu gritted her teeth and steeled herself to go past the world number two. However, Pullela Gopi Chand, her mentor and guru, was in no mood to relax after the victory. In fact, he had turned even more stoic and impassive, if that was possible, after the quarterfinal, turning down every interview request made to him. I was a little taken aback, to be honest. Sindhu had just defeated the very best in the world and yet Gopi was refusing to speak. It was only after she had beaten Naomi Okuhara in the semi-final did the secret finally come out. 'Moments after she won the semi-final, my mind went to my own Olympics campaign in Sydney. I had failed to handle pressure and lost my medal. I was starting to have a bad feeling and just did not want to lose a medal this time. I did not want to come fourth. Once she had beaten Naomi, I could breathe easy,' said Gopi, the best thing to happen to Indian badminton for years.

/ Signed photo of P.V. Sindhu and Pullela Gopi Chand

Sindhu, on the other hand, was taking it one day at a time. She knew Carolina Marin would come hard and had prepared for the challenge. The way she came back from 16-19 down to win the first game was evidence of her mettle, something that was on show right through the competition. Marin may have won the next two games but this was clearly the best Sindhu had ever played. Court coverage, fitness, commitment – she did it all, and the silver medal is testimony to a week of superhuman effort.

Above: The toss-coin used during the India-Pakistan tie at the T-20 World Cup, 2016

Right: Virat Kohli's signed bat

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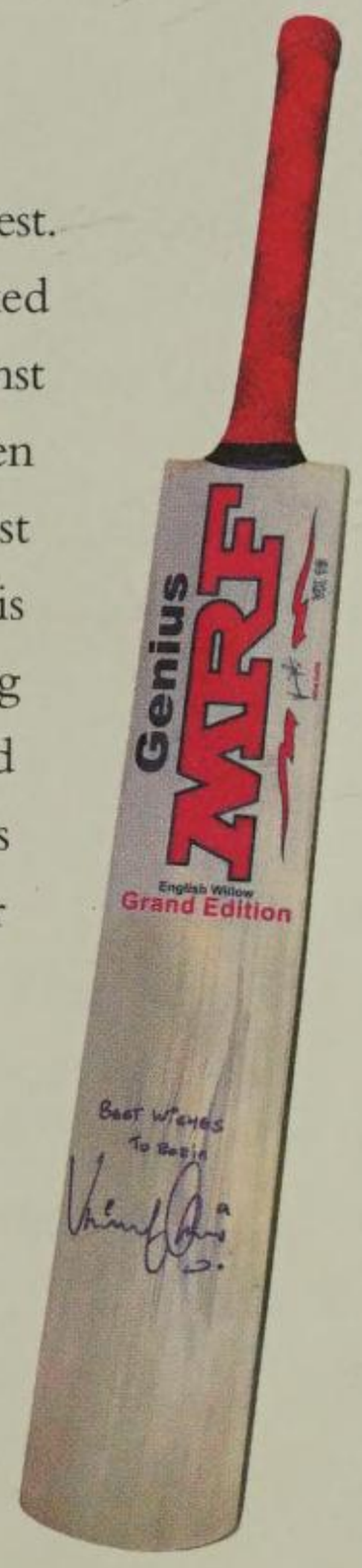
Sourav Ganguly summed it up best. 'Sheer class,' he said, when asked to decode Virat Kohli's innings against Pakistan in the World T20 at the Eden Gardens. If it's a run chase, Virat just has this uncanny ability to take his game a few notches higher. Pacing innings after innings beautifully and soaking in all the pressure, Virat is India's single-biggest match winner in ODIs and T20 cricket.



What is special about Virat in a run chase? What was so special about the innings against Pakistan on 19 March 2016? Why is he different from the others?

In trying to analyse what's special about Virat's innings against Pakistan, one is forced to single out his confidence and ability to handle pressure. The setting, however big, does not faze him and Virat goes about his business in a manner he has mastered over the years. Knowing well that he can accelerate at any time, the asking rate is never a concern with Virat, allowing that extra bit of cushion to pace his innings. At the Eden Gardens, he never allowed the asking rate to go beyond 6 an over and when the match was under control, he just motored along, closing in on Pakistan's total. He did the same against Australia at Mohali and was easily the player of the competition. Importantly for India, he allows the batsman at the other end to bat freely and to his liking, without ever feeling the pressure. With Kohli in the middle, running between the wickets is inevitably top notch and most batsmen can operate around Virat without having to look at the scoreboard.

How long can he continue this rich vein of form? Can he win India the Champions Trophy in England in the summer of 2017 and will that be the culmination he is hoping for? Can he do it against Pakistan one more time?

Having failed to win the 2015 World Cup in Australia, Virat, now captain, will surely be eyeing the silverware in England – the one country where he has not had the best results. That could give him the little extra incentive he perhaps needs.

Acknowledgements

The artefacts used in this book have been collected from a variety of sources. While some were bought from auctions worldwide, others were passed on by family members of legends like C.K. Nayudu. I owe a very sincere thank you to Chandra Nayudu, who meticulously preserved things belonging to her father.

A number of amateur collectors who have spent a lifetime preserving and collecting Indian sports artefacts deserve a very special mention.

Our sports legends (some of whom have become close friends over the years) like Sachin Tendulkar, Sourav Ganguly, Abhinav Bindra, Sania Mirza, Mahesh Bhupathi, Virender Sehwag, Yuvraj Singh, Vijender Singh, Pullela Gopi Chand, M.C. Mary Kom, P.V. Sindhu, Ravichandran Ashwin, Devendra Jhajharia and Deepa Malik have been generous enough to give me things of theirs. All of these items now have a pride of place in the sports museum I have set up in Kolkata, and find a place in the book.

Bonita and Pinaki, this isn't the first time you have worked on one of my books. Pleasure working with both of you.

Shantanu, the same applies to you. I remember the day you had come over and we decided on doing the book together.

Annesha and Umakanta, for the hours you have spent looking at the archives with me.

To colleagues at UCLAN, Adrian and John, for all your support and help.

Finally, Aisha, now three, who kept asking what I was doing with these yellowing pieces of paper and why I wasn't giving them to her to hone her painting skills. Hope you enjoy the book, my child.

/ Boria Majumdar

Kolkata, 2017

Abhinav Bindra

The concept of history of sport doesn't exist in this country, so this is a great effort using artefacts that have a special place in our sports history. It is important because that is how sporting journeys start.

Deepa Malik

Unless we get inspired, how do we get energized to excel in the future? This is one such attempt to inspire.

Sourav Ganguly

We needed this badly. It is a fabulous effort and people can see and read and feel inspired by the stuff their heroes have used. It brings history alive and that's a stupendous effort.

A History of Indian Sport through 100 Artefacts brings together never-before-seen objects – tickets, scorecards, telegrams, letters, newspaper reports – and facts from the annals of Indian sporting history. There is a wealth of tales and nuggets within these pages: the Mohun Bagan team defeating the East Yorkshire Regiment in 1911 to lift the IFA Shield, Ranji's love poems for Mary Holmes, the 1932 cricket tour of England, India's hockey exploits at the Olympics, Lata Mangeshkar's special record in honour of the 1983 World Cup-winning Indian cricket team, and more. Contemporary history and legends like Sachin Tendulkar, Abhinav Bindra, Sania Mirza, Viswanathan Anand and the exploits at the Paralympics 2016 too claim their space in this fascinating archive.

Profusely illustrated and beautifully designed, this is a collector's edition that no sports lover can resist.

Harper Sport
An Imprint of HarperCollins *Publishers*

Cover design **Pinaki De**
Cover photographs **Author's collection**
www.harpercollins.co.in
HarperCollinsIN

₹1299 ebook
ISBN 978-93-5264-428-5
9 789352 644285 01299
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